

# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, September 19, 1917

Number 1

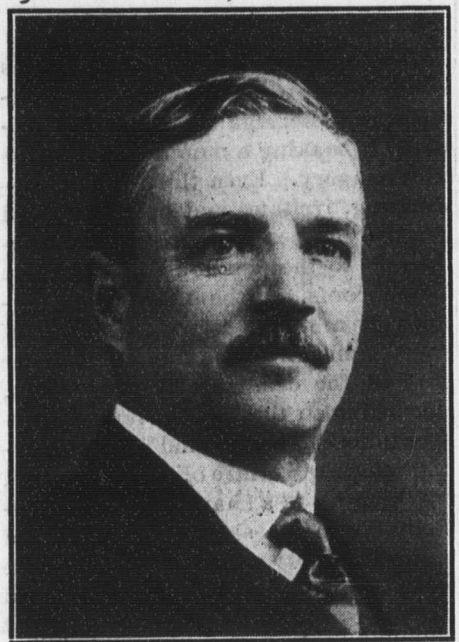
## WATERS IN NEW WORK

### COLLEGE PRESIDENT IS KANSAS FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

Is Widely Recognized in Agriculture and Education—Doctor Willard to Do Much Executive Work for Institution—Davis Is Secretary

Food administrator for Kansas under the new federal laws for food control, is the position which has come to Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Doctor Waters has long been recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists and educators of the United States. His practical knowledge of farming and of agricultural economics



DR. HENRY JACKSON WATERS

and finance has given him a high place in agricultural councils. The federal government expressed its judgment of his abilities three years ago in making him special commissioner to the Philippine islands. His report on education and agriculture there was received with universal commendation from authorities on the subjects.

### IN COUNCILS OF NATION

Since the war began, Doctor Waters has been frequently called to Washington for conferences on agricultural and educational problems growing out of the emergency.

Much of the executive work of the college will be handled by Dr. J. T. Willard, dean of general science, while Doctor Waters is engaged in the duties of his new position. Doctor Willard is a graduate of the college, is the senior member of the faculty in active service, and has wide familiarity with all the affairs of the institution. He has served as acting president on many occasions.

H. W. Davis, associate professor of English, has been chosen as executive secretary in the food control work, and has been given temporary leave of absence from his college duties. Professor Davis, who was in business before entering the teaching profession, has for several years had charge of the college courses in advertising. He is also a contributor to a number of eastern magazines.

### THIRTEEN KANSAS COUNTIES ARE SEEKING WOMEN AGENTS

#### Heavy Demand for Home Demonstration Work Develops—Miss Brown in Charge

Thirteen Kansas counties have asked for emergency home demonstration agents. Arrangements have been made for these agents in Chase, McPherson, Cowley, Anderson, Finney, Ness, Seward, Stevens, Shawnee, and Wyandotte counties. Agents will be appointed for these counties as soon as capable, experienced women can be found for this work.

Other counties which are asking for

emergency home demonstration agents, but in which the organizations are not as yet complete, are Washington, Morris, and Riley. Emergency home demonstration agents have been at work in Atchison, Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka for several weeks.

Miss Frances L. Brown, director of home economics in the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, is temporary leader of the emergency home demonstration agents in this state.

## NINE LETTER MEN BACK IN FOOTBALL TRAINING

### Coaches Hope to Turn Out Team That Will Contend for Championship—The 1917 Schedule

From a group of candidates consisting of nine letter men and 14 others whose ability to display the proper class has yet to be proved, Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics and head Aggiecoach, and Adolph ("Germany") Schulz, assistant coach, hope to mold a football team that will be a contender for championship honors in the Missouri valley.

Coach Clevenger will make no predictions, as it is too early to get a line on the strength of other conference teams. War conditions are responsible for taking away at least a certain amount of good material from each eleven. "Eddie" Wells, star fullback last year, will be missed, but Harwood, who has reported for practice and who tore through the line for long gains in the last game of the 1916 season, is expected to show up well.

When "Stiff" Randels, all-Missouri valley end of last season and captain of the team, appeared on the field, local football stock soared. Other letter men who have returned are Whedon, Enlow, Slattery, Clarke, Leo Ptacek, Harwood, and Sullivan. With the arrival of Roda next week and "Pete" Ptacek early in October a strong line is assured.

Other men who will be given consideration by the coaches are Gates, Fletcher, Aye, Hoffhiner, Vermette, Lindholm, Frankenhoff, Keys, Hinds, Hixson, Fairman, Wettig, Nordeen, and Barnes.

"While it is too early to make any predictions," commented Coach Clevenger, "the back field is fully as fast but not so heavy as that of last year. The line is fair. We expect to give all the men a trial in the game with Baker university, September 29."

A strong freshman team will give the regulars the right kind of scrimmage work to round the squad into shape. Suits have been issued to nearly 40 freshmen. W. P. Tuttle, first assistant coach of the University of Kentucky for two years, will handle the freshman squad.

The 1917 schedule follows: September 29, Baker university at Manhattan; October 6, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college at Manhattan; October 13, University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.; October 20, Washington university at Manhattan; November 3, University of Kansas at Manhattan—Home-coming game; November 10, Iowa State college at Ames, Iowa; November 22, Kansas State Normal school at Manhattan; November 29, Washburn college at Topeka.

### WILBUR WRIGHT ASSISTANT AGENT IN SHAWNEE COUNTY

#### Is Farmer and College Graduate—Wyandotte Organizes New Bureau

Wilbur W. Wright, a practical farmer of Harvey county and a Kansas State Agricultural college graduate, is assistant county agricultural agent in Shawnee county. Mr. Wright began his work there September 6.

Wyandotte county now has an organized farm bureau and will have an agricultural agent as soon as the right man can be found.

## WILL BE WON BY MEN

### WAR WILL NOT BE ENDED BY MONEY OR INVENTION

General Leonard Wood Urges Universal Military Training in Address Before Agricultural College Students—Thank God for Allies

The real sinews of war are not money but bodies of trained men, in the opinion of Major General Leonard Wood, who spoke before the students of Kansas State Agricultural college and a large number of the townspeople of Manhattan in the auditorium Monday afternoon.

General Wood was successively military governor of Cuba, commander of the United States army in the Philippines, and special ambassador to the Argentine Republic, and is now major general in the United States army, with command of Camp Funston.

"We have not gone into this war because we love war—in fact, no nation has been more anxious to keep peace than ours," said General Wood. "Nobody hates war more than soldiers. You do not have to argue against high power rifles to a man who has seen them in operation."

### WAR IS COMPLICATED GAME

General Wood pointed out that the United States had not till the present war faced the issue of impressing on every man his own responsibility of national service in time of war. People have demanded their rights in time of peace, but when war appeared stood up and endorsed the volunteer idea.

Modern war, said the speaker, is the most complicated game men have ever engaged in. Men must be trained for it.

"Our training camps are not yet completed, and remember this is six months after the declaration of war," said General Wood. "We should thank God that we had allies while we were getting ready. If we had to meet the enemy single handed without these allies, it would have spelled disaster. 'The president has said, and well said, that the world must be made safe for democracy. We certainly have a part to play in making it safe.'"

### NATION AS KNIFE BLADE

General Wood compared modern organization, which means the coordination and arrangement of all the resources of the nation, to a heavy knife blade. The edge consists of the fighting forces, while the industrial forces of the country constitute the mass of the knife.

"All of the great nations today except China and ourselves are dangerously well organized," said the speaker. "We have a great deal to protect and we are going to protect it, but we must have training in time of peace. We believe in universal service, and we are going to have it. The slacker is going to play a part with the would-be volunteer."

### TRAINING WILL HELP MEN

"The training need not be long, but the men will come back from it more conservative and thoughtful than when they went. They will develop a sense of responsibility, and will have a knowledge of the real character of modern war. They will find that in modern war there is the spirit of sacrifice, but not much romance. They will have a better knowledge of sanitation, better habits, and will be more efficient economically. The criminal rate will be greatly reduced. We can be quite as virtuous and still be well prepared."

"Democracy, if it is anything, is a condition under which equality of obligation goes hand in hand with equality of opportunity. We must build up in every one of us a sense of individual responsibility to the nation in war as well as in peace."

"This applies to women as well as

to men, for women are the most important power in the country today. The men will do what the women want."

### WILL NOT BE EASY

"This war is not going to be an easy war. Hundreds of thousands are going over and many thousands will not come back. This is our first great war—barring the Civil war, in which neither side was prepared. We are going to fight with a nation whose soldiers are well organized, well

(Concluded on Page Four)

## KANSAS WHEAT FILM IS SHOWN IN NEW ENGLAND

### Massachusetts Paper Writes Story about Agriculture in the "Far West"

The Kansas film, "Winning with Wheat," has been popular in eastern states as well as in Kansas. Prof. L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department of the college, spent August in New England, and arranged to have the picture exhibited before numerous agricultural colleges and granges. It was received with general favor.

Here is what the Standard, published in New Bedford, Mass., where Kansas is still "the far west," said in its advance story about the film:

"In these days of intensive farming, when most everybody has been doing something in the line of producing from Mother Earth, whether in a backyard plot or on a more extensive scale, it will be of interest to know that the Olympia theater is to show the last three days of this week a picture of life on the farms of Kansas, taken by the Kansas State Agricultural college to show to the world what that particular state has been doing to increase the production of wheat."

"This picture, which during the last month has been shown in every city, town and hamlet in Kansas, will find a place on the Olympia program through the interest of Henry P. Willis, whose son-in-law, Prof. Leland E. Call of the state college faculty, had direct charge of all arrangements. Professor Call has just concluded a visit east, during which time he arranged for the showing of the film in many of the most prominent picture houses in this section of the country, in most cases under direction of state colleges and granges. From an educational standpoint as well as mere amusement the picture will prove of timely interest."

"Kansas alone expects to seed this fall over 10,000,000 acres of wheat and with favorable conditions should produce a crop of 200,000,000 bushels. This can be done only by means of proper methods of preparing the ground and in order to demonstrate these methods this picture, entitled 'Winning with Wheat,' was prepared. In order that it might prove interesting to even the most casual picture 'fan' the film was made in story form picturing farm life in Kansas and acted by real Kansas farm folk. It shows beautiful fields of rich grain, modern methods of plowing, harvesting and threshing and all the most approved methods of farming in the far west."

## FORD COUNTY WILL NEED SEED WHEAT AND LABOR

### Farmers Are Ready to Plant Crop—Agent Is Enlisting Co-operation

Ford county farmers are willing to increase the wheat acreage of the county if seed and labor for harvesting next year's crop are assured. Enough seed was grown in the eastern part of the county to seed that section, but five or six carloads of this wheat were shipped out of the county early.

John V. Hepler, emergency demonstration agent for the county, is working with the bankers and elevator men in an effort to supply the seed where it is needed.

## WITH EYES TO LIGHT

### EDUCATED MAN OPEN MINDED, SAYS DOCTOR MASON

Self-Styled Liberals Are Often Narrow. Points Out New Board Member—Fine Sense of Values Is Needed

The man who prides himself on being a liberal is often narrow minded, in the belief of Dr. Wilbur N. Mason, of the state board of administration, who made the opening address of the year at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Discussing the qualities of the educated man, Doctor Mason emphasized the importance of being open minded. The educated man, he pointed out,



DR. WILBUR N. MASON

keeps his eyes always open to the light, no matter from what direction the light may come.

### MONEY WON'T BUY ALL

A fine sense of values, further, is comprehended in education, according to the speaker, who declared that the educated man would never fritter away his time on trifles. Doctor Mason made a dramatic appeal to his audience when he asked who was the richest man in Greece in the time of Homer, who in Rome in the time of Vergil, who in the United States in the time of Washington.

"No one knows now who was the richest man in those times," said Doctor Mason, "and no one cares. There are some things that money will not buy."

The educated man, pointed out the speaker, does whatever he does with a certain lavishness, putting the overplus into life.

## MANY FACULTY MEN ARE IN MILITARY SERVICE

### List Includes Teachers and Experimenters in Wide Variety of Subjects—About 20 in All

Many members of the board of instruction of the Kansas State Agricultural college have left because of enlistment in military service.

The list includes Captain L. O. Mathews, professor of military science and tactics and commandant of cadets; Captain Edward Claeren, acting commandant; Hurr H. Ozment, band leader; E. N. Wentworth, professor of animal breeding; H. B. Walker, associate professor of irrigation and drainage engineering; Dr. Charles M. Siever, college physician; A. F. Piene, assistant professor of history; Robert Schmidt, assistant in botany; C. D. Christoph, instructor in English; C. A. Bjorkman, fellow in electrical engineering; L. S. Hobbs, fellow in steam and gas engineering; Herschel Scott, fellow in soils; Ernest Edward Dale, fellow in horticulture; C. E. Auel, fellow in animal husbandry; and Hagan Phlegar, miller. L. E. Conrad, professor of civil engineering, has passed his physical examination and is expecting to receive a commission at any time.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

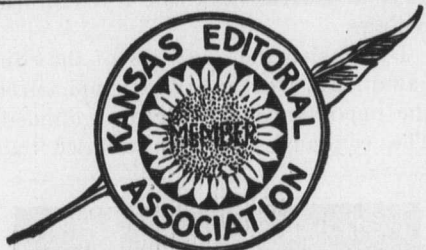
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

### AN INFLUENCE ON MEN

When the news of Professor Bray's death came, one of his fellow workers, who for years had been closely associated with him, said this: "Those of us who knew Professor Bray intimately, feel that his splendid personality and sterling qualities influenced for good hundreds of men and women with whom he came into contact."

This is a just and telling estimate of Professor Bray's work. While his written work is and will continue to be of high value, his greatest service was in direct contact with men and women. Whether as a classroom teacher, as an extension worker, or as a teacher, helper, and friend of men in the state and federal prisons, Professor Bray influenced for good all whom he knew. Though he passed away at a comparatively early age, his influence, exerted as it was, will never pass away.

### DOCTOR WALTERS

The election of Doctor Walters to the position of professor emeritus means the retirement from required classroom service of a man who has known the members of forty-odd classes of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and has had the affection of all of them.

A close student, an excellent teacher, a man of artistic talent and delightfully human in his point of view, Doctor Walters has filled a place which no one else could quite have filled. In the difficulties that faced the college in the early days, Doctor Walters was always in the front rank of the constructive, stabilizing forces. Throughout his long career as a member of the faculty, he has been ever ready to perform any service that might be of assistance. To paraphrase the motto of a well known New York newspaper, Doctor Walters is more than a professor—he is an institution.

Students will miss "Daddy"—as they fondly call him—in the classroom. But it is safe to say that Doctor Walters will not be idle. Though nominally professor emeritus, he will still deliver lectures in the department of architecture—and everyone who has heard it will hope that among these will be his address on "Gumption." He will still be ready to advise the undergraduate and to greet the returning alumnus. Faculty, alumni, and students rejoice in the honor which the board of administration has conferred upon him. They wish for him every happiness. They are ready to say, as Lord Bacon said in that never-to-be-forgotten dedication, "God lead you by the hand."

### CODFISH AS CASH

The first American money of which there is any record was dried codfish. Before metal came into use dried codfish was regarded as the most convenient and safest kind of currency. For small change a single fish answered

the purpose admirably. It represented an idea. It stood for a standard. Only acquired by labor, easily preserved and transported, at all times useful to tribes away from the seashore, and exchangeable for what they had which the seashore Indians had not, it became an exchange medium of constant and stable value. In time, naturally, some had many codfish, so many that they became, as gold sometimes becomes in our time, considerable of a burden to the capitalist and banker. Then a currency based upon them was issued in the form of shells, and gradually arrowheads and furs came into employment in the nature of stocks and bonds. An inflated codfish currency made it an easy matter for the early settlers to float glass beads, and the Spaniards, having more metal coin than any other people at the time, gradually introduced in lieu of beads, copper, bronze, and silver pieces which a century has not wholly displaced. In fact, although long out of circulation the names of these Spanish pieces continue to express values in some parts of the United States down to our day.—Christian Science Monitor.

### ENDOW THE COUNTRY SCHOOL

"The grace of giving," a distinguished educator said recently in an address we had the pleasure of hearing, "is one of the most important qualities to be cultivated in a democracy." And we have to confess that it has been less cultivated in our country communities than in towns. This fact lends emphasis to our constant admonition, "Remember the community in your will." A man of even modest means may leave money to erect an auditorium or "public meeting room" in connection with the schoolhouse; or to establish a school or community library; or to build a road; or to buy a few acres for a school farm or park; or to paint the church or schoolhouse; or to beautify church or schoolhouse grounds; or to provide the schoolhouse with pictures or domestic science equipment, or a piano, or a bell.

Colleges and universities are constantly clamoring for endowments. Why then should not our country schools likewise appeal for gifts, both to the citizens of the community and to men and women of means who were reared in the community and have moved away? Many a man of wealth in town would be glad to give something to the school of his boyhood, if convinced that the local people were also making sacrifices to improve the school, enlarge the building, erect a community auditorium, or add new features to the curriculum.

Lets endow the little country school as well as the big college or university.—The Progressive Farmer.

### AN EFFECTIVE SURVEY

The purpose of "Essentials of Agriculture" is that of a textbook on agriculture for pupils of secondary schools, says the Educational Review, probably the most scholarly educational journal in America, in discussing this book by Doctor Waters.

"Although arranged primarily for high school use," continues the reviewer, "it gives the general reader, farmer and city man alike, an interesting, connected, and scientific survey of American agriculture. This field is rarely surveyed in a 500 page book, but in this book it is so unusually well done that we feel warranted in saying that it should find its way to many reading tables in farm and city homes. Such being the case, 'Essentials of Agriculture' will be to many adult students what standard high school books in other lines often prove to be; namely, an authoritative review for him who, if he reads at all, must do so on the run.

"No considerable increment to President Waters' eminence among agriculturists and educators is hereby added. He modestly writes on page vi of the preface, 'To the help of the following specialists is due in large measure whatever merit the book possesses,' and then gives the names and official positions of 40 collaborators

along with the special help each rendered. Generous help must have been accorded President Waters as evidenced by careful, modern, yet simple, statement of scientific conceptions, in diverse fields of agriculture. Generous labor must have been bestowed by the author upon the task of assembling and assimilating these contributions, for the book is well harmonized."

### A CALL TO FARMERS

There may not appear to be anything thrillingly patriotic about the monotony of driving a team hitched to a corn cultivator or mowing a meadow where bumblebees are the only visible enemies, but such are the paradoxes of the present world war that farm work is as truly a service for one's country

governments forbid it, there will almost certainly be a heavy emigration from Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and the Balkan states. This part of Europe has suffered most from the war. At least 10,000,000 people have been driven from their homes.

One thing is certain, there is going to be a big competition for men all over the world. It would not be surprising if hundreds of thousands of able-bodied foreigners leave the United States for Europe. In fact, the steamship companies report from 500,000 to 1,000,000 persons are planning to return to Europe after the war.

It may be that the action of Europe in preventing emigration, the curiosity and desire of foreigners already in this country to go back home, but most

## The Stewardship of the Soil

Dr. J. H. Worst

WHAT a precious theme is harvest! The hopes, the well being, the life, of the world is fast bound up in the magic of this single word.

The soil upon which the harvest depends, moreover, is God's benediction to humanity. Measured by consequences, Heaven has vouchsafed no form of stewardship that is fraught with such tremendous responsibilities as this stewardship of the soil. In the final analysis this stewardship represents the farmer's obligation to society.

And yet sacred as is the soil and binding as is the farmer's obligation to society, the means for providing the world's food is nevertheless at his mercy.

It is a well known fact that the soil can readily be depleted of its fertility and thus robbed of its strength by a system of exploitation. . . . Too much of our land is being thus exploited. On the other hand the productiveness of the soil may be very greatly improved. Denmark, Belgium, Germany, and other European nations have fully demonstrated that by the application of science to the art of agriculture, the productiveness of the soil can be multiplied almost to the limit of necessity.

Fortunately nature has supplied every means for the development of a progressive and permanent agriculture. It is also obvious that it is man's privilege, if not his mission, to improve upon nature—to substitute quality for mere physical endurance, in agricultural products.

as "going over the top" in a charge to capture Teutonic trenches on the battle front in France or manning the guns of a warship.

The government is not alarmed over the task of raising a huge army or over the strengthening of the navy. The most persistent call is for increased production and greater conservation—patriotic services in which all may participate. Men and boys who for any reason are rejected by enlistment officers can straightway find patriotic service in the fields. There, too, the old men, particularly retired farmers, may do invaluable service, while mere striplings may there learn that constancy is the first requisite of valiant devotion. Women and girls who help swell the production of garden, poultry yard or dairy, or who preserve any portion of summer's abundance against winter's need will be real war heroines.

Production! How can it be increased? Conservation! To what extent can it stretch a scanty yield into a liberal portion? These are the grave questions which will decide the war.

The proper cultivation of corn or other similar crops will increase the yield per acre while the saving of hay will release more grain for human food. Despire not the day of small things. Every effort, great or small, for increased farm efficiency this year is an act of patriotism.—American Farming.

### EMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR?

All the warring countries will do everything they can to keep their able-bodied men at home. They will need them for reconstruction purposes. Certainly this will be true of England, Germany, and France. Unless the

of all the belief on the part of many that they can acquire a piece of land in Europe will convert America from a nation of immigrants into a nation of emigrants. Of course, this is speculation, but unless our cities and states work out plans for the more humane treatment of the working classes in this country, such an exodus is quite likely. Especially is this true as to our land policy. Immigrants want to own their own farms, but wherever they turn they find so many difficulties in the way that they remain in the cities. Land is held at speculative prices. As against this, western Canada is planning to take taxes off houses, improvements, and farm products, and in addition to put a heavy tax upon idle land.—Frederic C. Howe in the Public.

### THE WOMAN PATROL

You hardly notice her, but there she is in the shadow, watching the flippant crowd stream by, ready to interfere when occasion calls.

She wears an armlet as a sign of her office and confronts danger with neither helmet nor truncheon. If you hit her, she would not hit back. She is there, not to arrest the wrongdoer, but to prevent the sufferings and corruption of wrongdoing. In turning copper, she has brought into existence a new conception of police. She represents the social conscience and the social benevolence. One of her duties is to warn girls who are "behaving unsuitably," and another is "to put girls in touch with local societies, clubs or classes." She is a friendly copper.

A police sergeant has said of women patrols, "We cannot do without them now." Sir Edward Henry himself appeared on a public platform recently to bless them. There are more than two thousand of these devoted women.—London Chronicle.

### AT MEMORY'S GATE

London Spectator

Early and late  
I watch and wait  
At Memory's Gate.

As I peer through,  
Friends I once knew  
Through the dim view.

Far down the way  
Wee children stray,  
And talk and play;  
They seem so near  
I almost hear  
The words they say—  
I know I trace  
Each tiny face.  
Oh, moments rare!  
Dear Vision fair!  
Loved ones are there!

Some day, I know  
That I shall go  
To where they dwell—  
Till then?—Ah! well—  
Early and late  
I'll watch and wait  
At Memory's Gate.

### MAKING CONVERSATION

Conversation should not be a series of big bow-wow bombardments. Sometimes a Coleridge or a Carlyle succeeds in making a monologue of ideas and imagery. Even this, though fascinating, irritates and oppresses, and finally reduces supposed fellow conversers to the position of refugees in bombproofs. If these tactics are pursued by a stupid person, a gunner of facts, trench hysteria finally seizes the rest of the company. Conversation, according to the best current conceptions, should be a kind of skirmishing, sniping warfare of sharpshooters, working up to a sharp crackle of musketry from all sides in moments of great intensity. Heavy shells of the kind hurled by the man who announced in company that Milton was a great poet, level the whole breastworks of intercourse with a clumsy explosion, unless there be a nimble Charles Lamb in the vicinity to snatch up the projectile and toss it back on its clownish originator. Facts are the death of conversation. They are immodest and blatant. They are the poison gas of the parlor. They will not be denied. You're another, is their only answer, which at once transfers the discussion into physical realms. Not all of us can afford to set off a countermine in such a phrase as "After all, what is the Constitution between friends?" Facts awe us. What is more, they are contagious. Their use leads to reprisal. You Zeppelin one of the tender children of my fancy, and I send an air raid of statistics in pursuit of yours. Thereupon develops an argument which is the drumfire of conversation; and causes the wax flowers in the glass case on the mantelpiece to gyrate wildly.

And, then, what has become of silence, the best conversation of all? This is a phase of the art we have entirely lost. Not all the moments of the Mermaid tavern were punctuated with bursting imagery and epigram, surely, but there must have been long periods of a sort of inarticulate night-luminosity, torn only now and then by a star-bomb of momentary glory. Real conversation is like the blank verse of Hamlet, rambling, pausing, hesitating, but with a hidden rhythm of sentiment and sympathy running through it. Our modern, pinchbeck variety more resembles the trip-hammer verse of Pope, with anxiously recurring reference to fact, with no charm of irrelevances or inconsistencies, a thunderous rhyming of the protagonists, as in French tragedy.—New York Evening Post.

Approximately 100,000,000 feet of timber was fire-killed in forest fires this year on state owned land in northern Minnesota, according to estimates made by Oscar Arneson, superintendent of state timber. "Detailed reports thus far show that 1,400 40-acre tracts of state land were burned over," said Mr. Arneson.—Minnesota Farm Review.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Arthur Unruh, '15, is farming at Pawnee Rock.

Miss Mayme Wartenbee, '16, is teaching in the Oneida high school.

Miss Fern Preston, '17, is dietitian in Minnequa hospital at Pueblo, Col.

Miss Ada Billings, '16, is teaching history in the high school at Stratton, Col.

F. E. Dowling, '17, is in the produce department of Morris and company, Chicago.

Amos Payne of Manhattan, a former student in the college, is in military service in France.

H. E. Rowe, '10, is in the engineering department of the Sinclair Refining company, Chicago.

C. C. Smith, '94, and children, of San Jacinto, Cal., visited relatives in Manhattan this summer.

W. J. Yeoman, '93, has become county agent of Ness county, with headquarters at Ness City.

Harold McClelland, '16, has a commission as second lieutenant of infantry in the regular army.

Raymond V. Adams, '16, is assistant paymaster in the United States navy. He holds the rank of ensign.

Shelby G. Fell, '15, is first lieutenant in the sanitary corps and is stationed at Newport News, Va.

F. H. Dillenback, '16, is county agent for Logan county, Oklahoma, with headquarters at Guthrie.

Miss Esther Hostetler, '17, is teaching home economics in the Harris school for girls at Bellaire, Tex.

Miss Merle Beeman, '17, of Topeka will teach domestic art and history in the Hanover high school this year.

Miss Cecile Allentharpe, '07, is departmental teacher in the seventh and eighth grades of the Rawlins (Wyo.) schools.

Miss Virginia Sherwood, '12, is principal of the Lucas high school. She has been given a substantial increase in salary.

Miss Mary Polson, '16, is superintendent of the Lafontaine high school. She was instructor last year in the Paola high school.

Miss Minerva C. Cooper, '15, has charge of the home economics and part of the normal training work in the Clearwater high school.

E. M. Parrish, '14, who is engaged in agricultural extension work at Dalton, Mo., is listed for war service in the present national emergency.

Mrs. Howard Rhodes, '04, is superintendent of the United States boarding schools for Indian girls. Her headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

Ira E. Taylor, '13, is county engineer of Pottawatomie county. Since his graduation from college, Mr. Taylor had been in the employ of the Santa Fé railway and of a construction company.

L. B. Mickel, '10, is in charge of the New York wire desk of the United Press. His offices are in the World building, New York City. Mrs. Mickel will be remembered as Miss Lillian Lowrance, '10.

In the works of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., are A. E. Hopkins, '16, George Usselman, '16, Andrew Herold, '16, R. D. Van Nordstrand, '12, R. H. Oliver, '17, and W. C. Ernsting, '17.

David D. Gray, '14, has resigned his position in the animal husbandry department of the college and has accepted a position in the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture.

A. D. Holloway, '07, and Mrs. Margaret (Cunningham) Holloway, '07, have moved from Yates Center to Whittier, Cal., where Mr. Holloway is secretary of the community Young Men's Christian association.

Wellington T. Brink, '16, has become editor of publications for the Texas Agricultural Experiment sta-

tion, College Station, Tex. He resigned his position on the Manhattan Nationalist to accept the new work.

L. R. Hiatt, '17, is office secretary in the county work department of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association. The headquarters of the department are at 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City. Mr. Hiatt is also doing some editorial work on Rural Manhood.

L. C. Moser, who has nearly completed the work for his degree from the college, is a member of the national army, and is stationed at Camp Funston. Mr. Moser gave up an excellent position in the publicity department of Swift & Company, Chicago, and declined to make any claim for exemption from military service.

C. D. Pratt, '85, of Dallas, Tex., visited the college August 11 for the first time since his graduation. He was highly pleased with the progress that the institution has made. Mr. Pratt has the principal store in Dallas, which handles paint, varnish, wall paper, and similar articles, and has built up a prosperous business.

Dr. R. W. Brink, '08 and '09, will teach graduate courses in mathematics in the University of Minnesota this year. He holds a doctor's degree from Harvard university and also spent a year in study in France. He is a son of the late Dr. C. M. Brink, and Mrs. Brink. This summer he visited his mother, who is living in Manhattan.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. M. J. Snyder and Mrs. Edna (Brenner) Snyder, '06, Chicago, on August 30, a son, Paul Brenner.

Born, to Mr. J. J. Frey, '14, and Mrs. Louisa (Dyer) Frey, '14, Sacramento, Cal., on August 15, a son, Leland Samuel.

### MARRIAGES

#### LYON-HAGAN

Miss Esther Grace Lyon, '15, and Dr. William Arthur Hagan, '15, were married Wednesday, August 29. They will be at home after October 1 at 120 Highland Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

#### PETERSON-SIKES

Miss Frances Peterson and Mr. Edward Sikes, a former student in the college, were married in Leonardville July 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Sikes are at home in Leonardville, where Mr. Sikes is a merchant.

#### MOORE-JENNINGS

Miss Leona Moore, '07, and Mr. Henry Jennings, former student, were married in Manhattan August 22, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Fisher, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings will make their home in Lincoln, Ariz.

#### BODY-REED

Miss Mildred Body and Lieutenant Ollie W. Reed, United States army, were married at Norton in August. Mr. Reed was for two years a student in the college. They will make their home at Fort Douglass, Utah, where Lieutenant Reed is stationed.

#### SCHLOH-ACKLEY

Miss Dorothea Schloh, '15, and Mr. Will Ackley, former student, were married in Manhattan June 24, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Holt of Fort Worth, Tex., officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ackley are at home near Portis, where Mr. Ackley is engaged in live stock farming.

#### CUSTER-MOORE

Miss Muriel Custer and Mr. Morrill Moore were married in Manhattan August 22, the Rev. William I. Jones officiating. Mrs. Moore was until recently in the extension division of the college. Mr. Moore is a former student in Northwestern university.

#### MONROE-STRATTON

Miss Leonore Monroe and Lieutenant Clifton J. Stratton, '11, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Lee Monroe, Topeka, in August. Both Mr. and Mrs. Strat-

ton are former members of the staff of the Topeka Capital. Mr. Stratton is now first lieutenant, United States Reserve.

#### DODD-JENKINS

Miss Mary Virginia Dodd, '15, and Mr. Amos Elbin Jenkins were married on August 5 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dodd, in Langdon. The Rev. D. F. Cross of Lyons officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are at home at 523 South Ninth street, Salina.

#### NOYES-DEAN

Miss Lois Noyes, '14, and Mr. L. M. Dean were married in Liberty, Mo., June 3. They are making their home in Kansas City.

Mrs. Dean was formerly in the business office of the state board of administration. Mr. Dean was for some time a teacher of mathematics in the college.

#### REYNOLDS-ANDREWS

Miss Jessie Reynolds, '06, and Mr. William H. Andrews were married in Manhattan on Sunday, August 5, the Rev. D. H. Fisher, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating.

Mr. Andrews is associate professor of mathematics in the college, and Mrs. Andrews was formerly instructor in history. They are at home at 630 Moro street.

#### THOREN-ALSOP

Miss Leila Gertrude Thoren and Mr. James E. Alsop, '15, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thoren, Eudora, August 8.

Mrs. Alsop is a former student in the University of Kansas, and a talented musician. Mr. Alsop is a teacher in the LeRoy (Minn.) high school, and Mr. and Mrs. Alsop are making their home at LeRoy.

#### MARTY-BIXBY

Miss Sara Marty, '16, and Lieutenant Harold Bixby, Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., were married in Manhattan, the Rev. J. M. McClelland officiating.

Lieutenant Bixby is a former student of the college and a member of Sigma Nu and the Scabbard and Blade. Mrs. Bixby is an Alpha Delta Pi. They will make their home temporarily at Gettysburg, Pa., where Lieutenant Bixby is stationed.

#### HUSE-MULLEN

Miss Mildred Huse, '11, and Mr. Clyde W. Mullen, M. S. '17, were married in Liberty, Mo., June 3. They are at home in Kansas City, where Mr. Mullen is a federal grain inspector.

Mrs. Mullen was for several years assistant to the registrar of the college. Mr. Mullen received his bachelor's degree from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college in 1915, and came here for graduate work, taking his master's degree in 1917.

#### EASTER-ARMITAGE

Miss Fanchon Easter and Mr. Merle Armitage were married in Kansas City Thursday evening, August 2. The Rev. J. D. Ritchey, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, officiated.

Mrs. Armitage was for three years a member of the music faculty of the college. Mr. Armitage is assistant to the president of the National Society for Broader Education, and is also in charge of a concert series. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage are at home at the Hanover apartments, Carlisle, Pa.

#### LYMAN-JENKINS

Miss Gertrude Lyman, '13, of Manhattan and Mr. J. E. Jenkins, '11, of Bartlesville, Okla., were married in this city August 8. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Bales of Ottawa, an uncle of the bride.

After graduation from the college, Mr. Jenkins went to Cornell university for further work, receiving an advanced degree in 1916. He is in the employ of the J. L. Doherty company at Bartlesville, Okla., where he and Mrs. Jenkins will make their home.

#### MEADE-CAVE

Miss Virginia Meade, '09, and Dr. R. Russell Cave were married in Wash-

ington, D. C., Wednesday, August 8, the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's church, officiating.

Mrs. Cave is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority. For several years she taught domestic science in the college, and last year was in charge of work in the Texas College of Industrial Arts at Denton. Doctor Cave was formerly a student in the college and a football star. He is now a surgeon in the United States army.

#### SMITH-MOSER

The marriage of Miss Mollie M. Smith of Westphalia and Mr. Leo C. Moser of Courtland took place August 11, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Blachly, 6823 Dante avenue, Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Harold L. Bewman of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church officiating.

Mr. Moser, who had practically finished his college work, is now in the army. He was prominent in literary and other circles in the college, being a member of Sigma Delta Chi, the Quill, and other organizations, and president of the student council. He won several oratorical contests.

Mrs. Moser, who is a junior in the college, has returned to complete her work.

### HEADS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

Miss Abby Marlatt, '88, head of the home economics department in the University of Wisconsin, is chairman of the advisory committee on home economics in the national food administration.

In an appeal to the women of the country, Miss Marlatt says:

"In order to conserve the supply of meat, each person in the United States is asked to average a saving of one ounce of meat a day. This is about equal to three man-size bites. Recent studies show that the amount of meat eaten averages for each inhabitant nearly one-third of a pound of beef and one-fifth of a pound of pork per day. We must cut this down, because of the increased demand from abroad. Today we are facing the situation of an increased demand upon those meats which can be shipped, either in this form or in the form of salted or cured meats, to our armies at home and abroad. While there is no serious shortage at present in beef and mutton, there is a distinct shortage in pork. If we continue to consume meat at our present rate we will be unable to send the supply that must be sent to those who cannot secure a local supply.

"An additional reason urged by the food administration for reducing the per capita consumption of meat is the necessity of preserving the dairy herds to furnish the necessary milk, butter, and cheese. The health of the nation's children is obviously directly dependent upon a conservation of the dairy cow.

"A knowledge of the exchange values in food, and an abundant use of substitutes is urged by the food experts. When discussed in the terms of food-building material, chicken, turkey, goose, duck, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, fresh and salted fish, deer, bear, and rabbit in season, are all in the same class of perfect protein foods. In addition we may use one small egg, or fourteen peanuts, or one and one-half glasses of buttermilk, or one and three-fourths cubic inches of American cheese, or one small serving of liver, in place of a small serving of sirloin steak or rib roast or leg of mutton.

"Patrons of restaurants or hotels can help the food administration by ordering side dishes which use meats, by ordering fish and game not easily canned or cured for shipment, and meats for which the demand is small."

A scholarly paper on "The Soil Mulch" by L. E. Call and M. C. Sewell, of the department of agronomy, appears in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy.

C. O. Swanson and E. L. Tague, of the department of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, are authors of "Nitrogen in Amino Form as Determined by Formol Titration, in Relation to Some Other Factors Measuring Quality in Wheat Flour."

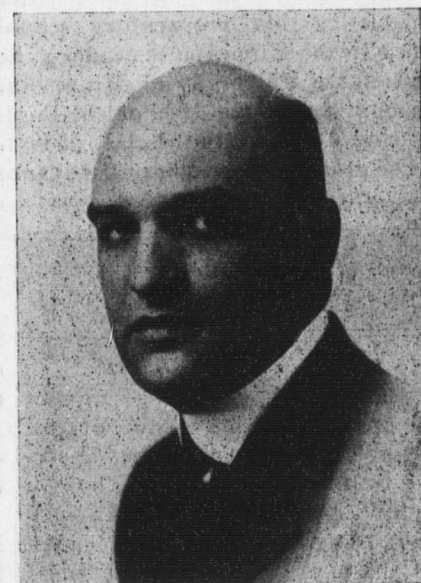
## NEW MEMBERS OF STAFF

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHANGES ON COLLEGE FACULTY

Many Promotions Are Shown in Annual List—Cecil Baker Succeeds Doctor Walters as Head of Department of Architecture

Men and women well qualified in their respective lines of work have been brought to the Kansas State Agricultural college from all parts of the United States to fill vacancies on the board of instruction. The average number of new names have been added to the staff. The new list shows many promotions.

Cecil Baker of Chicago will take the place of Dr. J. D. Walters as head of the department of architecture, Doctor Walters having been made professor



PROF. CECIL BAKER

of architecture emeritus in appreciation of his long and efficient service in the agricultural college.

### HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE

Professor Baker is a man of wide experience not only in association with prominent architects but in private practice. He had general supervision of the designing and erection of a three million dollar office building, factory buildings, residences, churches, and schools. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

He holds degrees from the University of Illinois and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and studied in England, France, and Italy.

### TO TEACH FARM ENGINEERING

K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering, is another new department head. He received the degree of



PROF. K. J. T. EKBLAW

bachelor of science in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois and that of master of science in rural architecture from Yale. He has had eight years of work in teaching and practical experience in rural architecture and in other branches of farm engineering.

### THE LIST OF NEW ONES

Following are the names of new members of the board of instruction: A. C. Hartenbower, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, superintendent of institutes and extension schools, with the rank of professor; Dr. L. D. Hammond, University of Wisconsin and Missouri School of

(Concluded on Page Four)



## DEATH OF GEORGE BRAY

### WELL KNOWN COLLEGE PROFESSOR SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS

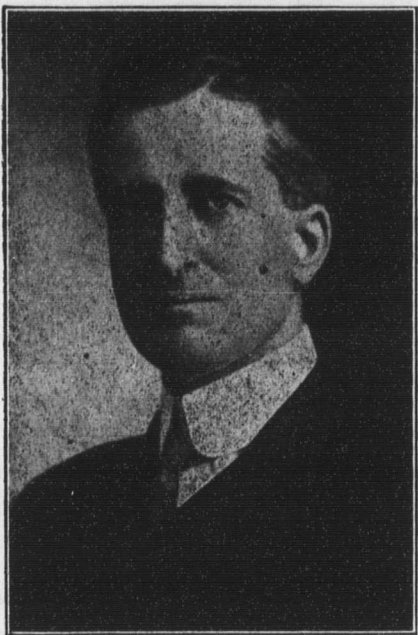
Was First Educator to Introduce Correspondence Courses into State and Federal Prisons—Author of Valuable Published Bulletins

George E. Bray, industrial engineer in the college extension division, and well known throughout the country as the first man to introduce college work into penitentiaries, died at St. Paul, Minn., September 1 after a brief illness. The funeral was held September 5, with burial in Lakewood cemetery, Minneapolis.

Professor Bray is survived by his wife and two daughters, who will make their home in Seattle, Wash.

#### NATIVE OF MINNESOTA

Professor Bray was born at Norwood, Minn., June 15, 1870. After completing his preparatory school work in the Minneapolis academy, he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating in the Mechanical Engineering Course with the class of 1894. After graduation he pursued advance



PROF. GEORGE E. BRAY

work along industrial lines in Columbia university and also in the University of Minnesota. He held the degrees of bachelor of mechanical engineering and mechanical engineer.

Professor Bray's field of labor extended into four states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kansas. He taught in the Minneapolis public schools and in the state schools at Faribault, Minn.; was supervisor of industrial work in the public schools of Superior, Wis.; was director of the department of mechanic arts in the New Trier Township high school, Chicago, and later entered the Kansas State Agricultural college as superintendent of shops in the mechanical engineering department.

#### WORK IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

After three years in the engineering division, he became industrial engineer in the division of extension, where he came into close contact with the problems of industrial education in the state of Kansas.

In his work in the home study correspondence courses Professor Bray enjoyed the distinction of being the first man in the United States to introduce and conduct such study in the state and federal prisons.

His activities and published contributions were many. Bulletins written by him on "Industrial Work for Rural Schools" and on "Food Conservation" have been widely distributed.

## NEW MEMBERS OF STAFF

(Concluded from Page Three)

Mines, instructor in chemistry; Miss Edith L. Bond, assistant in physical training for women; Miss Joy E. Andrews, University of Wisconsin, assistant in zoölogy; S. J. Pearce, field dairy bacteriologist, Kansas Agricultural Experiment station; Curtis W. Thing, assistant in chemistry; George Reisner, Pennsylvania State college, fellow in crops; W. N. Kirkpatrick, superintendent of the Tribune Experiment station; H. H. Amos, Kansas State Agricultural college, assistant in poultry husbandry; H. E. Smith, as-

sistant in the feed control office; Miss Stella M. Harriss, Kansas State Agricultural college, fellow in chemistry; Miss Lois Witham, fellow in chemistry; Miss Doris Bugbey of Chicago, instructor in violin; Miss Elsie K. Smith, Albion college, instructor in piano; Miss Eula B. Butzerin, Christian Church hospital, Kansas City, Mo., specialist in home economics, with the rank of instructor; W. L. French, specialist in agriculture in home study department; V. L. Strickland, specialist in educational subjects, home study department; Miss Grace Margaret Palmer, Kansas State Normal school, University of Chicago, and Columbia university, instructor in charge of the department of home art; Miss Lena L. Price, research assistant to the director of the experiment station; John R. Parker, assistant professor of farm crops; Miss Viola Stiles, farm management accountant; T. B. Robbins, head janitor; M. W. Furr of Chicago, Purdue university and State University of Iowa, instructor in highway engineering; Miss Flora Monroe, Kansas State Agricultural college, cafeteria director with the rank of instructor; Cecil F. Baker, University of Illinois and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, professor of architecture; W. F. Pickett, Kansas State Agricultural college, assistant in plant propagation and foreman of the greenhouse; E. C. Thurber, Kansas State Agricultural college, hog herdsman; W. S. Stevens, associate in stock remedy analysis; H. F. Lienhardt, University of Pennsylvania, instructor in bacteriology; William E. Paterson, Minnesota Agricultural college, specialist in dairy husbandry in the division of extension with the rank of instructor; Ray William Hazlett, Oberlin college, instructor in English; Mrs. Mabel Purdy, assistant registrar; Fred D. Merritt, instructor in sociology and economics; K. J. T. Ekblaw, University of Illinois, Yale university, professor of farm engineering; A. J. Mack, Kansas State Agricultural college, instructor in steam and gas engineering; Paul E. Holmes, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Normal school, assistant in shop practice; Miss Wilma Orem, Kansas State Agricultural college and University of Michigan, instructor in history.

#### NEW TITLES TO MANY

New titles of members of the board of instruction follow: Dr. John Daniel Walters, professor of architecture emeritus; James T. Lardner, assistant to the business manager of the board of administration; Miss Ethel Loring, instructor in charge of physical education for women; Jacob Lund, superintendent of heat and power and in charge of buildings and grounds; S. C. Salmon, professor of crops; R. K. Bonnett, assistant professor of crops; A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry; S. A. Smith, instructor in architecture and drawing; W. W. Carlson, professor of shop practice; J. T. Parker, instructor in woodwork; W. H. Ball, instructor in woodwork; Miss Olive Sheets, associate professor of domestic science; Miss Jen Cox, assistant professor of domestic science; Miss Loula Kennedy, assistant professor of domestic science; O. W. Hunter, assistant professor of bacteriology; Miss Grace Glasgow, instructor in bacteriology; P. L. Gainey, assistant professor of bacteriology; Dr. E. C. Miller, associate professor of botany; L. E. Melchers, assistant professor of botany; E. H. Toole, instructor in botany; D. L. Burk, assistant professor of English; Frank L. Snow, assistant professor of industrial journalism; E. T. Keith, instructor in printing; Miss Patricia Abernethy, instructor in music; J. G. Emerson, professor of public speaking; Miss Isabella Marsh, assistant in charge of college library serials department; Miss Grace Averill, instructor in home art; L. H. Drayer, assistant in heat and power; L. H. Fairchild, assistant in dairy husbandry.

In a recent number of the Journal of Economic Entomology, George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college, presents "Results of Ten Years of Experimental Wheat Sowing to Escape the Hessian Fly."

## TO SOW WHEAT EARLIER

### FARMERS WILL CHANGE PLANS SLIGHTLY THIS YEAR

College Investigators Point Out Conditions in Central and Eastern Kansas—Danger from Hessian Fly Is Less—Good Seedbeds Needed

It will probably be advisable to seed wheat this fall a little earlier, over most of eastern and central Kansas, than has been customary to sow in the past four or five years, believe L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, and George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The danger from Hessian fly is less serious than it has been for several years, except in isolated areas in the central part of the state. There is, however, a slight infestation of fly over the entire eastern half of the state, hence great care should be taken to destroy all volunteer wheat. Volunteer wheat is the greatest source of danger, because it carries the fly over the winter to infest the main crop of wheat the following spring.

#### LATE WHEAT WINTERKILLS

Reasonably early seeding is advisable because wheat that is sown late usually winterkills severely. Moreover, the roots do not penetrate the ground so deeply and hence the crop is more subject to injury from drouth and hot winds. Late sown wheat tillers very little and hence usually gives a thin stand. It ripens late and in the eastern part of the state is more likely to be injured by rust than wheat that is sown somewhat earlier. The quality is usually poor as compared with wheat planted earlier.

On the other hand, early seeding may give a low yield in dry seasons, because the heavy growth uses all the moisture stored in the soil and leaves the crop dependent entirely on seasonal rains. There is also more danger of early sown wheat producing an excessive growth and lodging on the more fertile bottom soils, or on other soils in seasons of excessive rainfall.

#### SHOULD MAKE FALL GROWTH

Wheat should be sown this fall sufficiently early to enable it to make a satisfactory fall growth, especially a satisfactory root development. The exact time for best results will vary with the section of the state, the character of the soil, the manner in which the seedbed has been prepared, the variety of wheat, and the quantity of seed sown.

Wheat should be sown earlier in the northern and western parts of the state than in the eastern and southern parts. This is because the greater elevation in the western part and the latitude in the northern part shorten the season.

#### DATE VARIES WITH REGION

In north central Kansas, between September 15 and 25 should give best results, if the wheat is sown on well prepared ground.

In south central Kansas, seeding may be from five to 10 days later than in the north central part of the state, but unless the ground is well prepared, it is not advisable to delay seeding much after September 25.

In northeastern Kansas, the best yields are usually obtained where the wheat is sown between September 20 and October 1, while in southeastern Kansas, slightly later seeding can be practiced. It is not advisable to delay seeding much later because soft wheat, which is the common type of wheat sown there, must be seeded earlier than hard wheat for best results.

In western Kansas, the farmer has less choice with respect to time of seeding than in the rest of the state because of dry falls. Wheat may be sown in this part of the state any time in the months of September or October when the moisture conditions are favorable.

#### WATER IN GOOD SEEDBED

Wheat may be sown considerably later on ground plowed early and deep and well prepared, than on carelessly prepared ground. Where ground is plowed early, plant food is

developed rapidly and water is usually stored in the soil for the growth of the plant. As a result, growth is rapid, the plants tiller abundantly, and strong roots are developed before winter. As a general rule, the later the ground is plowed, the earlier the wheat should be sown.

The rate to seed wheat bears a definite relation to the time of seeding. Wheat that is planted early tillers abundantly and produces many heads from a single grain. On the other hand, late sown wheat often germinates poorly and produces but one or two heads to the plant. For these reasons, less seed is required when sown early, and more when sown late.

#### MORE SEED IN EAST

The condition of the seedbed also affects the rate at which the crop should be sown. Less seed is required on well prepared ground than on ground plowed late and poorly prepared.

More seed is needed in eastern than in central and western Kansas. Also more seed of the soft varieties should be sown than of the hard varieties. In southeastern Kansas, where soft wheat is generally grown, a bushel and a half of wheat to the acre will usually give best results, when the wheat is sown at the proper time. In northeastern Kansas, a bushel and a peck should be sown. In central Kansas, about a bushel will prove sufficient, while in western Kansas, often half a bushel to three pecks of seed is sufficient to produce maximum yields when the crop is sown early on well prepared ground.

For every seven to 10 days that seeding is delayed after the best date of seeding, an additional peck of seed per acre should be sown. At the agricultural college, on an average for the past five years, wheat seeded after October 15 has given best results when sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, and between October 1 and 15, at the rate of one and one-half bushels.

## DEAN POTTER IS AUTHOR OF LEADING TECHNICAL ARTICLE

Editor of Electrical World Comments on Engineer's Contribution

A. A. Potter, dean of engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural college, is author of the principal article in a recent number of the Electrical World. The title of his article is "Oil Engines as a Relief against Coal Prices." The article is illustrated with drawings.

The editor of the paper commends Dean Potter's article, saying: "Our readers will find an excellent summary of the present condition of the oil engine situation in Prof. A. A. Potter's brief paper. We have discussed the matter repeatedly in these columns from the commercial standpoint, but it is an excellent thing to have the fundamental facts brought together in so clear a form as here."

## WILL BE WON BY MEN

(Concluded from Page One)

equipped, and ready to die for their country. It is not war with Mexico—it is a real war.

"You must remember that if we want any friends after the war, we must stand shoulder to shoulder during the war. Mr. Edison is not going to invent anything to end this war. It is going to be won by one machine—well made, well trained men. We have got these men to train. You have made it about three times as easy as it would have been by making the country dry. You have also made the country in a general way a very clean country.

"We want you to back up these men with all you have in you. We want you to feel that they are your representatives in this war. Remember that their uniform is the uniform of the United States. These men are men who are going to make the supreme sacrifice. Send them abroad clean in mind, sound in body, and feeling that they have your absolute trust and confidence. They are fighting your battle—they are not going for wealth or military fame."

## BOARD HONORS WALTERS

### SENIOR FACULTY MEMBER BECOMES PROFESSOR EMERITUS

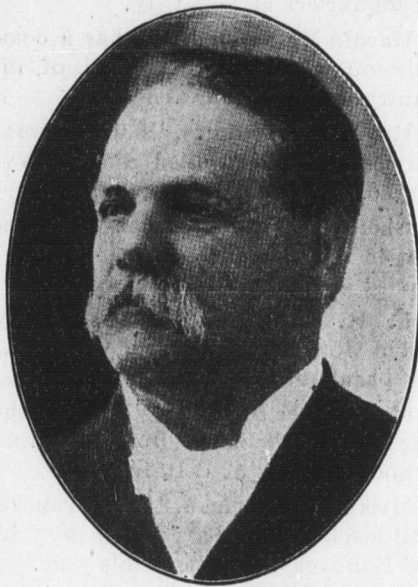
Retires after 41 Years of Effective Service to College—Has Been Prominent in Many Lines of Valuable Activity

After 41 years of teaching in the Kansas State Agricultural college, Dr. John D. Walters, senior professor, became at the beginning of this year professor emeritus. This honor was conferred by the board of administration in recognition of his long and capable service to the institution.

Professor Walters was born in Switzerland and studied in the College of Solothurn and the University of Bern for five years. For a year he taught in the Klingenberg Agricultural Experiment station.

#### ON FACULTY IN 1876

Coming to the United States in 1868, he worked for a number of years as draftsman and civil engineer. In 1876 he was elected instructor in industrial drawing in the Kansas State Agri-



DR. JOHN D. WALTERS

cultural college. In the early years of his connection with the institution, he taught at times geometry and trigonometry, and for several years had charge of the college orchestra.

In 1885 he became professor of industrial art and designing. In 1903, largely through his efforts, the course in architecture was established. He was then made professor of architecture and drawing. He holds the degrees of master of science and doctor of arts from the college.

#### AN OFFICER IN SOCIETIES

Doctor Walters was for a number of years secretary of the industrial section of the National Education association, and was also chairman of the standing committee on landscape gardening, Kansas State Horticultural society. He was for many years a well-known lecturer before farmers' institutes. Almost from the foundation of THE INDUSTRIALIST he has contributed to its columns, and has held various positions on its staff. At present he is local editor—a position which he will retain.

Doctor Walters is author of a number of textbooks on drawing, general and industrial, and on graphics.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY FARMERS WANT AGENT'S SERVICES

Inquiries Range from Boys' Club Work to Federal Loan Law

A. D. Folker, newly appointed agricultural agent in Shawnee county, reports 12 to 15 personal and telephone calls as the daily average. Many of these are requests for farm visits so that personal help may be given by the county agent.

The range of subjects covered by the inquiries is large, including the federal farm loan act, alfalfa seed, seedbed preparation, harvesting of beans, Kanred wheat, building plans, boys' and girls' club work, shipment of alfalfa hay and potatoes, salt as a fertilizer, sale of hogs, feeding ration for beef steers, classification of cattle, breeding and management of ewes, wheat soil maps, and extension school petitions.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, September 26, 1917

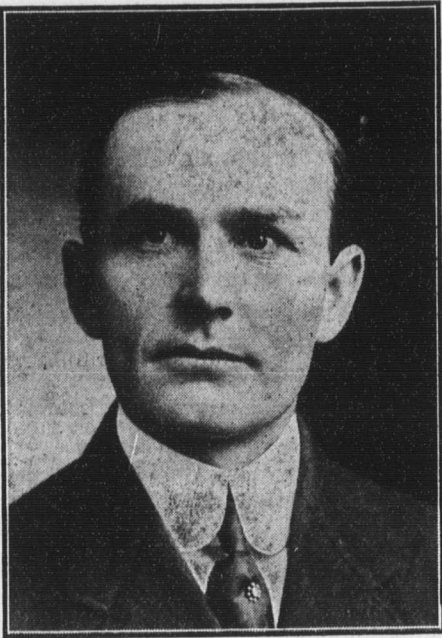
Number 2

## DRY FARMING WILL AID

### GREAT PLAINS TO HELP IN WARTIME CROP PRODUCTION

Dean Jardine Presents Review of Agricultural Efforts Before International Congress at Peoria—Discusses Future Plans

A review of the agricultural work done since the war started and a brief, clear discussion of future needs, showing the place of dry farming in the program, were presented by Dr. W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture, before the International Farm congress Tuesday at Peoria, Ill. Dean Jardine made the response on behalf of the



DR. W. M. JARDINE

United States to the addresses of welcome delivered to the delegates.

"When the crisis came and war was declared," said Dean Jardine, "the call for arms and for bread was simultaneous and the job that fell to agriculture was increased production of foodstuffs. Fortunately there was time, sharply limited though it was, to launch a campaign for an immediate increase in the acreage of spring, field, and truck crops. National, state, and county councils of defense were organized. Each community was asked to produce its own food and feed, so far as practicable. The localities in which nonperishable staples are produced most profitably, were asked to increase the acreage beyond local needs.

#### ALL DID THEIR PART

"As a result of the active propaganda, the acreage of spring sown crops was increased materially. Gardening and canning clubs everywhere and innumerable requests from the people for advice and assistance in connection with the production, conservation, and marketing of farm products, testified to the determination of American citizens to do their part in the country's time of need."

National and state officers and other authorities have studied the food problem, Doctor Jardine pointed out, with a view to determining what the different parts of the country should prepare to produce next year to meet home and foreign demands. Not only the assurance of the food supply for the immediate future has been looked to, but also the permanence of agricultural production.

#### LIMIT TO WHEAT PRODUCTION

"Increased wheat production is necessary and possible," said the dean, "but there is a limit. The consumption of wheat must be supplemented by other cereals such as rye, barley, oats, rice, and corn, the greater burden falling upon corn.

"Now corn is one of the chief feeds of live stock and if it must be reserved for human consumption, some means must be found to prevent injury to the production of dairy prod-

ucts, pork, and beef by its withdrawal from live stock feeds. This means will be found in a stimulated production of fodder, including roots, ensilage, legumes, concentrates, and roughage.

"The government has estimated that the needs of the United States, the allies, and in part the neutral nations of Europe, next year, will require the planting in this country for 1918 of about 48,000,000 acres of winter wheat, 19,000,000 acres of spring wheat, 5,600,000 acres of rye, 7,900,000 acres of barley, 45,000,000 acres of oats, and 111,000,000 acres of corn. In the case of winter wheat, this represents an increase over the 10-year average of 43 per cent, and 22 per cent over the crop of 1917.

#### SHORTAGE DUE TO CROP FAILURES

"In carrying out this immense food producing program, it is evident to all assembled here that the principles and practices of dry farming will play no small part. The season just past again forcefully demonstrates the value of those scientific and practical farming operations designed to conserve moisture and fertility. The present world shortage of food is due in large part to crop failures resulting from adverse weather conditions during the past few years.

"Drouths may not always occur, but they may always be expected. Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and other western states suffered painfully from drouth in the summer just past. Yet because the farmers in this section have learned that by following the most approved dry farming practices they may circumvent in a large measure the ravages of drouth, the harvesting of the crops this fall will show no small contribution from these states to the nation's storehouse.

"The dry land farmers of the United States may be counted upon to produce their share of the world's foodstuffs and this in the face of obstacles which would daunt the humid farmer."

#### KANSAS COUNTIES TAKE NEW INTEREST IN SHEEP RAISING

Breeders' Association Formed in Marshall County and Boys' Clubs in Kingman

Interest in sheep is spreading in Kansas. A county sheep breeders' association has been organized in Marshall county and the county agricultural agent reports that a membership of 50 is expected.

Sheep clubs for the boys are being started in Kingman county. Several farmers have called on the emergency demonstration agent to discuss the possibilities in sheep and several inquiries for good grade ewes have been received by him.

#### ENOUGH SILOS WOULD DOUBLE NUMBER OF CATTLE—RUCKER

Hodgeman County Demonstration Agent Calls Attention to Need

"If there were silos enough to hold all the fodder in this county, we could winter twice as many cattle as there are in the county," asserts Neil Rucker, emergency demonstration agent of Hodgeman county.

This county's 1916 silocensus showed only 27 of these feed savers, but many more have been built this summer.

#### FOR DRAFTED ENGINEERS

A. A. Potter, dean of engineering, desires the names of engineering alumni or students who have been drafted into the national army. The engineering profession is making an effort to have these men placed in such lines of service as will enable them to make use of their training for the best interests of the government in prosecuting the war.

## ALL MUST HELP NATION

### LOYAL AMERICANS ARE NOW ON BUT ONE SIDE

President H. J. Waters Points Out Patriotic Sacrifices Demanded of Citizens of United States—Explains Fixed Wheat Price

"Today there is only one side on which any loyal American may be found, and that is the side of the Stars and Stripes," declared Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college and food administrator for Kansas, in an address last week before the Farmers' and Laborers' convention at St. Paul, Minn., called under the auspices of the National Non-partisan league.

"Since we are at war it is necessary for us all to make sacrifices, and the smallest sacrifice anyone can make is the sacrifice of money," said Doctor Waters. "Price fixing is a new business to a democracy like ours and it necessarily causes some confusion and some dissatisfaction at first, particularly since it has had to come in a year when the available wheat supply was the lowest in many years and when the demand was perhaps the highest in history.

#### IS FOR WHOLE 1917 CROP

"The farmer cannot help feeling that his product under unrestricted sale would bring a much higher price than the government dares to fix. It is to be remembered, however, that the fixed price of \$2.20 in Chicago is for the entire 1917 crop and continues in effect until July next, when the guaranty of not less than \$2, fixed by congress, becomes operative. Moreover, while the world is short of available wheat, there actually exists a surplus of this crop."

Australia has a reserve of 180,000,000 bushels, which is being offered at \$1 a bushel, and there is the prospect of an additional surplus of 100,000,000 bushels at the coming harvest in that country, pointed out Doctor Waters. In India there is in sight a surplus of nearly 100,000,000 bushels and in Argentina of approximately 70,000,000 bushels. If active fighting should cease and peace negotiations begin, these supplies, added to what is obtainable in Canada and the United States, would be thrown immediately on the market, depressing the price here, as well as elsewhere, to probably \$1 a bushel. This does not take into account the vast stores of wheat in Russia which cannot be reached in time to affect the sale of the 1917 crop.

#### PROTECTS FARMER AGAINST DECLINE

"The government price recently fixed protects the American farmer against any decline in the wheat market," explained Doctor Waters. "While the present guaranty is based on a small crop and will furnish no subsidy to the farmer but will rather call for a sacrifice on his part, we are likely to have under normal crop conditions a billion and a quarter bushels next year. Under the government guaranty this will be sold for at least \$2 a bushel.

"If the war should end by the time this wheat goes upon the market, the government would have to absorb the loss, which might be not less than a billion dollars and could not be less than \$600,000,000. This would mean a subsidy to wheat production which would more than counterbalance a loss of \$1 a bushel on all wheat produced this year.

#### NO CHANCE FOR PROFITTEERING

"The farmer, furthermore, will feel much happier over the reduction in wheat price when he realizes that the consumers are to derive the benefit of the sacrifice he is called upon to make. Milling, shipping, and grading processes are definitely regulated

by the government and these operations are conducted on fixed scale charges. Under these conditions the wheat seller may compute the price of flour as accurately as does the miller. The profit to the miller is not to exceed 25 cents a barrel and may be considerably less.

"Already the government price of wheat is reflected in the price of flour. Bakers' flour is selling in New York City for \$10.65 a barrel. Arrangements are now being made to regulate and control the price of bread. A 20 ounce loaf is selling in New York for 10 cents. Steps are thus being taken to insure that no commercial group shall turn into profits the sacrifice which is being made by the producers."

## ENGINEERS ON FACULTY HELPED SAVE COUNTRY

Return to College Duties After Work in Munition Plants, Implement Factories, and Elsewhere

The members of the engineering faculty were no slackers last summer. Several of them were doing their bit along the line of their special training. Others were working toward the betterment of their college work.

A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering, spent the summer in his office at Manhattan, with the exception of one week in Washington at a conference on engineering education. L. E. Conrad, professor of civil engineering, was engineer on a large irrigation plant. C. E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering, who spent the summer in Manhattan, devoted his time to special investigation of value to the state. F. A. Wirt, assistant professor of farm machinery, was connected with the John Deere Plow company, securing practical experience along the line of farm machinery.

W. W. Carlson, professor of shop practice, worked with the Root Vandervort company of Moline, Ill., designing special tools and jigs so that Kaiser Wilhelm and his colleagues may receive shells of the best possible workmanship. F. C. Harris, instructor in architecture, and F. F. Frazier, assistant professor of civil engineering, were connected with the Fuller Construction company as engineers at Fort Funston. Edward Grant, instructor in molding, aided with the production of munitions at the Root and Vandervort factory at Moline, Ill.

## COLLEGE STOCK TAKES MANY PRIZES AT FAIRS

Wins 11 Championships and 44 Firsts Against Strong Competition from Middle Western States

Live stock of the Kansas State Agricultural college won many prizes against keen competition at the Third Annual Free fair at Topeka the week of September 10, and at the State fair at Hutchinson the week of September 17.

Among the prizes won by the college live stock were 11 championships, 44 firsts, 31 seconds, and 14 thirds.

All the cattle, sheep, and hogs that were shown were bred here at the institution. The prizes were won in competition with live stock from Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Victor Hessler, a purebred Hereford steer calf, was awarded the grand championship at both fairs, with all breeds and ages competing.

The control of wheat smut is one of the activities of the emergency agent of Ford county. Two demonstrations were given on the streets of two towns in the county in one afternoon. An effort will be made by the emergency agent to hold a demonstration in every community in the county where interest is shown in this work.

## MORE THAN 500 CADETS

### COLLEGE CORPS HAS NOW NINE COMPANIES AND BAND

Many Upper Classmen Enroll for Work in Military Department—Engineering, Signaling, and Machine Gun Operation Taken Up

The cadet corps of the Kansas State Agricultural college was organized this week into two battalions of four companies each, a machine gun company and a band. More than 500 students, many of them upper classmen, have enrolled in the course in military science.

The cadet corps promises to be stronger than ever before, according to Major W. B. Wendt, acting commandant of cadets.

"The cadets realize the importance of the training and are showing an interest in the work that will secure for them the most benefit from the course," said Major Wendt. "The fact that more than 40 juniors and seniors are taking military science is significant of the interest shown.

#### MUCH INTEREST IS SHOWN

"Of the 500 students now enrolled in the military department, 250 are freshmen, 115 sophomores, 35 are juniors, 15 are seniors, and 75 are school of agriculture students."

Major Wendt and Cadet Major Fred Carp, assistant commandant, have the organization perfected and actual work has begun.

"The organization of the cadet corps will differ slightly from that of last year," commented Major Wendt. "There will be one regiment of two battalions, a regimental band, and a machine gun company of 40 men. The work of the machine gun company will include engineering and signaling and machine gun operation. This company will also have charge of the rifle range."

#### DRILL ON MONDAY MORNINGS

The drill hours have been changed to the first three hours Monday morning. As long as the weather will permit, the cadets will be drilled outside with special stress on extended order drill. In the winter months the cadets will be given a course in applied minor tactics. The text to be used is Moss's Manual, second edition. As a supplement to this manual the military department has a large number of books on various phases of military tactics which the students may use.

Many upper classmen who have returned to school from the officers' reserve training camps are registering for the course in military training. The addition of such men is expected to strengthen the corps materially and will help build up one of the strongest organizations in the history of the school.

#### MANY OFFICERS ARE NAMED

The list of commissioned officers and their assignments follows:

Field and Staff—Major Fred Carp, Wichita, assistant commandant; Major J. E. Taylor, Manhattan, first battalion; Major O. T. Bonnett, Winfield, second battalion; Captain G. E. Manzer, Manhattan, regimental adjutant; Captain W. H. Hiltz, Kansas City, Kan., regimental quartermaster; Captain H. M. McClelland, Manhattan, range officer and signal officer; First Lieutenant B. F. Barnes, Fontana, adjutant, first battalion; First Lieutenant E. T. Englesby, Manhattan, adjutant, second battalion.

Machine Gun company—Captain J. R. Sparks, Kiowa, commanding; First Lieutenant C. C. Key, Wichita; Second Lieutenant H. Fairman, Manhattan.

#### FIRST BATTALION

Company A—Captain W. H. Whedon, Oswego, commanding; First Lieutenant (Concluded on Page Four)



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

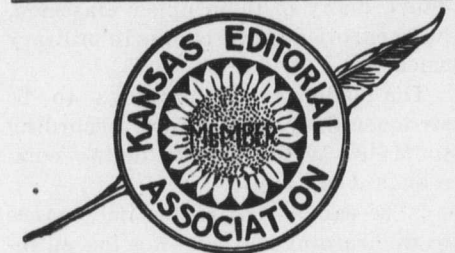
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917

### BREADSTUFFS TO WIN THE WAR

America is to furnish breadstuffs as its most important food contribution toward winning the war. The program laid out by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with state colleges of agriculture and councils of defense emphasizes maximum acreages of wheat and rye, the two crops which for centuries have formed the basis for bread.

It is planned to plant to winter wheat 47,337,000 acres, of which 10,000,000—more than twice the number allotted to any other state—will be in Kansas. This is expected to yield from 670,000,000 to 880,000,000 bushels, which, added to a good spring wheat crop, will mean a billion bushels.

The rye crop should be between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels, from the projected winter acreage of 5,131,000.

Moreover, next spring, it is planned to plant an unusual acreage of corn, which will be valuable both as human food and as feed for live stock. Most of it probably will be retained in this country, where methods of preparing it for human consumption are well known, as they are not known in Europe. The shipments to Europe will be largely of wheat and rye, which are staple grains for making bread. Ample yields of the three grains will enable the United States largely to feed itself and at the same time to make a substantial contribution to the supply of food necessary for winning the war overseas.

### MISNOMER FOR SHEEPFLOCK

A western editor recently referred to a "herd" of sheep, and he was promptly corrected by another editor, who asserted that he should have called the "herd" a flock. Most people will be disposed to side with the latter, and yet, how are they going to explain the fact that the person who takes care of a flock of sheep is a shepherd?—Christian Science Monitor.

### UNCLE SAM'S ACRE

For planting an extra acre of land, known as "Uncle Sam's acre," boys and girls of the Brown county (Wisconsin) rural schools will be presented with pennants by the Brown county council of defense. One thousand emblems will be distributed by County Superintendent L. J. Martel. The pennants are blue, with a red stripe at the top. In white letters appear the words, "Uncle Sam's Acre."—Orange Judd Farmer.

### TOLUOL FROM CITY GAS

There is a scarcity of toluol for making high explosives, and the chemical committee of the council of national defense is taking steps to have the gas supply of large cities stripped of this by-product. This will change the nature of gas to some extent, but it will be treated in other ways to maintain

a satisfactory illuminating standard. Gas consumers in cities will have to become accustomed to a different kind of gas. Toluol is used in making trinitrotoluol, one of the most valuable high explosives.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### INDIA HAS GREAT WHEAT CROP

The first official figures on the prospective wheat crop of India have just been received by the United States food administration. The estimate indicates an increased yield as compared with the crop of last year of 54,670,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent. The wheat production of India for last year was 283,930,000 bushels, which this year will be increased to 338,600,000 bushels.

The exportable reserve of wheat remaining on hand in India September 1, was estimated at 80,538,000 bushels, which will be very materially added to by the coming crop. Lack of adequate shipping facilities, however, holds this wheat from the world's market pending peace or the overcoming of the submarine menace.

### A SYMBOL OF CIVILIZATION

It has been said that the orchard is a symbol of civilization. That it is one of the best indications of progressive farming and comfortable home life on the farm none will deny. More fruits and better fruits for the family have been a distinctive feature of progress made on farms for two centuries.

The home orchard has meant more to the farm and the community doubtless than most people have believed. Not only has it furnished better foods and stimulated better health but it has made farming more stable and permanent. The man who established an orchard is striving to build a home on the farm and is thus vitally interested in the rural community. He will take an interest in schools, churches, roads, markets, and every thing that contributes to better society.

Fruit growing has had a very rapid growth in this country. But there is much to be done in discovering better varieties; more effort is needed in testing, selecting, and evolving the kinds and varieties to reduce uncertainties and supply the needs of a critical demand. This is a field for young men who would render valuable services to their associates and those who live after them.—Farm and Ranch.

### CAMOUFLAGE

You have run across this word often during the past year.

It is another of those subtle shades of weaving which have no equivalent in the English language. The French saw it first.

A tiger is striped because he lurks in the tall yellow grass where shadows fall in sharp streaks. A leopard is spotted for similar reasons. A rabbit crouching in the dead grass or brush is hard to see. They are supplied with nature's camouflage.

Not matter what the background may be, a spotted object is less distinguishable than one of solid color, because the outline is more nearly destroyed. A part of the coloring is almost sure to fade into the background.

And so big guns are painted in splotches, and the pictures of trees and grass painted on long strips of canvas which hide vital military operations. The color of uniform is also camouflage. It has been found that olive drab quickly melts into the horizon and becomes invisible.

The war has brought back many primitive devices, and perhaps chief of them is camouflage, a protective principle of even the simplest form of animal life.—Wichita Beacon.

### PURCHASE SUPPLIES EARLY

It has been suggested by transportation authorities who are with the food administration that, after the harvests are laid by, the farmer make an estimate of the fertilizer, seed, machinery and the like that he will need for the coming season, and then place his order. This will eliminate the failure to receive supplies which resulted last spring on account of car congestion and priority of shipment.

Between March 1 and July 15 of this year the railroads operating in the east and middle west made a saving of 28,000,000 passenger miles by cutting down on the number of passenger trains. Not counting the saving in labor, this reduction continued throughout the year will mean the saving of 500,000 tons of coal per annum.

From the farmer's standpoint a like saving may be effected in the coming months. All orders for supplies should be placed early. It is also advisable for several farmers in a community to club together in ordering so that each car may be loaded to its maximum capacity and transportation waste eliminated. By acting on these suggestions supplies will arrive in

neglect saving seed for themselves, and who must buy from others. It will not do to take any chances of a shortage of seed next spring. Any surplus can be sold at a price which will more than cover the labor and cost of selecting it now and saving it carefully through the winter.

Anticipate frost damage by getting in the seed corn just as soon as it is fit to gather.—Wallaces' Farmer.

### TRAFFIC COPS IN WAR

I was on my way to the first line trenches and our party had already entered the domain of death. Overhead was the intermittent shriek of whizzing shells; the horizon flamed; the earth shook with a mighty bom-

## Courtesy—Wartime Necessity

The Railway Age Gazette

THE railways at present are in a very difficult position, trying to reduce passenger service that they may better handle their more necessary wartime freight traffic, reducing portions in dining cars, getting after shippers to load their freight more heavily and to unload it more promptly, and at the same time doing their best to explain deliveries delayed because of congestion and lack of cars. Thus far, as a general thing, the public considers that it has been treated remarkably well, even under the adverse conditions. The public knows that the railways are up against a big proposition. The favorable attitude with which the man in the street has regarded the prompt measures taken to coordinate the railways through the Railroads' War board is a subject of comment. A satisfied public is an asset of great value, and the railways have a great deal to be thankful for in that they succeeded in encouraging the friendship of their "constituents" at a time like this.

We know that if the public is treated right it will be more willing to understand that 100 per cent perfect service is not possible in time of war, and it will be more likely to believe that the railways are doing their level best to give the forces in the field and the public at home the best that is in them.

In other words, do not let the strain of war conditions allow us to forget the necessity for courtesy. Emphasize courtesy and fair dealing more than ever, so that the new employees—the women, for instance—who take the places of those who join the colors may understand that the good opinion of the public is the thing that counts. And prop up some of the weak points that still exist. Do not emphasize the value of courtesy to your patrons, and then let trainmen insult passengers and freight clerks ruffle the temper of consignees. Do not count on polite train crews alone, and then let a surly gateman shut a gate in a passenger's face, and cut off his nose almost and his friendship entirely in the same second.

season so that time, which is so precious during the spring rush, may be saved; and at the same time the crops will have advantage of those things necessary to their successful planting, tending, and harvesting. Cars should be loaded and unloaded promptly when placed on the siding.

### SEED CORN

The saving of the seed corn is rather a hackneyed subject, but one of more than usual importance this year. In ordinary years, we have quite a supply of old corn in the cribs, which may, in case of need, be drawn upon for seed. There is not much old corn in the country this year.

Practically all of our seed corn must be saved from the growing crop. The lateness of the corn and the imminent danger of frost make it doubly important that an abundant supply of good seed should be saved promptly. The best way to do this is to select it in the field, taking pains to select early maturing corn. Hang it in a place where there will be free circulation of air. The driveway of the barn, or under a shed, should prove a satisfactory place.

Many careful seed corn men think that the seed should be dried out by artificial heat. There will be no harm in doing this after it has dried out enough to avoid danger of injury when subjected to artificial heat.

The important thing is to get at this business right away, and save two or three times as much as is likely to be needed for next year. There are always a large number of farmers who

bardment. The motor car was picking its way down a side road, stopping now and then to let a detachment of troops move up.

Suddenly, we came to a sharp turn, and I heard, high above the clatter of guns and gun-carriages, a sharp English voice call out.

"Keep moving there."

I looked ahead. At the crossroads stood a tall, erect Tommy in khaki with a red brassard on his left sleeve marked "Traffic." He was one of scores that I had seen that day and many days before—part of the small army of military policemen that you find behind the front in France. He seemed strangely out of place the amid wild tumult of war. Yet he was part of the war-machine. In plain American vernacular he was a "traffic cop" on the job.

I watched him at work. He dodged between racing motors filled with staff officers; he seemed lost for minutes in the noisy shuffle of clattering ammunition convoys. No matter how urgent was the need of shot and shell or how keen the cry for ambulances, the traffic on that highway of war, as on all the others, was regulated as rigidly as if that deadly impediment of destruction were the procession of peace up and down Fifth avenue or Broadway in New York.

This traffic supervision strikes the visitor to the front as one of the many extraordinary manifestations of the highly developed organization which conducts modern warfare.—Isaac F. Marcossin in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## THE VOYAGE

Beatrice Barry in the New York Times

The ship set sail through the Sunset Gate,  
Laden with wonderful, precious freight.  
As the sun went down and the sea turned red,

Steadily, steadily, on she sped,  
Into the teeth of a howling gale  
That tore at timbers and mast and sail.  
Gallantly, doggedly, fought she through,

(As it might be me—or it might be you!)

And the night had passed and the sun was bright,  
As she drifted home in the morning light.

The ship made straight for the friendly land,  
Steered by the tiniest, clutching hand;

The breeze was gentle, the sunlight glowed,  
And the single passenger kicked and crowed

As she journeyed back to her starting place  
With the smile of God on her skipper's face.

Battered a bit by a heavy sea,  
(As it might be you—or it might be me!)

Out of the fog and the mist of pain,  
Proudly she came into port again!

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of September 24, 1892

Miss Eusebia Knipe, '91, teaches in the Manhattan schools.

J. Frost, '92, was a delegate to the Epworth league convention held this week.

Miss Fanny E. Waugh, '92, will teach this winter near her home in McPherson.

Professors Popenoe, Georgeson, Hood, Mayo, and Mason attended the state fair last week.

Miss Callie Conwell, '91, writes of pleasant surroundings in her work as teacher in Spencer academy, Nelson, I. T.

Warren Knaus, '82, editor of the McPherson Democrat, found time to visit the college between trains last week.

E. F. Nichols, '88, takes the chair of physics at Colgate university at \$1,500, with the privilege of two years' study in Europe.

G. W. Wildin, '92, took two days from his labors in the Santa Fé railway drafting office to visit his alma mater last week.

B. H. Pugh, '92, called last week before taking up his course of study at Washburn college, where he plans to spend two or three years.

Word comes from Australia that Prof. E. M. Shelton has been re-engaged for a term of three years as agriculturist at Brisbane.

Many delegates to the convention of the Epworth league were interested visitors yesterday forenoon in an all too brief inspection of buildings.

Miss Phoebe Haines, instructor in drawing for two years past in the New Mexico Agricultural college, is taking a postgraduate course in household economy and drawing.

G. E. Stoker, '90, spent the last day of his vacation at the college. He has returned to Harvard for another year's study in political science and the languages, and will graduate next June.

W. T. Swingle, '89, employed in the division of vegetable pathology of the United States department of agriculture, stationed temporarily at St. Louis, spent Sunday of last week at home.

The attendance so far this term agrees almost exactly with that of one year ago. The enrolment, today, including postgraduate students, is 434. The fourth-year class numbers 41, with three more to come in a few days.

Professor MacGruder, agriculturist at the Oklahoma Agricultural college, Stillwater, spent yesterday at the college in an inspection of methods. He was much interested in Professor Georgeson's wheat experiments, and took many samples of seed for trial in Oklahoma soil.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Laura Mueller, '16, is teaching at Ransom.

Lester Tubbs, '17, has just been called to Camp Funston.

Miss Vida A. Harris, '14, is instructor in the Covert high school.

L. R. Alt, '16, is teaching agriculture in the schools of Gooding, Ida.

Charles Brown, '17, is with the Western Electric company at Chicago.

James Hull, '17, is teaching manual training in the Stafford high school.

Major O. G. Palmer, '87, is stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17, is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The son of F. J. Rumold, '98, entered the school of agriculture this fall.

Miss Ellen Nystrom, '17, is teaching home economics in the Kearney (Nebr.) high school.

Miss Louisa Ziller, '17, is teaching household chemistry in the Enid (Okla.) high school.

Miss Lois Wemmer, '16, is teaching home economics and history in the Richmond high school.

D. C. Corbin, student in the college from 1900 to 1904, is superintendent of the schools of Yukon, Okla.

J. W. Wittmeyer, '13, is teaching manual training and mathematics in the high school at Moore, Mont.

Will Palmer, for several years a student, is at home helping manage his father's large farm near Hays.

Miss Bertha Nelson, sophomore in home economics last year, is teaching in the high school at Stickney, S. D.

Harlan R. Sumner, '16, and A. A. Grant, a junior last year, are training in the United States flying corps at Toronto, Ont.

Miss Nora M. Hott, '14, is teaching in the Moore (Mont.) high school and is supervising the work in domestic art in the grades.

Morgan T. Binney, '16, has been appointed assistant in plant pathology in the University of Wisconsin for the coming year.

W. N. Shourup, '15, is central states representative for the R. U. V. company. His office is 8149 Jenkins Arcade building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. John Gingery, '10, recently of the University of Missouri, is now a member of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the college.

Miss Anna Searl, '15, is teaching domestic science and English in her home high school at Morland. She taught in Sante Fe, N. M., last year.

Herbert Axtell of Fort Worth, Tex., son of Fred W. Axtell who was a student in college in 1879 and 1880, has entered the school of agriculture.

W. C. Calvert, '16, owns a greenhouse in Independence, where he is growing cut flowers and spring bedding plants for retail and wholesale trade.

Joseph Sweet, '17, has resigned as assistant in experimental breeding in the University of Wisconsin to enter the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan.

Frank Bergier, '14, who taught physics and chemistry the last two years in the Kearney (Nebr.) high school, is in the officers' training school at Fort Logan, Col.

Miss Helen Parsons, '11, has resigned as an instructor in the University of Michigan to enter research work in Johns Hopkins university for the Rockefeller foundation.

Wesley G. Bruce, '17, is teaching agriculture, coaching athletics, and drilling a company of cadets in the Tonganoxie high school. He has also organized an orchestra.

Miss Ada Billings, '16, is teaching at Stratton, Col. In addition to her work in the junior high school, she teaches all of the history and part of the English in the high school.

Miss Ruth Kellogg, '10, was a visitor at the college last week. She left on Saturday for East Lansing, Mich., where she will teach domestic science in the Michigan agricultural college.

Miss Clare Biddison, '07, for several years a member of the music department of the college, is teaching voice in Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. She spent the past year studying in Chicago.

Ellis C. Thayer, '91, was a college visitor this week. His two sons are in college—Donald a sophomore and Warren a second year student in the school of agriculture. Mr. Thayer's home is in Portland, Ore.

Miss Gertrude Palmer, '15, is teaching for the second year in the Sheridan county high school at Hoxie. Miss Lucile Lockwood, senior last year in the college, has charge of the music in the same school.

John H. Anderson, '12, and Mrs. Ethel (Marshall) Anderson, '14, have moved from Topeka to East St. Louis, Ill., where Mr. Anderson has a position in the trade department of the Aluminum Cooking Utensil company.

Miss Laura Ramsey, '17, and Miss Mabel Howard, '17, were guests for the week end at the Alpha Delta Pi house. Miss Ramsey is teaching in the Cottonwood Falls high school and Miss Howard in the Clay Center high school.

H. L. Coleman, a student in college in 1891 and 1892, brought his son here for enrolment in the school of agriculture. This was the first time in 25 years that Mr. Coleman had visited the college. He is now a lieutenant in the reserve corps and is stationed at Camp Funston.

Miss Mary C. Lee, '89, librarian of the Manhattan public library, Mrs. Brown of Salina, and Mrs. C. M. Harger of Abilene, constitute the Fifth district committee appointed to promote the work of furnishing libraries for American soldiers. Miss Lee is pushing the work vigorously.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell Waldraven, former student and the wife of the Rev. R. U. Waldraven, '89, is the author of an interesting article in the September issue of the Sunday School Magazine, Methodist Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Waldraven are now residing at 1427 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

### MARRIAGES

#### HOLE-VARCOE

Miss Esther Grace Hole, '16, and Mr. Leland Ray Varcoe, '17, were married in Topeka Saturday, September 15. They will be at home after October 10 in Osage City.

#### HOSTETLER-DUNHAM

Miss Eva Hostetler, '16, and Mr. Harry Dunham were married August 19 in Colorado Springs, Col. Mr. Dunham is in military service and is stationed at present at Fort Logan, Col.

#### MATSON-PRATT

Miss Jessie Alice Matson and Mr. Grover Martin Pratt were married in St. Paul, Minn., August 8. Mr. Pratt was from 1911 to 1913 a member of the department of architecture and drawing in the college.

#### DANA-OSHEL

Miss Edna Marie Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Dana of Gardner, and Mr. O. I. Oshel, '13, were married Wednesday, September 12. They will be at home after November 1 at Gardner.

#### BURT-YEATON

Miss Lois Blanche Burt, '14, and Mr. Arleigh Monroe Yeaton were married on September 6 at Shallow Water. Mrs. Yeaton taught in Shallow Water during the past year. They will be at home in that place.

#### ROBINSON-GREENBANK

Miss Sara Irene Robinson and Mr. Lester P. Greenbank, former student in industrial journalism, were married at Sedgwick Thursday, September 20. They are at home at Valley Center, where Mr. Greenbank is publisher of a newspaper.

### HALE-MCADAMS

Miss Dorothy Hale and Mr. James H. McAdams, '16, were married at Hays July 16. Mrs. McAdams is a graduate of the Fort Hays Kansas Normal school. They are at home in Topeka, where Mr. McAdams is connected with the state board of agriculture.

### EDGERTON-BROOKS

A wedding of considerable interest in college circles took place Saturday evening, September 22, when Miss Ruth Edgerton, '12, and Lieutenant William Herbert Brooks of Camp Funston were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Manhattan. The bride is the sister of Captain Glen Edgerton, '04, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edgerton of Manhattan. Lieutenant Brooks was a junior in college last year, and received his commission early in May.

### ARE EMERGENCY AGENTS

The following Kansas State Agricultural college graduates have been appointed as emergency agents in Kansas counties: Miss Juanita Sutcliffe, '09, for Cowley county; Miss Ellen Nelson, '11, for Seward county; Miss Maude Coe, '02, for McPherson county; Miss Ellen Batchelor, '11, for Wyandotte county; and Miss Elsie Baird, '15, for Anderson county. Miss Marion P. Broughten, '14, is the city home demonstration agent for Kansas City, Kan.

### EXTENSION ROOFS ON SILOS WILL ADD MUCH TO CAPACITY

Improvement Will Be Comparatively Inexpensive, Points Out Dairy Specialist

Extension roofs on silos will increase the silage capacity materially, according to W. E. Tomson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"An extension roof on a 16 foot silo will increase its capacity eight to 10 feet, or 15 tons," said Mr. Tomson. "The extension costs \$45 more than an ordinary roof, which makes the increased capacity cheap compared with the cost of constructing eight to 10 feet of silo."

### SORGHUM CROPS AGAIN SHOW DROUTH RESISTANT QUALITY

Will Make Good Yields of Forage and Some Grain—More Silage Than Expected

Sorghum crops have demonstrated their ability to withstand dry weather, according to W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent in west central Kansas. Much of the corn was damaged beyond recovery while the sorghums will make good yields of forage and possibly some grain in the earlier varieties.

Feed crops and pastures were improved by the August rains and the yields of crops suitable for silage will be better than were expected a few weeks ago. The quality, moreover, has been improved.

### BLAINE CROW IS TENTH AGENT NAMED UNDER NEW PROVISION

Will Have Charge of Emergency Demonstration Work in Labette County

Blaine Crow, an experienced farmer and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been appointed emergency demonstration agent for Labette county.

Mr. Crow is the tenth emergency demonstration agent appointed in Kansas. The other nine emergency agents are at work in Cowley, Finney, Ford, Hodgeman, Ness, Kingman, Rush, Stevens, and Seward counties.

A vote was taken at an open meeting of the Manhattan grange favoring the employment of a county agricultural agent in Riley county.

### KINGMAN COUNTY TO HELP WIN THE WAR WITH WHEAT

Tractors and Teams Are Preparing Immense Acreage for Sowing

Kingman county is going to do its share in winning the war with wheat, asserts H. L. Hildwein, emergency demonstration agent for this county.

"Tractors and teams are working day and night preparing the ground for an immense acreage," said Mr. Hildwein. "We are doing all possible toward furnishing seed to the western counties at as low a price as possible and hope to send out several cars the coming week."

Mr. Hildwein reports that the wheat ground of Kingman county is in good condition. He has been conducting seed wheat germination tests for a number of the farmers of the county.

### THERE'LL BE 18 COMMUNITY FAIRS IN MCPHERSON COUNTY

County Agent and Superintendent of Schools Co-operate in Effort

Eighteen community fairs are being planned systematically for McPherson county for this fall.

V. M. Emmert, county agricultural agent, and the county superintendent of schools have arranged for meetings at the schoolhouses at which the fairs are to be held, and the surrounding districts will be represented at these meetings where the final plans for the fairs will be made. The teacher and three representative members from the district are asked to attend each meeting.

The object of these community fairs, as stated in the announcement, is the creation of a better community spirit, the improvement of agricultural conditions, and a closer relation between home and school.

### REPAIR DEPARTMENT DOES MUCH WORK ON BUILDINGS

New Floor in Anderson Hall and Two Rooms in Denison Attic

Although handicapped by an inadequate working force, the general repair department under G. R. Pauling has done extensive work on college buildings. A new floor has been laid in Anderson hall. Two rooms have been finished in the attic of Denison hall which will be used by A. G. Hogan, assistant professor of chemistry, Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, for experiments in animal nutrition.

A room is being finished in the engineering building for use as a fuel testing laboratory. The revamping of the main floor of the gymnasium will be complete within 10 days. The women's swimming pool is being rebuilt. It is being made of concrete and lined with enamel. The pool will be ready for use in two or three days.

Farmers used to have to struggle to make both ends meet; nowadays they figure on how big a lap-over there will be.—Gumption.

Silo filling at the agricultural college will begin within a few days. The dairy husbandry department has four silos to fill each holding 100 tons, and the animal husbandry department has three larger silos. These departments will need the help of a number of students.

"Everyone is busy putting up feed and getting ready to sow wheat and we need labor," is the report received from L. E. Willoughby, emergency demonstration agent of Rush county. "The work will last only a few days and there is no inducement for a person to come here from a distance."

H. L. Hildwein, emergency demonstration agent, started his work in Kingman county by making germination tests of seed wheat for a number of farmers. He says that much ground is being prepared for wheat in that county. Kingman county corn and sorghums were revived by the late rains.

Several specimens have been received for the college museum by L. R. Dice, instructor in zoölogy and curator of the museum. A Mexican brocket, one of the smallest species of the deer family, a lemur, western chipmunks, a chickaree or pine squirrel, and a porcupine are among the specimens received.

## KEEP NO POOR LAYERS

### POULTRYMAN SHOULD CULL NON-PRODUCERS FROM FLOCK

Superintendent of Poultry Plant Discusses Methods of Determining What Birds Are Heavy Egg Suppliers—Retain Only the Best

All poor layers should be culled from the poultry flock in the early fall, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant.

In a year when high prices of feed prevail it is essential that all non-producers be removed from the flock. Several methods may be used with good results, but the only accurate method is by the use of the trap nest. This, however, requires too much time and expense for the average poultryman.

A satisfactory way is to feed the hens liberally at night, and then pass through the house after the birds have gone to roost feeling the crop of each bird. Those which are laying will have well filled crops, while those not laying or in poor condition will eat much less feed.

All hens found sitting on the roost in the daytime are boarders and should be disposed of immediately. In yellow legged varieties the yellow color will practically disappear while the hens are laying. In some instances, in fact, the legs will even be white.

### COMMON OPINION IS WRONG

Another strong indication of heavy egg production is late molting. Contrary to the prevailing opinion, the hen that molts early and is a fine looking bird early in the fall, is not the one which has been filling the egg basket. The late molter sheds her coat quickly, often being almost entirely featherless. Such hens should be carefully fed and kept for breeders the following season.

All immature pullets and hens that do not appear to be in good health should be disposed of as soon as possible, believes Mr. Harris. Only those birds showing unmistakable signs of producing eggs throughout the winter and spring should be kept, if profitable returns are to be expected from the feed given to poultry this season.

### HEAD OF DAIRY HERD DETERMINES SUCCESS

Grade Cows as Desirable as Purebreds for Average Farmer—O. E. Reed Shows Reasons

Too much attention cannot be given to the selection of a sire. The future success of a dairy herd depends largely upon its head, according to O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

For the average farmer grade dairy cattle are just as good as purebreds, believes Professor Reed. The average farmer is interested primarily in getting milk, and good grades will give more milk than an average or poor class of purebreds. The great bulk of dairy products are and will be furnished by grade cows.

The proper way for a new dairyman to establish a herd is to get the best cows he can buy and use a purebred sire in building up his herd. It has been said that the sire is half the herd, and it is a fact that all the future cows in the herd carry 50 per cent of his breeding.

The herd sire should be a purebred of the breed he represents and be backed by good ancestry. If possible a sire should be purchased whose mother and other close female ancestry have shown high records of production. A yearly record is to be preferred to one of shorter duration.

Often it is possible to buy an old sire which has proved to be a satisfactory breeder. Good results from the use of such an animal are certain. The objection to buying an old bull is that he is high priced, if his value is known, and one runs a chance of getting an unruly animal.

A bull calf is usually selected. A calf can be purchased for less money and the owner can train him as he chooses.



## HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR

### APPLES MUST BE CLEAN AND WELL RIPENED

Fruit Need Not Be of High Quality but Must Contain Fair Percentage of Sugar—Process Usually Takes Five to Nine Months

The first requisite for vinegar making is a quantity of well ripened and clean apples, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It is not necessary that the apples be of high quality but they must contain a fair percentage of sugar, since the amount of alcohol produced depends upon the amount of sugar present in the juice. Fruit that is immature or partially decayed will make a low grade product.

#### USE CLEAN CONTAINERS

In preparing the juice it is advisable not only from the standpoint of hygiene, but also for the purpose of producing a high grade article, that only clean vessels and fruit be used. If the fruit is not clean when it comes from the orchard, it should be washed.

The freshly pressed juices may be stored directly in the casks or barrels, which may be from two-thirds to three-fourths full. A better plan is to allow the sediment to settle in a vat and then siphon the clear liquid into the barrel. The bung hole should be covered with cheesecloth or stuffed with cotton to exclude dirt. The barrels should be sterilized if possible.

#### BEST STORAGE TEMPERATURE

The best storage temperature for the fermentation of the alcohol is between 63 and 67 degrees. At the lower temperatures the fermentation takes place slowly. The average period required for this work ranges from five to nine months, although this may be shortened materially by the addition of yeast.

After the development of the alcohol is completed the clear liquor may be siphoned into clean barrels and a small quantity of "mother" added. This increases the changes that produce the acetic acid, the valuable portion of the vinegar. In standard grade this should be from 4.55 to 5 per cent. The barrels should be filled and the bungs tightly closed, since in open barrels the product is sure to deteriorate.

## WILSON COUNTY FARMERS SEE EFFECT OF PRUNING

Peach and Apple Orchards and Other Enterprises Are Observed in Tour by Bureau Members

The results of timely pruning and spraying were seen in Wilson county when the members of the farm bureau accompanied by R. O. Smith, county agricultural agent, inspected the orchards.

One peach orchard noted on the tour was severely attacked by leaf curl last year. The application of dormant strength lime-sulphur just before the buds opened almost wholly controlled the disease and the trees that had been considered worthless were as vigorous as any in the orchard.

The eye-opening spraying and pruning demonstration was in the orchard of W. L. Hatch. Except in a few cases where injuries were caused by the second brood of codling moth, the sprayed trees are heavily loaded with good, sound apples. Mr. Hatch had been persuaded to leave one row of Ben Davis trees unsprayed because they had never borne fruit anyway.

When asked how many he would leave unsprayed next year, he promptly replied, "None."

The fruit from one row of Ben Davis trees sprayed this year will more than pay for the cost of material and labor used in producing the clean fruit in the whole orchard.

Several test fields of corn and grain sorghums were visited on the trip and these promise interesting results. When the visitors reached the W. H. Hamblin farm, Mr. Hamblin told them of his sheep farming operations and

how his flock had furnished wool valued at \$1,000. Registered beef cattle and an orchard were the object of the stop made at the J. W. Hyde farm. A picnic dinner was an enjoyable feature of the tour.

## LINEUP AGAINST BAKER WILL INCLUDE VETERANS

Members of Last Year's Freshman Squad Will Also Be Tried Out in Opening Game Saturday

Nine letter men and several promising members of the 1916 freshman squad are expected to take part in the first football contest of the season on the Aggie grounds at Manhattan Saturday, when the Baker university eleven will meet the Wildcats. All aspirants for places on the team will be tried out in the course of the game.

Roda, center, joined the team this week and "Pete" Ptacek, tackle and guard, is expected October 6, a week before the Missouri-Aggie game. "Stiff" Randels, captain, and all-Missouri valley end of last season, is expected to be a consistent ground gainer this fall. Harwood at full, while not so heavy as "Eddie" Wells, star fullback of the 1916 team, is fast and is counted on for stellar work.

## CUMMINGS GOES TO WAR; PETERSON SUCCEEDS HIM

Educator to be Psychological Examiner in Sanitary Corps—Chicago Instructor Takes Work Here

H. B. Cummings, assistant professor of education, was called to war service September 10. He was called to Washington where he took an examination, which he passed, and was given the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to the sanitary corps as psychological examiner. He will have charge of giving mental tests at one of the cantonments.

Dr. J. C. Peterson has been elected by the Board of Administration, with the rank of assistant professor of education, to take charge of the courses that had been assigned to Professor Cummings. Professor Peterson, A. B. University of Utah, Ph. D. University of Chicago, resigned a position as instructor in psychology in the University of Chicago to accept the work here.

## LOCAL INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN FOR LIBRARIES FOR SOLDIERS

Money Is Being Raised to Provide a Million Books for Army and Navy

Manhattan and the college are interested in the campaign in progress this week to raise a million dollars the country over to provide libraries for American soldiers and sailors in the United States and abroad. It is estimated that this sum will keep a million books constantly in circulation.

A committee of 15 members is soliciting subscriptions here. Miss Mary C. Lee, an alumna of the college, is secretary of the local committee and chairman of the council for the district. Members of the faculty on the local committee are Miss Constance Syford, Miss Fanny Dunlap, and Nelson Antrim Crawford.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WON'T TAKE HOUSEWIVES' PRODUCTS

Department of Agriculture Corrects False Rumors That Have Spread

Rumors that the federal government intends to attempt to appropriate the foods which the housewives of this country have canned, dried, and preserved during the summer, have emanated from unauthentic sources.

In a communication received from the United States department of agriculture by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, the authorities state emphatically that no such course has ever been contemplated by the government. On the contrary, both the department of agriculture and the food administration are strongly urging housewives to can and preserve all surplus fruits and vegetables in order that the households themselves may have a cheap and plentiful supply of food.

## KEEP ROT FROM PATCH

### SWEET POTATOES ARE SUBJECT TO NUMEROUS DISEASES

Industry Has Taken Slump Because of this Difficulty, Says Botanist—Seed Selection and Field Rotation Necessary

Select disease-free seed sweet potatoes at digging time and avoid severe loss next season through stem rot, black rot, ring rot, and soft rot diseases, is the advice of L. E. Melchers, assistant professor of botany in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Stem rot is found in 75 per cent of the sweet potato fields of Kansas, and because of this fact the industry has taken a slump in the last few years, points out Professor Melchers. The repeated use of the same soil in the hotbed year after year spreads these diseases in the field. Soil once infested spreads these diseases every season, even though perfectly healthy seed is planted.

#### CHOOSING HEALTHY SEED

Healthy seed should be selected at seeding time and stored under proper conditions, thereby insuring the best possible seed for next season's planting. Select a large number of healthy appearing hills or vines and split open the crowns of the runners and examine them for stem rot. If the crown is internally free of disease select the seed from such hills, for this will insure clean seed for next year.

Plants from such seed will produce healthy plants if the seed has been grown under the proper conditions and if the young plants are transplanted to fields which have not been in sweet potatoes for several years. See that there are no evidences of black rot on the outside of the seed. If in doubt whether a certain hill of potatoes is infected with the stem rot, make a cross section cut with a knife at the stem end of a few of the potatoes and if the cut surface is free of all dark specks or dots, the seed is safe to use.

#### CAME IN FROM EAST

Stem rot was unknown in Kansas until seed was shipped here from the east. At least a three or four year rotation is necessary to eliminate this disease.

Black rot is a fungous disease characterized by the dark or nearly black, somewhat sunken, and more or less circular spots or areas. The spots themselves have a somewhat metallic luster, while the tissue just beneath them is somewhat greenish. Infection generally begins as a small black spot. This may enlarge to such an extent that it rots off the entire stem.

The soft rot and the ring rot diseases are severe troubles which occur in the storage house. In the case of the soft rot, the decay begins at one end of the sweet potato and continues to spread rapidly.

Ring rot is caused by the same organism that causes the soft rot. It differs, however, in that the disease begins its attack between the two ends of the sweet potato, in place of attacking it at one end.

## ONE BREED OF CATTLE FOR EACH COMMUNITY

This Plan Will Attract Buyers from All Over the Country, Points Out J. B. Fitch

The value of producing but one breed of cattle in a community is emphasized by J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"If a community has the reputation of raising and developing any one breed of cattle, buyers from all sections of the country are easily attracted," said Professor Fitch. "Those who wish to purchase cows for the dairy business or for general farm use will naturally go to the community where they know the best animals can be bought."

"The herd must receive proper care. A good herd if not taken care of in the right manner will not be profitable to the owner. It is essential that care and treatment of the best kind be given

in order that satisfactory results and profits may be obtained.

"Milk records should be kept of all the cows and they should be fed in proportion to what they produce. By keeping records the feeder can tell whether or not the cows are paying for their feed, and he will also know how to feed them to get the maximum profits."

"The dairy barn should be well ventilated and easy to keep clean. Plenty of good clean bedding and clean stalls should not be overlooked. The feed should be kept close at hand. If it is kept in a loft above the cows, the floors should be tight so that the dust and dirt which accumulates will not drop down on the cows or into the milking room."

## BOYS AND GIRLS JUDGE STOCK AT WILSON FAIR

Contests Arouse Interest Among Young People—County Agent Smith in Campaign Against Blackleg

A successful stock judging contest for boys and girls was held in connection with the Wilson county fair. R. O. Smith, county agricultural agent, arranged with the fair association to give premiums to the boys and girls showing the best judgment in selecting beef and dairy cattle.

Wilson county needs more and better live stock, in the opinion of Mr. Smith. With that idea in view he is working with the boys and girls. Meetings were held prior to the fair for the purpose of giving preliminary training in the selection of the best types of beef and dairy cattle. Mr. Smith expects to form calf clubs, and to encourage the boys and girls to establish herds of first class stock.

Blackleg developed in many Wilson county calf herds in the last month. Mr. Smith vaccinated 176 calves.

Mr. Smith addressed the rural teachers of the county last week on possible means of cooperation for making more practical the agricultural teaching in the rural schools. Plans were made for the county agent to take the boys of several of the schools to nearby corn fields where seed corn selection will be studied, and to other farms for the study of live stock.

## MORE THAN 500 CADETS

(Concluded from Page One) tenant L. V. Ritter, Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant J. E. Gullledge, Manhattan.

Company B—Captain I. O. Mall, Manhattan, commanding; First Lieutenant B. B. Brewer, Manhattan; Second Lieutenant J. D. Montague, Anthony.

Company C—Captain J. E. Williamson, Topeka, commanding; First Lieutenant A. W. Foster, Fairchild, Wis.; Second Lieutenant R. D. McGregor, Topeka.

Company D—Captain H. W. Gillespie, Harper, commanding; First Lieutenant Fred Griffie, Winifred; Second Lieutenant N. A. Nye, Belle Plaine.

#### SECOND BATTALION

Company E—Captain M. W. Converse, Eskridge, commanding; First Lieutenant C. M. Barringer, Manhattan; Second Lieutenant T. F. Yost, La Crosse.

Company F—Captain G. C. Ware, Larned, commanding; First Lieutenant S. M. Mitchell, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Lieutenant H. A. Gunness, Junction City.

Company G—Captain H. C. Colglazier, Larned, commanding; First Lieutenant Homer Cross, Wichita; Second Lieutenant F. J. Maas, Alta Vista.

Company H—Captain R. V. Morrison, Sterling, commanding; First Lieutenant W. L. Thackery, Valentine, Nebr.; Second Lieutenant J. F. Mock, Idana.

"The third crop of alfalfa is being cut and there is much demand for farm laborers," reports F. P. Lane, county agricultural agent of Harvey county. "Corn has begun to dry and silo filling will be in progress in a few days. Kafir is heading slowly, but the last few warm days have been good for it. Fall sown alfalfa is coming up nicely."

## TO BUILD WORLD ANEW

### ENGINEERS WILL HAVE BIG PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

Must Also Supply Materials Necessary to War—Deals with Human as Well as Material Problems, Says Dean A. A. Potter

That American engineers will play an important part in the reconstruction of a large part of the civilized world is the opinion of A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke Monday before faculty and students on "The Engineer in Peace and in War."

"After this war is over the field of the engineer will be greater than ever before," said Dean Potter. "The engineer in times of peace is concerned with material and human problems in connection with the advancement of commerce, industry, and transportation. In war these same forces are used by engineers as aids towards a certain goal which, rightly or wrongly, seems to be, for the present at least, the only method of settling differences between nations."

#### SIX BEHIND EACH SOLDIER

In the present crisis, pointed out the speaker, engineers are playing a prominent part in connection with social, industrial, and military preparedness problems. Experience in this war has shown that for every man in the field there must be at least six men on the farms and in the industries to take care of the soldiers' necessities.

"War has been defined as the application of engineering, scientific, and business methods to armed conflict," commented Dean Potter. "Modern victory is the result of a mixture of organization, business methods, heroism and hard, dirty, and nerve racking work. The modern soldiers are highly disciplined workmen. They must be supplied not only with guns and munitions, but with food, clothing, trucks, aeroplanes, and many other things which engineers must supply."

#### PREPARING FOR PEACE OR WAR

"The world war in which we are now engaged has demonstrated during the past three years, that large armies alone cannot produce victory, but that a nation is best prepared for peace or for war which has the greatest number of educated men, the most capable research workers, and the best organized industries."

Engineering deals with the direction of the application of the forces of nature, labor, and materials for the advancement of commerce, industry, transportation, and navigation, Dean Potter showed. The problems of the engineer are human as well as material and require scientific, commercial, and technical knowledge.

#### MADE MOST OF DISCOVERIES

American engineers are responsible for two-thirds of the greatest discoveries in the world during the past 50 years, according to the speaker. The genius of American engineers in the short period of 40 years, changed the telephone from a delicate scientific instrument into a household necessity, used to the extent of one telephone for every 10 inhabitants of the United States.

"American engineers are particularly well trained for positions of responsibility, as related to the broader problems of public life," said Dean Potter. "The time is not far distant when people and nations will recognize that trained men are needed in peace, as well as in war, in the councils of states and nations."

## HARVEY COUNTY FARMERS ENTER DAIRY INDUSTRY

In Spite of Early Dry Weather, Demand for Cows Keeps Up

F. P. Lane, county agricultural agent for Harvey county, reports that despite the early dry weather and threatened scarcity of feed, there is demand for dairy cows in his county, especially among farmers who now have a few cows of dairy breeds.

Mr. Lane and three of his farm bureau members spent one day of last week in Sedgwick county, where eight head of dairy cattle were bought for one farmer and three cows for another.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, October 3, 1917

Number 3

## CHANCE FOR BIG PROFIT

### BUT THERE'S ALSO CHANCE TO LOSE ON LARGE FARM

Expense of Operation, Investment in Buildings, and Cost of Marketing Are Proportionately Less in Extensive Agricultural Enterprise

The larger the farm the greater are the opportunities for making large profits—provided the farm is not so extensive as to be inefficient and cumbersome, asserts W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college. At the same time, Professor Grimes points out, the larger the farm the greater are the chances for heavy losses.

"A farmer on small acreage following general farming cannot lose much," said Mr. Grimes. "The volume of his business is too small. On the other hand, he hardly ever will realize a profit in excess of ordinary wages. He is above the status of the common laborer only in the sense that he is his own employer. He is in a measure independent.

#### BETTER LABOR IS OBTAINABLE

"Under the same conditions the larger farm is more profitable because the expense of operation is relatively less. Labor, for instance, can be used more efficiently on the larger farm. Live stock can be handled in sufficient numbers to furnish steadier employment throughout the year. This steady employment makes it possible to obtain more efficient workmen, since a good man would rather have a steady job than a temporary one.

"The large farm has an obvious advantage in the use of horse labor. On the small farm at least four horses are needed, since some farm machinery cannot be operated successfully with less. All these horses, however, are needed only a few days out of the year. When the harvest or the plowing season is over, the small farm often does not have work for more than two horses. Yet the horses must be fed regardless of whether or not they do any work.

#### USING MACHINES TO CAPACITY

"Many machines cannot be used to their maximum capacity on small farms. For instance, a farmer having 10 acres of corn will need a cultivator. That cultivator could be used on 25 to 40 acres of corn with little extra cost over the use on 10 acres. The operators on small farms often find it more economical to do work with hand labor than to own machinery to do it.

"In the case of the 10 acres of corn it might be more economical to cut it by hand than to own a corn binder to cut 10 acres. Maximum efficiency can be obtained only when the farm is large enough to have sufficient work to use the machinery to its maximum capacity.

#### SAVING IN FARM BUILDINGS

"As to the use of capital, it is evident that the investment in buildings will represent a greater percentage of the total value of the small farm than of the large one. A farm with \$8,000 capital and a 2,000-dollar house has 25 per cent of its capital in the house. This investment may be necessary but it does not bring in any returns.

"On the other hand, a farm with \$40,000 capital could be well equipped with buildings on considerably less than one-fourth of its total value. Under the same conditions as the small farm, the buildings might not cost more than \$4,000, or 10 per cent of the total capital. A barn, for instance, that will house 40 cows will not cost twice as much as one of the same kind that will house 20 cows."

#### SIZE OF FARMS INCREASES

The large farm has an advantage in buying and selling products, believes

Mr. Grimes. When commodities are bought in large quantities they usually can be obtained at lower prices. It is likewise easier to obtain higher prices for farm products when they are marketed in large quantities—often in carload lots—than when they are disposed of in smaller quantities. The cost of marketing also is relatively lower.

The result of the greater profits from the larger farms has been larger farms and fewer farmers. From 1900 to 1910 the average size of farms in practically all the corn belt states increased. In Kansas the average size of farms increased from 240.7 acres to 244 acres during the same period. The indications are that the size of farms is still increasing in Kansas.

## GIVE TABLE SCRAPS TO CHICKENS THIS AUTUMN

Bran, Shorts, and Green Feed Should Also Be Used, Points Out Poultry Plant Superintendent

Plenty of fresh table scraps, liberal amounts of bran and shorts, and green feeds, should make up a large part of the diet of poultry this fall in consideration of the high cost of grains.

"Table scraps should be free from an excess of salt," said N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant. "Often persons gather the garbage from hotels and restaurants and feed it to the poultry. This is a dangerous practice, as frequently large quantities of salt, spoiled meats, and other unwholesome products may be placed in the garbage can.

"While whole grain prices are high, any ground or broken grain given should be supplemented by liberal use of bran and shorts. Both of these contain elements necessary to egg production. If fed generously with a large amount of cracked or whole corn and fresh table scraps, the hens will practically receive a balanced ration for egg production.

"Feeding only one grain is detrimental, as the hen must have all the materials necessary to build an egg. No hen can produce many eggs from a single grain diet."

## AGGIES WILL HAVE HARD GAME WITH OKLAHOMANS

Ease with Which Local Team Won on Saturday a Surprise to Coaches

The ease with which the Aggie Wildcats won by a score of 28 to 0 in the game with Baker on the local field Saturday was a surprise to the coaches, Z. G. Clevenger and Adolph ("Germany") Schulz. A hard game is expected, however, next Saturday on the home grounds with the squad of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college because of the superior weight of the visitors.

Hinds, a member of the 1916 freshman team, was easily the star of the game Saturday. He was the hardest man on the field to stop. Although light he is fast and slippery. Leo Ptacek was a consistent ground gainer. Roda, a star last year, who returned to the college last week, proved effective in the line.

### 10,000 HOLES—DARN 'EM!

Ten thousand holes darned, is the record of Ida Bly of Pierceville, a member of the girls' sewing club, as reported by the local leader to Otis E. Hall, state club leader.

Elsie Snyder, another member of this same club, has darned 3,000 holes, and Virgie Armstrong, a contestant, more than 1,000 holes.

## WHY SHEEP DIDN'T PAY

### BUSINESS IN KANSAS WAS ON SPECULATIVE BASIS

Heavy Demand Has Arisen for These Animals, and State Has Advantage in Raising Them—Will Improve Farm and Make Money

Sheep husbandry as practiced in Kansas has been largely a speculative proposition with the result that a good many people have lost money, thus placing the business in a bad light, asserts A. M. Paterson, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Sheep raising should be encouraged.

"A recent report of the United States department of agriculture shows a decrease of 9,000,000 sheep in the United States from 1900 to 1910 and a further decrease of 7 per cent from 1910 to 1914," said Mr. Paterson.

#### REPORTS SHOW DECREASE

"The annual reports of the Kansas state board of agriculture show a decrease of 94,000 sheep in the state from 1899 to 1908. From 1908 to 1911 there was an increase of from 136,000 to 325,000. There was a gradual decrease up to 1914, and a slight increase to the present time. At the Kansas City market there were 56,000 more sheep in 1915 than in 1916.

"With the decrease in the number of sheep there has been a decided increase in the price and demand for sheep. Reports show a gradual increase in the price of sheep at the Kansas City market from \$5 a hundred in 1901 to \$15 in 1916.

#### WILL USE WASTE PRODUCTS

"Kansas, with its dry, open winters, abundance of roughage, and splendid markets, has a decided advantage in this business and the average farm would be much benefited by a flock of sheep which could turn waste products into cash, thus saving feeds of commercial value and at the same time increasing the fertility of the soil.

"Sheep can be pastured to advantage with other live stock. Where grass is abundant they will graze together nicely and the sheep will eat the plants that the other stock leave.

#### SHEEP PAY IN EUROPE

"Kansas farmers might well follow the example of many European farmers whose source of greatest profit is the sheep they raise, often on land valued at \$300 an acre.

"Most farmers have feed lots and yards which annually grow up to unsightly weeds. By sowing rape in these places and pasturing sheep on it, the appearance of the farm will be much improved and money will be made. Roadsides, lanes, and fence corners may also be kept clean and tidy by a flock of sheep."

## CONSUMER HAS IMPORTANT PART IN MAKING PRICES

Agricultural Economist Gives Timely Suggestion for Buying Food Products—Thrifty and Efficiency Needed

The consumer has a vital part to play in the making of prices, and he should fully realize the full significance of prices, according to Dr. Theodore Macklin, who is in charge of agricultural economics in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. To him rising prices should mean that food products are not sufficient in quantity to meet his needs throughout the season.

"Since it takes a whole season to increase supply, reasonable economy should for the time being be practiced in the buying and consuming of the high priced products," advised Doctor Macklin. "In the second place the consumer should remember that the supply was short and the prices high,

probably because the former level of prices did not give profit to a large enough number of farmers. The consumer's interest consequently is not entirely conserved by the usual popular clamor for reduced prices. To reduce the prices is to reduce further the profit which has already fallen to a point so low that farmers have ceased to produce the necessary supply.

"Good patriotism and success in war measures depends in a large extent upon a people patriotic enough to inform themselves of the more fundamental economic laws and to incorporate the essential habits of thrift, efficiency, and economy, as dictated by ever changing prices, into their daily practice of buying, selling, consuming, and producing.

## REMODEL OLD GARMENTS FOR WARTIME ECONOMY

Redyeing of Good Material Is Also Suggested by Domestic Art Teacher—Extremes Mean Waste

Remodeling of old garments for the sake of wartime conservation is advised by Miss Mary M. McDonald, assistant in domestic art in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Public attention should be given to economy in clothes as well as in food," said Miss McDonald. "Take a peek into the closet of the fashionably dressed girl of today. There you will see the smart cuts and flares of last year, cast aside for the newest lines of the day. This good and expensive material is thrown aside merely because Dame Fashion has pointed her finger toward a different curve in the latest models.

"If the garment is out of style the material can be remodeled into children's clothes.

"Buy garments of good material and simple style. Then if the color fades the goods can easily be dyed in the home. Dyes used in the home are more reliable now than they were a few months ago. If the material is poor it is not worth the time and trouble to redye it.

"On account of the frequent changes in style many persons have bought cheaper clothes. Hence little dyeing has been done in the homes.

"The extensive use of plaids and stripes this year, along with solid colors, offers a good chance to retouch old suits and dresses. Stylish collars, cuffs, buttons, belts, and pockets may be made of the plaid material, to be used on dresses of solid colors or vice versa. Care should be taken in combining old and new material.

"The extremes of fashion usually result in great waste of money. The garments are difficult to remodel, and since the styles change quickly, the garments are worn only a few times. Simple, pleasing styles, suited to the person, are always in good taste and need little remodeling."

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS IN KANSAS NOW NUMBER SIX

Three Others Selected and Plans Made for Appointment of More

Six emergency home demonstration agents have been placed in Kansas counties.

Miss Juanita Sutcliff is working in Cowley county, Miss Ellen Nelson in Seward, Miss Mollie Lindsey in Ness, Miss Maude Coe in McPherson, Miss Ellen Batchelor in Wyandotte, and Miss Bertha Boyd in Stevens. Miss Elsie Baird has been selected for Anderson county, Miss Avis Talcott for Atchison county, and Miss Edna Daner for Marshall county.

Several other counties have asked for home demonstration agents through the division of extension of the agricultural college, and these will be appointed as soon as the county organizations are completed and capable women found.

## FROST WILL HARM SEED

### SORGHUM SHOULD BE SELECTED IN NEAR FUTURE

Vitality Is Easily Injured by Cold Weather Points Out Agronomist—Choose Heads True to Type Where Stand Is Thick

Seed of kafir and other grain and forage sorghums should be field-selected before frost, according to C. C. Cunningham of the agronomy department, Kansas State Agricultural college. This is especially important this season since most of the sorghums will not fully mature if frost occurs on or before the normal date.

Sorghum seed, if not thoroughly ripe and dry, is easily injured in vitality if subjected to freezing weather. The only way to insure a supply of seed of strong vitality for next season's planting is to select it in the field before there is danger of frost. Fully matured heads should be selected if they are available, but heads that are not yet quite ripe—in "dough" or "hard dough" stages—will make good seed if properly cared for until they are thoroughly dry.

#### REQUIRES LITTLE TIME

It would be better to save slightly immature heads for seed rather than take chances on having the vitality of the seed injured or destroyed by an early freeze. Very little time—perhaps half a day—is required to select a sufficient number of heads to furnish seed for planting next season.

In selecting grain sorghums—kafir, milo, and feterita—choose heads that are true to type and well filled, with large, uniform seeds, is Mr. Cunningham's suggestion. The heads should be well out of the boot, or top leaf sheaf. If the leaf partly surrounds the lower part of the head, it affords a place for insects to hide and for molds and other plant life to develop. Plants of this type are undesirable.

#### PICK FROM STRONG STALKS

The plant should be given some consideration. Choose heads from strong, sturdy, upright stalks of a uniform height that carry an abundance of leaves. Heads should always be taken from plants growing where the stand is right or possibly a little thicker than normal. Good heads produced under these conditions will likely make better producing seed than those from large heads developed where the stand is thin.

In selecting seeds of forage sorghums—saccharine sorghums or Sudan grass—stalk and leaf characters should be the bases of selection. Seed should be secured from stalks that stand up well and have a maximum number of broad, heavy leaves. Suckering in forage sorghums is desirable. Hence plants that sucker should not be avoided. Plants that produce suckers which develop and mature uniformly should be preferred. Heavy stalks that make coarse forage, however, should be avoided.

#### SEED SHOULD DRY QUICKLY

As soon as the seed is selected, it should be scattered out where it will dry readily. Avoid putting it in piles or layers, as it will then be susceptible to mold. When it is thoroughly dry, store it where there is a good circulation of air, with no danger of getting wet. Loose-woven gunny sacks partly filled and hung up in the attic, granary, or barn are practical.

The seed should not be threshed until a day or so before the seed is to be planted.

Honors were divided on the \$75 club prize offered by the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson to the mother-daughter canning clubs of the state for exhibits of canned fruits and vegetables. Fifty dollars was given to the Bonner Springs club, and \$25 was awarded to the Fair Oak club of Rice county.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917

### NO TIME TO TAKE CHANCES

Now is no time to take chances in farming. With American armies in camp and field and with the allies of the United States depending on this country for food, this is a season when every care must be taken to insure for next year crops heavier than have ever before been produced.

Such crops cannot be even reasonably certain unless sound, proved methods are followed by every farmer. To adopt untried methods or to fail to follow the plans which have brought success in the past, is to court disaster, not only for oneself, but for the armies which must have ample food if they are to fight.

One of the simplest yet most important things that the Kansas farmer can do this autumn to help insure a record grain crop next year, is to select his corn and sorghum seed in the fields. If unselected seed results in a first-class crop, it is only the result of chance, and chance is not a safe thing to depend upon with the nation at war. Seed selection, on the other hand, is a method that has been followed by progressive farmers everywhere with consistent, gratifying results. It requires little time or labor. The return to the farmer in money is always worth while. This year he will have the added return in consciousness of having performed an essentially patriotic duty.

### A CALL FOR MEN

For months the idea has been current that conservation is a kitchen plan—the concern of the women. But it is far more than a woman-sized job. It calls for universal service—for man's work, for team work, for organized neighborhood work—even to solve the home food problem.

Women have undertaken the job with the courage of Spartan mothers. But, women, the job is too big. It is bigger than kitchen economy, it is bigger than pantry-shelf storage. Draft the men for immediate service—Somewhere at Home. Draft those husbands at once to get the smoke house in order, to put the cellar in shape for storing winter vegetables, to dig the potato pit, and to lend a hand for gathering and hauling. Salvaging food is too big a job for any woman; draft the men.—Minnesota Farm Review.

### MAINTAIN THE SCHOOLS

During the present school year, and while the war continues, there will be many unusual temptations for parents and guardians of children to keep their children out of school, and there will be many difficulties in the way of maintaining schools at their full measure of efficiency. On the other hand, it is of the very greatest importance that the efficiency of the schools shall be maintained in every

way and that there be no falling off in attendance. This is necessary both for the present defense of the country and for the welfare and safety when the war is over. While we are fighting for the maintenance of democracy we must do everything possible to make the democracy strong and efficient in every way. This will depend on the schools more than on any other one agency; and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of suggesting to all parent-teacher associations and other similar organizations that they immediately use all of their influence in this direction. Of course each association will know of what is best to do for its particular school and community.—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

### A SOLDIER'S SCRAPBOOK

That favorite joke of yours—that one that you split your sides over, remember?—that favorite comic cartoon, that scream of a story, that jest that you take home and try out on your wife, and that word of appreciation from you.

All these are going to go over and help out the boys in France, by making life cheery and pleasant for them, whiling away the homesick hours in camp or the possibly dreary days in a hospital. It's to be done by the scrapbook method, started in England by Rudyard Kipling. The idea spread like wildfire over Great Britain until scores of thousands of those left behind were filling the pages of scrapbooks with pleasantries and sending them as tokens of affection to the boys at the front.

The aim is to get something that is different from books—something light that a man in a hospital can hold up and look at without extended mental effort. These books filled with jokes, take-offs, comics, and a bit of sentiment—not referring to home or Christmas or anything like that, or anything blue—together with a personal greeting after the scrapbook maker, will do wonders for the men to while away the hours and to make life more pleasant for them. Foreign magazines won't do. The men must have American jokes.

### THE MARKET WAGON ON RAILS

Practically every farm garden yields more than the family can use and much of this excess production is lost. Who loses it? The farmer, apparently. The city consumer, however, sustains a part of the loss. This loss is concealed in the higher prices paid for products actually used or in the limited use of fruits and vegetables due to the lack of money to buy and use in liberal quantities.

What is the matter? The transportation companies have not provided a substitute for the old market wagon, and producers and consumers are not prepared to enforce a demand which these companies ought to have anticipated and provided for.

A French writer points out that Germany is transporting agricultural products 25 per cent cheaper than France, and far more quickly. Notwithstanding the absolute necessity for improved methods and rates for the transportation of vegetables, he complains, France has not yet acted. France is now suffering grievously.

The same lesson is now given to America—America, the waster. The problem is not primarily the production of food; it is mainly the transportation of food from producer to consumer as quickly and cheaply as possible. It is essential that agriculturists should get busy and form themselves into powerful organizations for better distribution and cheaper rates.

It is equally essential that city consumers should form themselves into similar associations for the same purposes. Producers and consumers are friends by nature. Why should they not be friendly and mutually helpful?—American Fruit Grower.

### BEDTIME AND CANDLELIGHT

The artistic beauty of candlelight has been recognized. Several candles delicately shaded, throwing a mellow

light about a dinner table, are to be preferred to the almost brutal brilliancy of electric globes. Even the decorating electrician of modern houses has sought to disguise his medium by means of imitation candles and tiny bulbs that betray themselves by their constant light.

But it is in the eerie hour of retiring that the candle is most missed. Today we undress in a garish room that upon the touch of a button becomes utter darkness. There are no half-lights. From a condition brighter than day we pass into one darker than the night without. How different the mysterious candlelight, with its inconstant flame and gentle shadows. The room becomes a fit place for dreams

averaged 17,792,579 pounds annually have increased to 259,102,213 pounds. This figure is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The European allies received 2.27 per cent of the condensed milk exported from this country in the three pre-war years. In 1917 they received 57.2 per cent, or considerably over half of the total.

Cheese exports for the three pre-war years averaged 3,788,065 pounds. For the year ending June 30, 1917, they reached 66,087,213 pounds, a 17 fold increase.

Exports of butter which for the three years previous to the war were 4,457,144 pounds increased in 1917 to 26,835,092, which is more than a six fold increase.

## A Proclamation to Kansas People

IN the warring countries of Europe the saving of food has been enforced by law. In this country, in keeping with the principles of democracy for which we are contending, the problem is to be solved by the voluntary cooperation of the citizens of the nation. Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, has selected the week of October 21 to 28 for a nationwide campaign to complete the enrolment of all the forces of the United States in conservation of the food supplies.

During the week mentioned, throughout Kansas, as well as throughout all other states of the Union, every man, woman, and child will be asked to subscribe his name in the lists of those who will form the great volunteer army of food conservers. As a patriotic duty and privilege, these men and women and youth will pledge themselves to adopt, so far as they can, the practical measures that will be suggested. In this way they will become volunteer members of the United States food administration—an organization which, when the history of the war is finally written, may be found to have played the decisive part in the great struggle.

The people of Kansas have responded nobly to the call for soldiers, to the appeals for subscriptions to the Red Cross and other essential wartime activities, and to the call for unprecedented production of food with which to feed American soldiers and our allies. In these great activities, it has been the pride of the state that Kansas contains no slackers. In this special campaign about to be inaugurated—quite as significant as any that have gone before—let Kansas enrol every citizen in America's army of conservation. What we waste may lose the war. What we save will win it.

H. J. WATERS,  
Food Administrator for Kansas.

the moment you enter it. Shadows dart here and there. The mirror of the dresser is a thing of blackness out of which imps may jump and fairies leap when your head is turned. You approach timidly with your fluttering candle and peer into the reflection. Your face has assumed cavernous features, your eyes seem to start with a look of weird wonder. You lay the candle upon a table. A mere sputtering dashes shadows about like an earthquake. In the presence of the supernatural you don your pajamas. You blow out the candle which for a minute holds its magic light as a thin line of smoke ascends into the room. And then a darkness full of Queen Mabs, Ariels, Robin Goodfellow, and all the other friends of childhood fills the room.

If you would experience a child's wonder again, go to bed by candlelight. It will admit you into that gay dark way where you may commune with the jolly and capricious immortals of the imagination. It will open the door of the dreams that are the poetry of sleep.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### MUST SUPPLY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Figures showing the extent to which the United States has lately been exporting dairy products to Europe make pre-war records seem insignificant. Facts based on compilations of the United States food administration point out the striking increase.

Exports of condensed milk which for a three year period before the war

### COMPENSATION

James W. Foley

Had we not met we had not known these sighs,  
These heartaches and these leaden-winged years,  
The sorrows speaking in these grief-wet eyes—  
Had we not met we had not known these tears.

And yet, had we not met, we had not known  
The bliss of gladness in those other whiles,  
Ere the gay-plumaged yesterday had flown—  
Had we not met we had not known those smiles.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of October 1, 1892

R. L. Wallis, '92, is teaching near Topeka.

The last of the silage is being put into the silos today.

The family of Foreman Baxter rejoices in the birth of a son.

The dry weather necessitates the irrigation of the late vegetables.

Miss Minnie Reed, '86, has charge of the calisthenics for young ladies.

The chemical department is busy with the sorghum and beet experiments.

At a meeting of the third-year class Thursday, silver-grey and pink were adopted as the class colors.

V. Emrick, second-year student last year, is teaching a seven months' school in the Mount Vernon district.

The farm department has enlarged the breeding flock of Shropshires by exchanging two ram lambs for a like number of ewe lambs.

Miss Effie Gilstrap, '92, is the junior member of the firm of Gilstrap and Gilstrap, editors and proprietors of the Chandler (Okla.) News.

The pastures are suffering from the dry weather, and if rain does not soon fall in considerable quantities it will be necessary to feed the cattle.

Lieutenant J. G. Harbord, '86, Fifth cavalry, writes that he has just returned to Fort Reno from the "Strip," where he was on duty for several weeks.

The young ladies of the domestic department have seized upon such fruits and vegetables as were in sight and converted them into sauces, pickles, and preserves for winter use.

K. C. Davis, '91, as principal of the high school at Austin, Minn., finds himself very busy with teaching chemistry, physics, and the higher mathematics, and organizing a company of 108 boys for military drill.

Professors Popenoe and Mason attended the annual meeting of the American Horticultural society in Chicago this week. The horticultural department exhibits there about 50 plates of grapes of the choice varieties.

The first meeting of the Scientific club for the year was held last evening. Two papers were read—one by Mr. Carleton, on "Some Ornamental Native Plants of the Arid Regions that are Worthy of Cultivation" and one by Doctor Mayo on "The Kaw Indians." The election of officers was postponed.

### THE AMEN CORNER

There is an interesting story connected with the origin of "amen corner," the term so often used to describe a favorite gathering place, and which is applied especially to some corner in a tavern where notables have been wont to assemble. Before the reformation in England a procession of the clergy started from St. Paul's cathedral on Corpus Christi day and, marching through Cheapside, commenced to chant "Our Father," or the Paternoster, which gave Paternoster row its name. The good fathers chanted the Paternoster the whole length of the street, so timing themselves that the amen would be pronounced as they reached the further corner. And there is the simple story of the name, "amen corner," which still clings to that particular spot.—Chicago Journal.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Eva Townsend, '16, is teaching at Neodesha.

L. A. Dubbs, '17, is farming on the home farm near Ransom.

Miss Elsie M. Ester, '14, is teaching in the high school at Liberal.

Miss Belle Taylor, '14, is teaching in the Johnston (Ohio) high school.

E. O. Sisson, '86, has been appointed to the presidency of the University of Montana at Missoula.

Harry A. Geauque, '11, is teaching chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural college at East Lansing.

Miss Vera Kizer, '16, is principal of the high school at Webster. She visited in Manhattan Saturday.

Carl F. Huffman, '17, has returned to Manhattan after spending a week visiting his parents at Tonganoxie.

Miss Ruth Kellogg, '10, is teaching domestic science in the Michigan Agricultural college at East Lansing.

T. E. Moore, '16, principal of the Coldwater high school, is coaching athletics and teaching military science.

Mr. Walter Burtis, '87, and Mrs. Burtis and daughter, Miss Wilma Burtis, '16, of Fredonia were in Manhattan last week.

Miss Anna Sanders, '14, has a position with the Sioux City Serum company. She spent her vacation with her parents in Manhattan.

Wesley G. Bruce, '17, who is teaching agriculture in the Tonganoxie high school, spent the week end visiting friends in Manhattan.

Miss Amy Lambertson, '17, who is teaching home economics in the high school at Greenleaf, visited in Manhattan during the week end.

Miss Nell Aberle, '12, is head of the English department of the high school in Fairbury, Nebr. She has 89 juniors and seniors in her classes.

Mrs. Eusebia (Knipe) Curtis, '90, of Bloomington, Ill., was in Manhattan last week for the ninetieth birthday of her father, the Rev. William Knipe.

Miss Nina Williams, '17, who is teaching in the Manhattan high school, was called to her home in Winfield Saturday on account of the illness of her mother.

J. A. Riley, '16, a graduate of the course in veterinary medicine, is lecturing on the care of horses to Battery D of the First Iowa Field artillery at Camp Cody, N. M.

W. O. Peterson, '97, is instructor in science in the Belle Plaine (Iowa) high school. He teaches physics, agriculture, and general science. The high school building is on the Lincoln highway.

Miss Marie A. Boyle, '15, is teaching home economics in the Grand Marais (Minn.) high school. Grand Marais is the county seat of Cook county and is on the shore of Lake Superior.

R. S. Kirk, '17, is with the Automatic Telephone company, Chicago. His address is 5238 Calumet avenue. Mrs. Kirk, '17, will join him in a few weeks. She is now visiting at Greensburg, Kan.

Charles J. Willard, '08, received the degree of master of science from the University of Illinois in June,

## AGGIES WILL DINE

The annual dinner of alumni, faculty, and friends of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be held at the First Baptist church, Topeka, Friday noon, November 9, at which time the Kansas Teachers' association will be in session. As the number of plates is limited, tickets must be ordered in advance from Prof. H. L. Kent, Manhattan. The price will be announced next week.

and was recently appointed assistant professor of farm crops in the Ohio State university.

W. B. Adair, '16, is in charge of the agricultural department of the Beaverhead county high school, Dillon, Mont. This school is double the size of the one at Kimball, Nebr., in which he taught last year.

The fourth annual report of work done on the school plot of the state agricultural high school at Carrington, N. D., has just been issued. Its author, Vard Worstell, '14, formerly agricultural instructor at Medford, Minn., is now director of agriculture in the Carrington school.

Leon M. Davis, '09, was in Manhattan last Wednesday and Thursday, looking up some of his old friends. Mr. Davis, who was formerly with the dairy department of the University of California, is now with the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## ALUMNI OFFICERS

Requests are received occasionally for the names of the officers of the Alumni association. The names follow:

President—Albert Dickens, '93, Manhattan.

Vice President—Samuel Kimble, '73, Manhattan.

Secretary—Miss Frances Langdon Brown, '09, Manhattan.

Treasurer—Dr. J. T. Willard, '83, Manhattan.

Mrs. Ida (Quinby) Gardiner, '86, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is enjoying an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Ada (Quinby) Perry, '86, in Manhattan. Her daughter, Miss Joyce Gardiner, is a graduate of Leland Stanford Jr. University, who after attending the summer school here, was employed as teacher in the high school of Leavenworth.

A. L. Ford, '15, who has finished graduate work in the department of entomology, receiving the degree of master of science, and W. R. Martin, '17, graduate student in the same department, have accepted positions with the federal bureau of entomology and the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Their offices will be at the college.

## BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. George L. Young and Mrs. Verna (Vanderlip) Young, '14, Woodston, on August 13, a son, Harold Warner.

## MARRIAGES

### LINN-MCKINSTRY

Miss Eva Linn, '12, and Mr. Gilbert McKinstry were married at St. Paul, Minn., June 22. They are at home on a wheat ranch near Oyen, Alta.

### PLATT-STANTS

Miss Lucy W. Platt, '12, of Aetna, and Mr. Charles I. Stants, a student in 1908, were married at the home of the bride on August 8. They are living at Owasso, Okla., where Mr. Stants is in business.

### HARLING-BURTIS

Miss Gertrude Harling and Mr. Orville Burtis, '16, were married at the home of the bride in Manhattan September 21. The bride is the second daughter of the late Walter Harling, '94, and Mrs. Berry Harling, formerly of the college. Mr. Burtis is the son of Mr. Walter F. Burtis, '87, and Mrs. Winnie (Brown) Burtis of Fredonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Burtis will be at home on the Burtis farm, where he is in partnership with his father.

The federal food administration has secured Henry Wolfer, formerly head of the Minnesota State Binder Twine works, to undertake at once a complete investigation of the sisal and hemp industry and its distribution with view to action in the reduction of price. The price has been forced up 500 per cent since the war began.

## WILL BE GLAD SHE LOST

### GERMANY WILL EVENTUALLY SEE JUSTICE OF DEFEAT

Soldiers of United States and Canada Are Better Fitted for War Than Those of European Nations, Says Lieutenant Governor Morgan

The German people eventually will be glad to have lost the present war, in the opinion of W. Y. Morgan, lieutenant governor of Kansas and editor of the Hutchinson News, who addressed the students of the college Monday.

Mr. Morgan pointed out that Germany's certain defeat will be a benefit to civilization, and in the course of time, he feels, this will be recognized by the German people themselves, as the defeat of the Confederacy in the Civil war is now seen by southern people to have been for the best.

### FALSE THEORY WILL DISAPPEAR

The best qualities of the German people will be preserved, Mr. Morgan believes, while the false, autocratic theory of government that has been taught to them will be wiped out.

"The German people have been taught," said Mr. Morgan, "that they are the mightiest people in the world and that it is their divine right to command the world. They would argue that such a condition would be the best thing for the world. We stand for a government in which the strong protect the weak."

Soldiers of the United States and Canada are better fitted physically for war than are the soldiers of other countries, in the opinion of Mr. Morgan.

### CANADA CARES FOR WOUNDED

"Germany, England, and France have few sports of any kind, while most American and Canadian boys have had good training in different sports," commented Mr. Morgan. "The boys of other countries have had too little to eat and too much to drink. They are just as brave, but they are not physically as fit as our boys."

Canada has the best system of caring for the wounded of all the countries now at war, in the judgment of the speaker. More than a thousand wounded men are brought home every month and these men are cared for in large hospitals which are equipped to teach them a trade as soon as they are able to study, explained Mr. Morgan, who spent last summer in Canada studying conditions there. Many men who come home with an arm or a leg or an eye missing are taught at these hospitals some trade by which they may be self supporting.

### IS UNSURPASSED AS PROFESSION

Journalism Offers Financial and Other Opportunities to the Educated

Year in and year out the newspaper business is not surpassed as a profession, in the opinion of Lieutenant Governor Morgan, who spoke Monday afternoon before industrial journalism students in the Kansas State Agricultural college. There is always demand in newspaper work for young men and women of broad education, Mr. Morgan pointed out.

"Our business has become a rather well paid business," said Mr. Morgan. "Many of the leading men in the state are newspaper men. This applies to politics and religion as well as to business."

In the early days, pointed out Mr. Morgan, it was customary to make fun of the newspapers and to consider them organs of factions. At times, newspapers would suspend when opposing political factions gained control of the town.

### RUSSIAN THISTLES WILL BE USED FOR HAY AND SILAGE

Save Everything Suitable for Feed, Urges District Agricultural Agent

Save everything that is suitable for feed, urges W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent in west central Kansas. Use of Russian thistles in that part of the state is advocated.

"Russian thistles are being utilized for hay quite extensively where other

crops are short," said Mr. Boys. "The thistles, if cut at the proper stage, make fairly good feed. For the best quality of hay they should be cut just before the stickers appear."

"The thistles should be fed with some other feed such as sorghum hay or corn fodder. When too ripe for hay, they can be utilized to good advantage by placing them in the silo. They should be run through the silage cutter and mixed with sorghum or corn."

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STUDENTS WILL JUDGE SWINE AT OMAHA

Prizes Amounting to \$600 Are Offered in Intercollegiate Contest

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and 15 senior animal husbandry students left Tuesday morning for Omaha, Nebr., to attend the meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association.

The five most efficient judges of swine will be chosen to act as a team to compete against teams from other colleges in a judging contest to be held Wednesday. Prizes amounting to \$600 are being offered and an interesting contest is expected. Thursday will be spent in Kansas City at the American Royal Live Stock show.

Those making the trip are Dr. C. W. McCampbell; G. C. Ware, Larned; H. C. Colglazier, Larned; F. H. Gulick, Winfield; C. L. Reeve, Garden City; A. C. Hancock, Stanley; Ford Haggerty, Greensburg; D. C. Curry, Dunavant; W. H. Brookover, Eureka; J. F. Eggerman, Manchester, Okla.; H. M. Birks, Hays; Frank Blecha, Severy; J. E. Williamson, Topeka; R. V. Morrison, Sterling; L. F. Barnes, Fontana; and W. D. Denholm, Tonganoxie.

### FARMERS IN JEWELL COUNTY HAVE AGENTS PROCURE SEED

Loading of Wheat Will Also Be Supervised According to Plan Adopted

Jewell county farmers have shown their faith in the county agricultural agents by insisting that seed wheat which must be bought outside the county be obtained from counties having agricultural agents and that the agents supervise the loading of the wheat.

The reason given for this requirement is that they have faith in the agents' ability to select good seed and can rely on them for this service.

### GIRLS WILL PLAY FISTBALL ON COLLEGE TENNIS COURTS

New Game Will Form Feature of Fall Athletics for Coeds

Fistball tournaments will be a feature in fall athletics for young women of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The game is a combination of tennis and volleyball. Regular teams are chosen, 10 players being required on a side. The rules are like those of tennis, and the contestants play on the tennis court, using, however, only the boundary lines of the court, which inclose an area 78 feet long by 27 feet wide. The game is faster than volleyball.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY TO HOLD STOCK SHOW OCTOBER 17-19

County Agricultural Agent Seeks Co-operation of Farm Bureau Members

A county stock show will be held in Washington county October 17, 18, and 19. In his monthly letter to farm bureau members, R. W. Schafer, county agricultural agent, urges their cooperation in making the show a success.

"Every farm bureau member should have one or more exhibits of live stock, orchard, field, or garden products at this show," said Mr. Schafer. "Don't think you have nothing on your farm good enough to exhibit. Don't be guilty of bringing nothing and then saying you have better stuff at home than is on exhibit. Help the show along, pick out samples of the best you have, arrange them neatly, and bring them with you."

## WINTER CARE OF BEES

### COLONY MUST BE KEPT STRONG THROUGH COLD SEASON

Insects Are Now Usually Kept Outdoors Rather Than in Cellars—Require Plenty of Food, Points Out Entomologist

Proper care should be taken in preparing the colony for winter if a large and strong colony of bees is wanted in the spring to carry on the season's work, points out Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. If the colony is strong, it will raise plenty of brood, thus enabling it to take advantage of the honey flow.

The essential points in preparing the colony for winter are protection from cold and plenty of food. The tendency now is toward outdoor wintering in packing cases and an abandonment of cellar wintering. If the bees are properly protected outdoors they will be safer and in better condition for the honey flow.

### TWO HIVES IN ONE CASE

Two or more hives may be placed in one packing case and in this way will aid in keeping each other warm. A space of eight inches should be left between the hives. The packing cases should be filled with some good packing material, such as cork, sawdust, shavings, or leaves. A tunnel should be made from the hive to an outside entrance on the south side of the case.

Doctor Merrill advises that the colonies be packed after the first killing frost. Then if the bees are well supplied with stores there will be no need of disturbing them until the following spring.

### HONEY IS BEST FOOD

From 25 to 30 pounds of honey should be left for the bees. Honey is the best winter food for bees. It is preferable that light honey, such as that from white clover, be left to be used as food. Honeydew honey should never be left in the hive for winter use.

After the honey flow ceases, if it is found that there is a shortage of stores, a sugar sirup may be provided. This is made by boiling for 15 minutes two to 2½ parts of sugar to one part of water by volume. One ounce of tartaric acid should be added for every 40 to 60 pounds of sugar used.

### INDIANA MAN COMES TO PUSH PIG AND BABY BEEF CLUBS

Paul Imel, College Graduate and Farmer, Takes Up Important Work

Paul Imel of Fairland, Ind., a graduate of the agricultural college of Purdue university, and a practical farmer, has been appointed specialist in pig and baby beef clubs in Kansas and will devote his whole time to this work.

Mr. Imel has had experience on such farms as that of Carpenter and Ross, shorthorn breeders, Mansfield, Ohio. As assistant county agricultural agent in St. Joseph county, Indiana, he became interested especially in club work for boys and girls. In his pig and baby beef work in Kansas, Mr. Imel will work under the direction of Otis E. Hall, state club leader, and the department of animal husbandry of the agricultural college.

"Pig clubs have been promoted by the division of extension of the agricultural college for a number of years," commented Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "and this work has been in direct line with the recent recommendations of the national live stock industry committee, which recognized the pig and baby beef club work as one of the best means of promoting increased production of hogs and cattle. Plans for baby beef clubs have been under way for some time and these will be completed and put into operation by Mr. Imel. Five hundred eight boys are enrolled in this year's pig clubs."



## TIME TO KILL CRICKETS

### THEY'RE ENTERING WAREHOUSES AND DWELLINGS NOW

Much Damage to Fabrics Will Be Prevented if Poisoned Mash Is Put in Their Hiding Places in the Evening

Black crickets which find their way into dwellings, store buildings, and warehouses at this time of year should be destroyed. They cut curtains, clothing, and other articles. A single black cricket has been known to ruin a valuable suit in a single night.

Whenever the chirping of a cricket is heard in the house an effort should be made to kill it, points out George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. If the pests are numerous the most effective method of destroying them is to use a poisoned bait made of one pound of bran, one ounce of Paris green, three ounces of sirup, one-fourth of an orange including the peeling, and 1½ parts of water.

#### MAKING THE POISONED BAIT

Mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a pan while dry. Squeeze the juice of the orange into the water and chop the remaining pulp and peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring the mash at the same time so as to dampen it thoroughly.

Small amounts of the damp mash should be put in shallow pans or dishes and placed in the closets, behind or under heavy pieces of furniture, or in any place frequented by the crickets. In the basement it can be placed in teaspoonful lots in the corners, behind boxes, and in other hiding places.

#### MASH SHOULD BE DAMP

The crickets do not eat the poisoned bran mash so readily when it is dry, and for this reason it always should be distributed in the evening, because the crickets work mostly at night. The bran mash in the dishes can be freshened by adding a very little water and stirring it.

Another good bait can be made of uncooked vegetables, such as chopped carrots or potatoes, strongly poisoned with arsenic or Paris green. Put this poisoned bait out the same as the bran mash. In the use of poisoned baits in houses, great care should always be observed, especially if there are children in the house.

## STORAGE OF POTATOES MOST IMPORTANT NOW

Home Gardeners Should Dig Them at Once If This Has Not Already Been Done

Home gardeners should dig their potatoes now if they have not already done so. Potatoes should be clean and dry when stored. Proper storage is more important than ever this season on account of the nation wide effort to conserve foodstuffs, points out F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If the ground is wet and the potatoes are dirty when dug, they should be left in the sunshine a few hours. The dirt will then come off easily. No tubers showing signs of disease should be stored. Those which have been cut or bruised should be put aside for immediate use.

Basements of houses heated by hot air or hot water are poorly adapted to the storage of potatoes because of the high temperature and the lack of moisture in the air.

For home storage if the tubers are not to be stored later than Christmas the use of the pit is successful. The potatoes should be placed in piles and covered with several inches of straw, which in turn should be covered with a layer of soil. Ventilators should be placed at intervals of three feet. Potatoes may be kept later than Christmas by this method if another layer of soil is added to prevent freezing. This is not well adapted to late storing, however, because after the ground becomes frozen it is difficult to remove

and replace the earth in taking out the potatoes.

Caves and cellars have given good results when large quantities are to be stored, but for the small gardener who stores from five to 15 bushels, the use of the storage bin is good. These bins are made by burying in the ground barrels with a capacity of two or three bushels. The barrels should be placed in a well drained location with their tops one foot below the surface of the ground. A ventilation tube can be made from four one-by-four-inch boards perforated with one inch holes and placed in the center of the barrel. The ventilator must be covered at the top with a rain guard. The barrel should be covered with straw coming a little above the level of the ground.

A large capacity bin may be used having several compartments in which different vegetables may be stored. The bin may be made from rough lumber, or a large dry goods box may be used with success. The bin should be placed one foot below the surface of the ground and a space of six inches around it should be tampered with straw or leaves to serve as an insulation. The bin should be equipped with ventilators and the top covered with straw.

## STORING TRUCK IS EASY FOR THE HOME GARDENER

M. F. Ahern Points Out Most Successful Methods of Handling Various Vegetables

Vegetables for winter use may be successfully stored by the home gardener. It is not necessary to be a professional grower of truck in order to accomplish the required result, points out Prof. M. F. Ahern of the department of horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Root crops like parsnips and salsify are improved in quality by freezing and for this reason frequently are left in the rows. It is difficult, however, to get them out for use in the winter. A better practice is to dig and pile them, and cover with several inches of earth to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.

Carrots, turnips, and beets must not be allowed to dry out as this greatly reduces their edibility. They should be removed from the ground before frost and stored in a dry place. Pits or other types of common storage may be successfully used for these vegetables.

Cabbage for winter use should be pulled late in the fall. The roots and outer leaves should be left on for a protection. The cabbages are piled in layers with the roots pointing upward, and the mound thus formed is covered with eight or 10 inches of earth. The sides of the mound should slope to furnish drainage. A shallow trench around the pile to carry off the surface water affords additional protection.

Onions should be stored away from other vegetables as the strong odor will permeate surrounding objects. After being cured they may be stored in bins or caves that are free from dampness.

## ANDERSON COUNTY TO HAVE NO EMPTY SILOS THIS YEAR

Agricultural Agent Points Out Value of Saving Rough Feed for Winter

"There should be no empty silos in Anderson county this fall," is the message of Roy M. Phillips, agricultural agent of that county, to his farm bureau members. "The fact that alfalfa hay is approaching the 25-dollar mark, emphasizes the necessity of using a cheaper feed. Recent rains have bettered conditions until with a moderately late fall we are going to have an abundance of rough feed. Putting this in a silo will make it bring the greatest returns."

Join with your neighbors in buying spraying materials and thus get the benefit of wholesale prices.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A wood specimen found in glacial drift and estimated by the Wisconsin state geologists to be approximately half a million years old has been identified by the forest products laboratory as spruce.

## SILAGE WILL KEEP LONG

MAY BE USED AFTER INDEFINITE PERIOD, SAYS FITCH

Corn and Sorghums Retain Their Feeding Value to Substantially the Same Extent—How to Seal Silo

Silage, if properly put up, will keep almost indefinitely, according to J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. If the silage does not spoil in the first two or three weeks it will keep until needed.

"In all cases some of the silage on top will spoil," commented Mr. Fitch, "but after the first foot or so is rotted the air is thereby sealed out of the silage below, preventing it from spoiling."

#### THROW AWAY SPOILED SILAGE

"If the spoiled layer dries out to a great extent, air may find its way through and start another layer spoiling below, but it will not extend to a greater depth than two feet. When opening a silo the spoiled silage on top should be thrown away. This should also be done if additional silage is being put into a silo filled the previous year."

"In filling the silo the crop should be in the proper condition, and if too dry should be wet well with water while filling, preferably by running water into the blower. The silage should be well tramped so that all pockets and air spaces will be closed. Air in the silage invariably causes spoiling in an area round the air pocket."

#### COLOR CHANGES WITH AGE

"There is no appreciable difference between the keeping qualities of corn, the grain sorghums, and the sweet sorghums. If silage is kept more than a year or two, the color will become darker but the feeding value will not be impaired."

"In sealing the silo to cause a minimum of waste, three methods may be followed. The top may be wet well and oats scattered over it which will germinate in the heat and moisture and cause a mat which will keep the air out. Roofing paper may also be spread over the top and tramped down close against the silage or about half a barrel of salt may be scattered over the top."

"It does not pay to take any expensive means of sealing the silo as the loss will not be more than about a ton in any case, or a cash loss of \$3 to \$5."

## A THIRD OF KANSAS COWS FAIL TO RETURN A PROFIT

Prof. O. E. Reed Explains How Testing Associations Will Improve Dairy Business of State

That cow testing associations do much toward the improvement of the dairy industry through the elimination of unprofitable cows, is the assertion of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The cow testing association shows not only the cows that are profitable but also the ones that don't pay their board, according to Professor Reed. More than a third of the cows of Kansas not only fail to return a profit to their owners but eat a part of the profits of the better cows.

The oldest testing association in the state is in Dickinson county. There is another at Mulvane, a third in Montgomery county, and a fourth in Sedgwick and Harvey counties.

The members of the association are assessed \$1.50 annually for each cow. A tester hired by the association makes a trip to each herd once a month, testing all the cows. Private record books are furnished by the United States department of agriculture.

One of the advantages of these records is well illustrated by the case of a grade Holstein cow in Dickinson county. At the beginning of her year's test her bull calf sold for \$5. A few months later the same calf changed hands again for \$18. At the end of the year the cow's record was 540 pounds of butter fat. At that time the calf sold

for \$50, a high price for a grade bull calf a year old.

The cow testing associations are showing their members the value of dairy blood in the herd. When the Dickinson county association was organized in 1912, five purebred sires were owned by members of the association. Now there are 25.

## SEED CORN SELECTION WILL MEAN BIG RETURN

Labor Expended in this Work May Pay Back a Hundredfold, Says Dean Johnson

The selection of corn for seed will receive more attention in Kansas this fall and will mean greater returns to the farmer by reason of the prospective high prices for the next crop, than ever before. This is the belief of Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Carefully selected, tested corn often yields from 10 to 15 bushels an acre more than does untested, crib corn," said Dean Johnson. "It requires 10 to 12 ears of corn to plant an acre. One man can select in one day, seed for 10 to 100 acres, depending upon how good his corn is, how carefully he selects, and how rapidly he works."

"Labor is scarce, but what does the labor of two days amount to in comparison with 1,000 bushels of corn—the possible increase in yield on 100 acres? Even if other things must be left undone, the corn grower cannot afford to neglect careful selection of his seed corn in the field this fall. Other labor gives only average returns. This may return a hundredfold."

"Profit and loss are determined by weather conditions and by management. Weather conditions cannot be controlled, but responsibility for management rests with the manager. The good manager gives personal attention to those matters which are of the greatest importance, and the proper selection of seed corn surely belongs in this class."

## EXTENSION DIVISION OFFERS POPULAR FEATURES AT FAIRS

Demonstrations by Canning Teams and Exhibits of Work Attract Interest

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college was responsible for several popular features at the recent fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson.

Four canning teams were at each of the fairs under the supervision of Otis E. Hall, state club leader. Demonstrations in canning were given each day.

The boys' and girls' club exhibits and demonstrations at Topeka were in charge of Mr. Hall, L. C. Williams, Miss Lottie Milan, and Miss Florence Whipple. These four persons, with the addition of Paul Imel, supervised similar work at Hutchinson.

The mother-daughter canning clubs of the state entered exhibits at the fairs. The clubs represented at Topeka were from Maple Hill, St. Marys, Leavenworth, and Bonner Springs. At Hutchinson the representative clubs were from Bonner Springs, Fair Oak, and Emporia. In addition there were many individual exhibits at both fairs, including work from agricultural garden clubs and sewing clubs.

There will be a more general observance of National Fire Prevention day—October 9—in Kansas this year than ever before since the custom was instituted. Practically every city and county superintendent in the state is cooperating in the distribution among teachers of a bulletin furnished by the state fire marshal. This bulletin contains material for a program consisting of recitations, songs, and subject matter for essays and talks on fire prevention, to be used on Fire Prevention day, Tuesday, October 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire. Posters calling attention to Fire Prevention day are being sent out. Fire departments are requested to put on a demonstration run as a part of the day's arrangements.

## INSURES HOGS CHEAPLY

VACCINATION COSTS LITTLE IN COMPARISON WITH PORK PRICES

Care Must Be Taken in Administering Treatment—Employment of Qualified Veterinarian Is Advisable Wherever One Is Available

Vaccination is cheap insurance against hog cholera in view of the present high prices of pork, according to Dr. C. W. Hobbs, field veterinarian and director of the serum laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The exact health condition of the hogs or pigs should be ascertained before treatment. The herd should be penned in a clean and disinfected enclosure the day before they are treated. This allows the herd to become reconciled to the new surroundings. One may then take temperatures and come to some definite conclusions as to the condition and health of the pigs.

#### ASCERTAIN HOG'S CONDITION

Swine that are penned and prepared for immediate treatment will show abnormal temperature and thus render it impossible for the veterinarian to give an accurate statement as to their exact condition.

The operator should be required to take the temperature of each individual before administering the serum or virus, and if any of the animals show an abnormal temperature, they should be given only the serum and be isolated for investigation. All those showing normal temperatures may be given the simultaneous treatment. Those that are isolated may be given the serum and virus after they regain normal condition.

#### WHEN TO GIVE TREATMENT

The best age for treating pigs is from 10 to 15 days after weaning. Give one cubic centimeter of serum per pound weight of the pig up to 35 pounds and after that one-half cubic centimeter per pound weight. Half a cubic centimeter of virus per pig is sufficient. Should there be any infection on the farm, pigs may without danger of infection be treated about 10 days before being weaned, as nursing pigs rarely contract cholera. Themilk from the mother, if she is immune, protects the pigs. Pigs must not receive the serum and virus treatment before being weaned unless their mothers are immune.

Many breeders are following the plan of vaccinating pigs before they are weaned, as then there is no danger of losing them from the treatment, and the expense is lessened considerably.

#### TO ADMINISTER SERUM

A convenient method of administering the serum to pigs of from 35 to 100 pounds is to take a V-shaped trough, 8 to 10 feet long, and place it outside the pen where the pigs are kept. Nail a strip across the trough three feet from the top. Place the pig on his back in the trough with his face under the strip. An assistant should hold his hind legs.

The side of injection should be thoroughly cleaned with a cresol solution and then dried. The serum should then be injected in the arm pit or axillary space, dividing the dosage in each side. The virus should be injected in the inside of the thigh.

#### FEED IS NOT NEEDED

Feed should be withheld a day or two previous to vaccination and from six to eight days after. Plenty of exercise and green pasture are all the pigs need after vaccination.

It is advisable at all times to employ a qualified veterinarian to vaccinate swine. He will be able to give the exact condition and will understand the dosage. If one is not available, however, it is easy for a person to learn to administer the virus and serum accurately. Anyone can administer serum but a permit must be secured from the live stock sanitary commissioner before one is allowed to use virus.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, October 10, 1917

Number 4

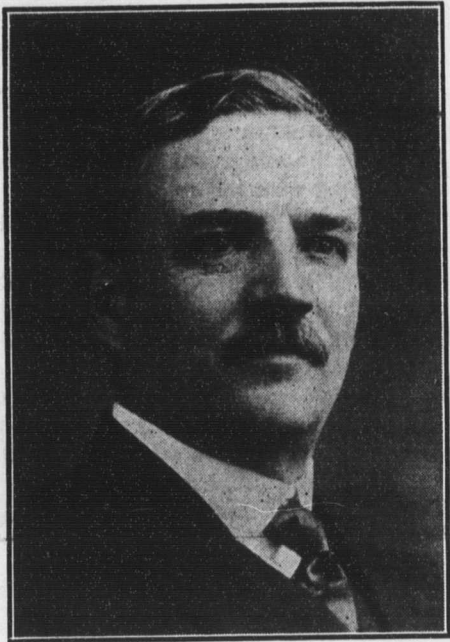
## DOCTOR WATERS TO GO

**PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE ACCEPTS EDITORSHIP OF WEEKLY STAR**

**Noted Educator and Agriculturist Enters Field of Special Opportunities—Is Devoted to Interests of Middle West**

Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, for eight years president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has resigned to become managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. It is understood that his new position will pay a much larger salary than he now receives and will give him special opportunity for intensive study of agricultural problems in the middle west. Doctor Waters will leave the college as soon as the board can make satisfactory arrangements for administration of the institution.

Doctor Waters for many years has been recognized as a leader in agriculture and education. A graduate



DR. HENRY JACKSON WATERS

of the University of Missouri, and a former student in European universities, he was for many years connected with the college of agriculture and the state board of agriculture of Missouri. For 15 years he was dean of the college of agriculture.

### WATERS IS NATIONAL FIGURE

In 1909, when the board of regents was seeking the strongest agriculturist in America for president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, it decided unanimously to call Doctor Waters. He accepted, and since that time has been head of the institution, developing the teaching, investigation, and extension activities to a point of high efficiency.

Doctor Waters' eminence in agriculture and education has been nationally recognized. In 1913, he was for a long time considered for the secretaryship of agriculture, and in the following year he was made special commissioner to the Philippine Islands. His report is regarded as the standard work on Philippine agriculture and education, and adoption of his suggestions has already resulted in a saving of several million dollars.

### FOOD ADMINISTRATOR FOR KANSAS

When war began, President Waters was called into frequent conference with government officials. Recently he was appointed federal food administrator for Kansas. He served also as a member of the price fixing board on wheat. He is chairman of the state council of defense and an officer in numerous other state and national organizations. He is widely known as an investigator and writer on agriculture.

In the last five years, Doctor Waters has received many offers of positions in other parts of the country at large increases in salary. He declined them

all, however, feeling that his heart was in the middle west and that in this region he could do his best work.

### BOARD TO SEARCH NATION

"It is with profound regret that I shall sever my relations with the board of administration and teachers and students of the college," said Doctor Waters. "In my new work, however, I trust that I shall continue to be in a position to promote the highest interests of the Kansas State Agricultural college as well as those of the other institutions of Kansas."

The board of administration will search the country for the strongest man obtainable to fill the presidency of the college, as the board of regents did when Doctor Waters was chosen.

## PUREBRED RAM TO HEAD EVERY FLOCK OF SHEEP

**This Is Ideal Situation, Says Prof. A. M. Paterson—What Characteristics Should Be Sought**

Whether a purebred or a grade flock is to be maintained, a purebred ram should be placed at the head of the flock, in the opinion of A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The ram should be as nearly perfect in conformation as possible, possessing a good fleece and the markings of the breed to which he belongs. He should not be too large, as an exceptionally large ram will not produce uniform offspring.

The ram should have a short, broad, clean cut head, with a clear and prominent eye. The head should show strong masculine appearance, which is indicative of good productive powers. The neck should be of medium length, and fitting neatly into the shoulders. The ram's constitution should also be strong and vigorous, indicated by a wide spring of ribs, good width and depth of chest. The shoulders should be smooth and well covered with flesh.

The animal should be short coupled, having a wide, thick loin, with a thick covering of meat along the back, pointed out Mr. Paterson. A long, smooth rump is desirable as a sheep carrying a large proportion of meat in the hind quarters is much preferable from a butcher's standpoint. The leg of mutton should be wide, full and carried well down towards the hocks. The bone in the ram should show plenty of size for the individual, but at the same time should be clean cut and have quality. The fleece is important, and should be dense, fine and strong, and should show plenty of crimp and lustre.

A ram should be chosen having all the characteristics of the breed he represents, and showing character. He should also be chosen with reference to the ewes of the flock. If the ewes are large and coarse, the ram should be small and compact. If the ewes are small and compact, the ram should be of a larger type.

### IOWA MEN CALL ON KANSAS AGENTS FOR INFORMATION

**County Agriculturalists Are of Service in Variety of Ways**

Kansas county agricultural agents not only are of service to the farmers of their respective counties but are called upon by persons outside the state for information of general agricultural subjects.

Three Iowa men requesting information relative to the stock hog condition and general agricultural conditions called upon A. D. Folker, agricultural agent of Shawnee county. Mr. Folker sent them to the agricultural agents of Cloud and Jewell counties.

One carload of stock hogs near Wakarusa was listed by Mr. Folker. These hogs were sold to Iowa and Illinois men through the cooperation of the council of defense.

## SHOULD PLOW THIS FALL

**FARMER WILL FIND EARLY WORK HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS**

**Labor Will Be Better Distributed, Moisture Conserved, and Insects Destroyed—Listing Is Preferable in Central and Western Kansas**

Plowing for spring crops should be done this fall if possible, in the opinion of L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

In eastern Kansas plowing for such crops as corn, kafir, and other rowed crops can be done advantageously this autumn. This will aid to a large extent in the distribution of labor. As the securing of farm laborers promises to be a serious problem next spring, the more work the farmer can do now the less will he have to do in the rush spring season, when every day's delay in the planting of the crop means a loss in dollars and cents. If left rough, fall plowed ground will catch snow and in this way conserve moisture.

### WILL FORM GOOD SEEDBED

Deep plowing should be done in the fall. The alternate freezing and thawing will place the soil in good tilth and the loose soil will have a chance to settle before the seed is planted in the spring. Fall is the best time to plow alfalfa or sod ground. The vegetable matter that is turned under will have time to decay during the warmer days of winter and early spring. Many insects such as grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and corn root worms, will be killed to a large extent by plowing in the fall.

If time permits the ground upon which oats are to be planted in the spring should be plowed this fall. This allows an earlier preparation of the seedbed and the oats can be sown from one week to ten days earlier than if the ground were plowed in the spring.

### LISTED GROUND HOLDS SNOW

In central and western Kansas the ground can be worked advantageously in the fall. In this section of the state listing should be resorted to rather than plowing, because of the danger from blowing. Listing prevents blowing. There is less danger of listed ground blowing than corn or kafir ground from which the stalks have been removed. The listed ground catches and holds snow.

The destruction of insects and the distribution of labor are important advantages of autumn working of the soil in this section as well as in the eastern part of the state.

## NEW FUNGUS DISEASE MENACES KANSAS CORN

**Prof. L. E. Melchers Discovers Fungus in Vicinity of Manhattan—Has Proved Serious in India**

Kansas corn growers have another enemy, in the form of a fungus disease, according to L. E. Melchers, assistant professor of botany and plant pathologist of the experiment station at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The new disease is known as the physoderma disease of corn and has not yet been fully investigated. It was first found by Professor Melchers in the vicinity of Manhattan in the summer of 1915, but was laid aside for further identification. It was not until recently, however, that the specimens were verified as being physoderma.

Mr. Melchers was the third person in the United States to report the presence of the disease. He has notified the federal authorities of the discovery and a specialist is expected to arrive in Manhattan within a few days,

to cooperate with him in further investigation.

Although no apparent damage has been reported in Kansas, the disease has caused considerable loss in some of the southern states, and if it should become established it might become a menace to the Kansas corn crop. The immediate significance in this state, however, lies in its ability to live over winter farther north than was at first thought possible.

The injury to the corn plant consists of the breaking down of the tissues before the corn matures. The early stages consist of small spots closely resembling the injury produced by aphids in the leaves and leaf sheaths, and in the later stages, a shedded condition is noted at the base of the leaves. The color of the fungus at this stage is a rusty brown, and it might easily be mistaken for a rust.

This disease will be carefully watched by government authorities, as it has proved quite serious in India and may prove so in the United States. Money has already been appropriated for a more complete investigation of the disease and field surveys are now being made in several states.

## COMPLEX PROBLEMS IN SWEET POTATO STORAGE

**Special Structure, with Good Ventilation, Is Needed—Product Must Be Dug When Ground Is Dry**

The problems of sweet potato storage are complex, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

For general work, a special structure is necessary, since the storage temperature of this crop is higher than for most Kansas crops. The storage house should have good ventilation.

The potatoes must be dug when the ground is dry, so as to secure clean seed, and before they have been exposed to temperatures approaching freezing. All diseased and injured potatoes should be discarded.

As soon as the sweet potatoes are harvested, the excess moisture must be evaporated. They should be kept at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees for a period of seven to 10 days, depending upon their maturity. The temperature should then be reduced to 55 degrees and maintained at that point throughout the period of storage. Ventilation will be required when the room temperature passes above that point, and artificial heat must be supplied when lower temperatures occur.

Sweet potatoes are sometimes stored in bins having slat sides and bottoms, but this method is being replaced by the more successful practice of storing them in slat crates, each having a capacity of one bushel.

### HARVEY COUNTY WILL OBTAIN MUCH SILAGE FROM SORGHUMS

**Heavy Crop Is Expected—Farm Bureau Plans Township School Fairs**

Harvey county has a larger kafir acreage this year than for several years, and an unusually heavy crop of the sorghums is expected, reports F. P. Lane, county agricultural agent. Two silage tests indicate that kafir and the sweet sorghums will make two or three times the amount of silage the corn has made.

Plans are being made by the Harvey county farm bureau for holding several township school fairs. In one township where a fair has been held for several years, the five schools are appropriating \$10 each from the school treasury to make up a premium list.

Business men of Newton and the farm bureau are planning a three-day fall festival. The attractions will be a display of farm products, a horse and colt show, a dairy stock show, and merchants' exhibits.

## MANY IN SHOP COURSE

**HEAVY ENROLMENT IS EXPECTED IN SHORT SESSION**

**Work Will Begin October 22 and End December 15—Traction Engine Study to Start in January—Demand for Mechanics**

Because of the increased use of machinery on the farms and the scarcity of men skilled in the use of shop tools, a heavy enrolment is expected in the eight week shop short course which will start at the Kansas State Agricultural college October 22 and continue until December 15. A short course in traction engines will begin January 7 and will end March 2.

These short courses are planned especially for men who have not the time, preparation, or means to pursue a regular college course but who want to operate traction engines or to work in the trades as mechanics. The war has reduced the number of skilled mechanics available for government and for private work.

### FIND READY EMPLOYMENT

Young men who have completed these eight week short courses find a ready demand for their services and are now handling traction engines on farms, are employed by farm machinery concerns or are doing high-grade automobile garage work.

The short course in shop work is designed to give instruction to those whose circumstances are such that they can not spare more than a few weeks in the winter months. It is intended to give enough of the principles of practical shop work to enable the student to do the ordinary work in the shop and about the farm. Among the subjects handled in the course are blacksmithing, machine shop, foundry work, carpentry, gas engine operation, and drawing. Opportunity also is given to take some work in traction engines or farm machinery.

The course in traction engines is intended for traction engine operators and others who wish to gain a practical working knowledge of stationary and traction steam and gas engines.

### GIVES PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

A study is made of gas engines, automobiles, gas traction engines, steam traction engines, including valve setting, fundamental parts, differentials, repairs, care and management of traction engines.

Two hours of classroom work and twelve hours of laboratory practice are devoted each week to gas engines and traction types. The work includes study and practice with many different makes of stationary and traction engines. In order to aid the students in making repairs, instruction is also given in machine shop work and blacksmithing.

Those desiring to gain more advanced knowledge of the subjects taught are given opportunity to continue this work for an additional eight weeks and also to take electives in agriculture or in other lines.

Students more than 17 years of age are admitted to the traction engine or shop shortcourse without examination, but they are expected to present evidence of a fair common school education. All students entering the short courses are expected to be present at the beginning of the term, and will not be admitted after Wednesday of the second week.

Treatment of seed wheat for prevention of smut is one of the common duties of agricultural agents this fall. Almost every weekly report received from these agents, by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, shows that at least one demonstration of this work has been given by the agent.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

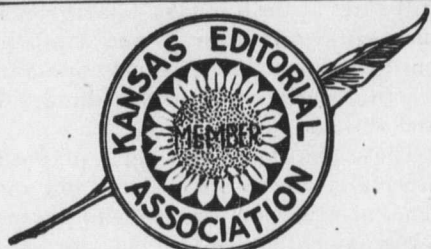
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1917

### MEETING A KANSAS NEED

The special semester which the college will open next month meets a definite wartime need. Hundreds of young men, skilled in agriculture, left college last spring because they realized that by engaging in food production they could serve one of the greatest needs of the nation. Many of them did not return to college this fall, because they felt that their work was not yet done, that they must assist in preparing the soil for winter wheat and in harvesting the corn and sorghum sown last spring.

Many of these young men can return to college by the middle of November. Winter is a slack time on the average Kansas farm, even in a year of heavy production, and the season can just as well be spent in school as at home. It will be possible for the men who come, to return home by the first of April, if they desire, to start spring work on the farms.

While this is a wartime measure, as now adopted, there is no reason why, if it meets real needs, it might not be put into effect as a permanent policy. Kansas will for a long time to come have much the same type of agriculture that it has today. There will be the heavy work and the scarcity of labor in spring, summer, and early fall. There will be the suspension of most agricultural work throughout the cold months of the year. There is likely to be more and more demand for capable, skilful young men to assist in farm work when it is heaviest, for the shortage of farm workers is increasing rather than diminishing. To these men, doing whatever they can to better the agriculture of the state, every educational opportunity should be given.

### DRINKS AND FARMING

The decreasing use of spirituous and malt liquors is creating an extraordinary demand for health beverages and soft drinks, such as preparations of milk and cream or the unfermented juice of the grape and other fruits. The demand for dairy products is bound to reflect this need. It may mean much, not only to dairymen but to fruit growers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### LAND IN JAPAN

Almost one-half of the land in cultivation in Japan is planted to rice, but the farms, as a rule, are very small. Many of the fields are no larger than a tennis court. If the land were fairly level the preparation of the ground for planting would be easier, but Japan is a mountainous country and terraces are cut from the steep hillsides and so leveled that they will hold the water at a uniform depth over the small fields. Japan has an area of about 12,000 square miles of rice land.—Farm and Ranch.

### POSSIBILITIES IN THE CHILDREN

In appealing to the children of the country's schools to bear a part in war relief work, the president has put his finger on a great reservoir of national energy. America's schools are the molds in which citizens are made. Thus far they have been the means of passing benefits to the children. In his proclamation Mr. Wilson asks that the children give.

A large part of the relief work now going on in America might be taken over by the children. They could be taught to roll bandages and make surgical sponges quite as well as their elders. If the children are set to saving the aggregate of their accomplishment would be enormous.

The war in Europe has borne most heavily on the children. No list of their casualties has been kept, but from every land come reports of the hardships they have undergone. Our children can be taught good will to others by showing them how they can help boys and girls abroad.

The hearty cooperation of the school teachers should be given. It is they who can best fit the different phases of relief work in their charges. No one wants to have the little folk of America driven to tasks beyond their capacities. The teachers know how much the children may be asked to do.

During the war, at least, the public schools should be made schools of service. This can best be accomplished, not by talking to the children, but by giving them manual training in bringing help to others. The laboratory method has the advantage of the lecture hall.—Boston Globe.

### TRAINING THE FARMER

There are a good many people who still have their doubts about the value of the farm college and special training in agriculture. The Missouri College of Agriculture has recently offered certain evidence on this question.

In 1910-'11 two Missouri boys from Lees Summit went to Columbia and took the short course. They went home and went into the hog business, purebred stock. The first annual sale they had the average prices they received rank them fourth highest in the United States in Poland-China sales. Last year these same lads received the highest prices paid for Poland-Chinas in Missouri.

There is another case. Another Missouri boy went home from the short course of fifteen years ago. He loved orchard work. Renting three acres of

### COUNTY AGENTS COUNT

The right sort of a county agent is what his title implies—the trusted agent, friend, and counselor of the farmers with whom he works. He is not an outsider with quantities of advice, but a systematic helper of his own people, learning by doing.

Folks in some shiftless communities are said to exist by taking in one another's washing; thrifty communities, with a county agent leader, become more thrifty by going to school to each other and learning the best methods of all.

The demonstrations fostered by an able county agent lead to community ideals, community spirit, and community teamwork.

Home sanitation, home water supply, sewage disposal, abatement of the fly nuisance, vegetable gardening, home canning, improvement of the home grounds, betterment of cooking and sewing, and food conservation are all parts of the work which women home demonstration agents can help do.

The country church, supported by a few families, has been known to grow and prosper under the influence of the community spirit generated through an active, earnest county agent.—United States Department of Agriculture.

trees from his father, he handled them as he had been taught. He pruned and sprayed these neglected trees, made them pay, and a few years later he owned forty acres of land, with fifteen acres of it in fruit. These trees in five crops have made him a net profit of \$467 an acre. This is the profit left after paying himself fair wages, allowing for the work of his teams and other overhead expenses. This year he is putting out thirty acres more orchard on a 420-acre farm valued at \$60,000 that he has bought.

It is rather hard to get around such evidence. Doubtless it could be multiplied a good many times. The farm col-

annual meeting of Oberlin college alumni in the Midland association at Kansas City, of which he is president.

S. W. Williston, '72, professor of paleontology at the University of Kansas, is on the program of the free lecture course at Topeka, under the management of the Young Men's Christian association.

Miss Nellie McDonald, '91, Miss Elizabeth Edwards, '92, and Miss Ada Rice, second-year in 1890-'91, are on the program of the Riley County Teachers' association meeting at Ogden, October 22.

At a meeting of the fourth-year class Monday the following officers were

## Asleep or Awake?

Successful Farming

HAVE you never dreamed that you were doing some bit of work, some quite ordinary and simple task, such as paring potatoes, or dressing a fowl, or clearing out the pantry, and that all at once you looked up and, instead of being alone as you had supposed, all the friends and neighbors you had ever had in the world were standing about you, intently watching your every movement?

This, or something like it, is what has happened to the American housewife, and especially to the American farm wife, in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventeen. We have been busy about our kitchens, or our store rooms, or our poultry yards, doing the work that has been ours for year after year; chafing sometimes at its monotony, at the seeming inconsequence of our tasks; hurrying through them as best we might, anxious only to get off to the rocking chair in the front room or to the hammock under the apple tree to read a magazine story about the great ones of the earth; confident, whatever doubts and perplexities may have been ours, of at least one thing, that what went on in our kitchens was of no earthly concern to anyone outside of our own households, was, emphatically, nobody's business but our own. When lo! we find not our friends and neighbors only, but the whole world, the nations and their rulers, the captains and the kings, the men, the women, and the little children, all watching us, all adorning us, all vitally concerned in our work and in the way we do it.

"Do not throw that crust away," they implore us; "pare those potatoes carefully, my sisters," they say; "our life and comfort, the issue of this great war, the fortunes of democracy, the welfare of humanity are now in your hands!"

It is not the war alone that has made humanity so interdependent, but the war has made us conscious of it. The farm woman's tasks have never been unrelated to the great work of the world; she has only dreamed that she toiled alone. But there has come a new vision and a new realization of the awful oneness of the human race, and so there rests upon us a new obligation to wisely administer what is in our hands.

leges are playing a big and increasingly important part in the national preparation for war. They are reaching and converting more people than ever before. The next generation is going to hold the agricultural colleges in much higher favor than we do at present.—St. Louis Republic.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of October 8, 1892

Miss Lillian St. John, '91, was a visitor yesterday.

R. S. Reed, '92, is teaching at Clements, Chase county.

Friday, October 21—Columbus day—will be a holiday at the college.

C. E. Freeman, '89, has been appointed instructor of the class in athletics.

Foreman Shelton of the farm department leaves next week on a business trip to New England.

The herbarium is richer by 600 specimens from Greeley county, collected by Miss Minnie Reed, '86.

Professor Brown spent Wednesday in Kansas City in attendance upon the Oberlin college alumni reunion.

Harry C. Rushmore, '79, has sold out his hardware business in Fort Payne, Ala., and is seeking a location in Kansas.

G. V. Johnson, '91, having disposed of his interest in the Chandler (Okla.) News, visited the college two days this week. He will engage soon in the printing business elsewhere.

President Fairchild was away on Wednesday, in attendance upon the

elected: President, E. C. Abbott; vice-president, Miss Maude Knickerbocker; secretary, Miss Onie Hulett; treasurer, G. L. Melton; marshal, M. W. McCrea.

Miss Kate Oldham, '92, and Septimus Sisson, student in 1886-'87, were married October 5 at the residence of the bride's parents near Keats. The happy couple have gone to Toronto, which will be their home. Doctor Sisson is an instructor in the veterinary college there.

K. C. Davis, '91, writes from Austin, Minn., inquiring for copies of blue prints used in our first and second term woodwork classes, with the expectation of using them in the manual training classes which he expects to organize in the high school of which he is principal.

Former President Fairchild of Oberlin, Ohio, visited his brother, our president, for a day this week. Although 75 years of age, he is in excellent health, and came to Kansas as representative of Oberlin college before the meeting of the Midland Association of Oberlin Alumni and Students at Kansas City.

In a ball game yesterday afternoon between a college nine and the Manhattan nine, the score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the former at the close of the third inning, at which time the game was called. E. C. Abbott, catcher for the college boys, had his forefinger on the right hand dislocated at the first joint by a swift ball.

The chemical department, in analyzing sorghum of the undendebule va-

riety, found a large number of stalks that yielded from 19 to 20 per cent of sugar, while two stalks gave 20.39 and 20.49 per cent respectively. When it is remembered that 10 per cent of sugar is considered a fair average of the sorghum grown in the state, this yield is surprisingly large, and serves to show, in part, what may be accomplished by judicious seed selection and thorough tillage.

Mrs. Kedzie occupied the public hour yesterday afternoon in a lecture descriptive of the wonderful scenery of California's greatest pleasure resort, Yosemite valley. Having a short time ago visited the valley and made a critical study of the beauties there exhibited, she was well supplied with entertaining and interesting facts which pleased her hearers. Magic lantern views of the most interesting parts of the valley added to the description.

### REMARriage

Jane Burr in the New York Times

It seemed so wonder-sweet at last to come back home to him—  
My whole soul full of passion and my tired eyes tense and dim;  
He touched my fingers lightly in that senseless, jostling crowd,  
But the choruses within us both were singing long and loud!  
His lips ran on of country-folk, of trains and motor boats,  
But all the time our sobbing hearts were beating in our throats.  
The highway sped beside us with the springtime in the trees,  
But both the hungry hearts in us were sighing with the breeze.  
We looked into each other's eyes and knew that pain was done—  
That life had thwacked and pummeled us, but we at last had won,  
And who was I to threaten fate and shudder at the cost?  
And what cared I for women-folk that he had loved and lost?  
And what to him were other lands and smiles and laughs of men?  
The only thing that counted was that we were one again!

### A TYPICAL CASE

Visitor to the Newspaper Office—"Are you a minion of this establishment?"

Office Boy—"I am on pay day. Today I'm about agate."—Chicago Tribune.

### SAVING A WASTE

There are many times when, if one only knew how to turn the trick, speaking of deriving the greatest amount of income from one's dairy operations, only a small amount of work would be required to make a very decided increase in the dairy profits.

A small folder being distributed by the Wisconsin creameries among their patrons makes this remark: "A turn of the screw on your separator will put dollars in your pocket. Skim a rich cream instead of one low in butterfat."

What is contained in this statement is plainly obvious if one will only consider for a minute. The booklet further says: "Wisconsin annually sells about 500,000,000 pounds of cream to butter factories. If this cream tested 20 per cent and the test was increased to 23 per cent about 200,000,000 pounds of skim milk could be saved. This skim milk is worth about \$1,500,000 as feed, equivalent to the valuation of a million bushels of corn.

"The farmer is paid not for actual weight of his cream, but for the butterfat it contains. The result—296 pounds of cream testing 35 per cent contains as many pounds of butterfat as 500 pounds of cream testing 20 per cent, and the 35 per cent cream saves 214 pounds of skim milk worth at present prices \$1.60 for feeding calves, pigs, or chickens."

Since separators can be made adjustable to skim cream of any desired thickness, this saving of skim milk is an important factor now when we must carefully consider all the wastes. There are many poor people in the cities who would be only too glad to get hold of this product.—Holstein-Friesian World.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Mrs. W. F. Smith, '14, of Mankato was in Manhattan Saturday.

Miss Bertha Baker, '15, is director of the high school cafeteria at Springfield, Ill.

Miss Edith Riley, school of agriculture, '17, is teaching a rural school in Butler county.

Miss Esther Hostetler, '17, is instructor in the Harris County Girls' school, Bellaire, Tex.

Charles A. Hunter, '15, is assistant professor of bacteriology in the Pennsylvania State college.

Mrs. M. E. Rice, mother of Miss Ada Rice, '95, is seriously ill as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Miss Lydia Hokanson, '16, is teaching domestic science in the Gray county high school at Cimarron.

W. R. Martin, '17, who is doing extension work in entomology, went to Wichita last Wednesday.

Mrs. Eva (Hostetler) Dunham, '16, is living at 242 Cañon avenue, Manitou, Col. Mr. Dunham is an officer in the army.

After teaching two years in Valley City, N. D., P. W. Cockerill, '15, is instructor in agriculture in the Salina high school.

Miss Vera Grace Peake, '17, who was teaching science in the Erie high school, resigned her position on account of illness.

Miss Corinne Sweet, '17, visited friends here last week end. Miss Sweet is teaching English and domestic science in Florence.

Mrs. Gladys (Kirchner) Bunten, '14, will teach history in the Douglas high school this winter. Doctor Bunten is now in the medical corps of the United States army.

Miss Adele Conrow, '13, who is working in the Continental Serum laboratories at Muscatine, Iowa, is expected to arrive in Manhattan soon for a visit with her parents.

Richard Reece, '06, has resigned his work in the Michigan Agricultural college to become head of the department of mathematics and physics in the New Mexico State School of Mines, Socorro, N. M.

Miss Ellen J. Hanson, '07, is on leave of absence from the Glendale Union high school, Glendale, Cal., and is a student in Teachers college, Columbia university, New York. She is living in Fernald hall.

Harry H. Coxen, '15, is head of the manual training department of the East Texas State Normal college, Commerce, Tex. Last year he taught in the normal college at San Marcos. His new position pays an excellent salary, with prospects of advancement.

R. D. Leydig, '17, was a visitor at the college Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Leydig is now in the employ of the Doherty company, and is in charge of the construction of a large plant in Okmulgee, Okla. This plant is intended for the manufacture of gasoline by one of the new processes using casing head gas.

### MARRIAGES

REED-LUDINGTON

Miss Nellie Reed, '14, and Mr. Clyde Ludington, '13, were married Thursday, October 4, at Alliance, Nebr.

Since her graduation, Mrs. Ludington was assistant in zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. She spent the summer with her sister in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludington will be at home on their ranch in Gillette, Wyo.

### CHANCE FOR GRADUATES

The commissioning of 100 graduate electrical engineers as lieutenants—junior grade—in the naval reserve has been authorized by the secretary of the navy. Those who apply for commissions must have had not less than three years' employment in electrical

work since graduation and must be between the ages of 25 and 35 years.

On completion of the month's training on shore they will be ordered to the active fleet as electrical officers of ships for a period of six months. Then they will be assigned to duties such as the exigencies of the service may demand. Any member of the electrical profession who can submit proper credentials may make application to the naval consulting board of the United States, 13 Park Row, New York City. It is hoped that several agricultural college graduates will take advantage of this offer.

### WHICH TEAM WILL GET OFF ON RIGHT FOOT?

That Will Determine Victory in Game with Missouri, Thinks Coach—Oklahoma Outclassed

The Aggie Wildcat camp is full of life this week. The Clevenger fighting machine is being primed for twisting that Tiger's tail at Columbia Saturday.

Victory depends on which team gets off on the right foot, believes Coach Clevenger. There is little or no difference in weight, and the number of veterans back in each case is practically the same. The game is expected to be hotly contested.

Although outweighed in the game last Saturday eight pounds to the man, by spirited open play and occasional straight football, the local team defeated the Oklahoma Aggies on the home field 23 to 0. The work of the Wildcats was an improvement on that of the week before, and showed that the squad is fast rounding into form. The visitors fought gamely from start to finish but were clearly outclassed.

The work of Hinds, Randels, Clarke, Whedon, Sullivan, and Frankenhoff deserves special mention. Although injured in the early part of the game Leo Ptacek plunged through the line for good gains. "Pete" Ptacek has returned to college and will be in the Missouri game Saturday.

### MANY HOLSTEIN CATTLE ARE BROUGHT TO SHAWNEE COUNTY

Neale and Folker Give Boys and Girls Advice on Dairy Cows

Two carloads of two-year-old Holstein cattle have been shipped into the Rossville community in Shawnee county, by the People's State bank, for distribution to the members of its Holstein club.

A. S. Neale, of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, gave the boys of the community a talk on the feeding, care, and management of dairy cows. A. D. Folker, county agricultural agent, conducted a dairy cow judging demonstration for the high school boys and girls. A number of farmers near Rossville are interested in community breeding and the importation of better dairy cows.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAN IS TO INVESTIGATE RUSTS HERE

This Will Be One of Three Such Stations in the United States

C. Drescher, a United States government man, has been stationed in the plant pathology laboratory of the department of botany for the purpose of investigating the rusts of grasses. There are only three such stations in the United States, one at St. Paul, Minn., one at Auburn, Ala., and the one here.

Mr. Drescher is coöperating with L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist in the Kansas experiment station. Mr. Melchers is collaborator in cereal diseases for the United States department of agriculture. Extensive experiments in cereal rusts are being carried on at this station, and in direct connection with this work, a survey of grass rusts in the United States is being made to ascertain what relation there is between cereal and grass rusts. It is believed the cereal rust epidemics are partly brought about by rusts attacking the grasses, from which the rusts are carried to wheat and oats.

## SELLING COWS BY MAIL

USE OF PICTURES IS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS

Large Breeder May Hire Special Animal Photographer, but Small Owner May Well Manipulate His Own Camera—Position Is Important

Mail order business in cattle selling and breeding cannot be considered successfully without the use of pictures, asserts O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Successful advertising in periodicals and direct advertising is measured by the judicious use of good pictures with the printed matter. Any inquiries received through the mail should be answered in large part with pictures. The picture is the best salesman a breeder has, believes Professor Reed.

SHOULD STUDY ANIMAL PICTURES  
It pays the large breeder to hire photographers who make a specialty of animal photography. The smaller breeder can study the photography of animals and make his own pictures.

A cattleman who expects to be his own photographer should secure all the cattle pictures possible and study the positions of the animals, for the position of the animal when the picture is taken, is nine-tenths of the picture.

### PATIENCE IS AN ESSENTIAL

The farmer photographer must know animals, for then he will be able to place them in the right position to get the best picture. The various good points of an animal should not be hidden or exaggerated nor the minor points given too much prominence. Patience is essential. For the best results one should wait till the animal looks right, then snap the picture.

For the average breeder any camera taking photographs of post card size is satisfactory, but it must have a better lens than is usually furnished with the camera in order to secure the best results. All the pictures should be finished on the farm. Developing and printing of pictures are not difficult jobs.

### COLLEGE TEAM GOES TO DAIRY JUDGING CONTEST

Will Also Visit Many Farms and Creameries—Look for High Standing in National Show

The college dairy judging team will leave today for Columbus, Ohio, where the members will enter the dairy cattle judging contest in the National Dairy show, to be held October 19.

The team will visit a good many of the great dairy farms of the country before going to Columbus. After leaving Manhattan, the men will go to Kansas City, where they will spend a day inspecting the Longview Jersey farm, and the Overland Park Guernsey farm.

The team will leave Kansas City Wednesday night for Waukesha, Wis. As Wisconsin is the greatest dairy state in the union, the opportunity to visit the great dairy farms here will be unlimited. More than two days will be spent visiting all of the large farms in that vicinity. Herds to be visited include the Guernsey, Holstein, and Ayrshire breeds.

After leaving Waukesha, it is the plan to spend Monday visiting large creameries near Chicago. The team will leave Chicago Monday, en route to Columbus. The men plan to spend three days visiting the herds in the vicinity of Columbus.

The National Dairy show will start Friday, October 19. This is the largest dairy show in the country, and the contest among the teams of the colleges is always a hard fought one. The main prizes are two 400-dollar scholarships, awarded to the best man in all classes. Besides these, there are a number of loving cups and medals, which are offered to the other winners.

The team this year consists of S. M. Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.; D. A. Hine of Manhattan and L. K. Saum of Norton, all seniors in dairy husbandry, with J. R. Mingle of Holton

as alternate. The places on the team were decided by dairy tryouts, which have been held since the beginning of the semester. J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry, will accompany the team on the trip and act as instructor.

The dairy team has always stood high before, and a successful trip is looked forward to this year. Last year the team was high team on Guernseys, and sixth in ranking of all of the competing teams, with J. R. Dawson high man on Guernseys. In 1915, the team was second among all competing teams, and also high team on Ayrshires.

### FALL SELECTION OF SEED PAYS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Indiana Records Show 19 Per Cent Gain Through Approved Practice

That the selection of seed corn in the fall before it has been too severely frosted, will pay, has been demonstrated, not only in Kansas but in many other states, according to E. C. Johnson, dean of division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

In Indiana the records have been kept up by the farm bureau members and the county agent in one county showing the value of fall selection. It was found that those who made selection before severe frost this year had a 19 per cent better stand than those who picked their seed corn at the regular husking time or from the crib.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY ORCHARD WORK ATTRACTS MUCH NOTICE

Agricultural Agent Conducts Automobile Tour for Bureau Members

Demonstration orchard work being conducted by the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the Washington county farm bureau, is attracting much attention. The orchard owners state that almost every day people stop to inspect these orchards.

An automobile tour of the orchards was made under the direction of R. W. Shafer, county agricultural agent, so that all members of the farm bureau might see the difference between sprayed and unsprayed trees. The fruit was examined and its condition discussed by those in the party. Ten demonstrations were a week's record for Mr. Shafer.

### ALUMINUM MAKES THE BEST UTENSILS FOR KITCHEN USE

Cast Product Will Wear Practically Forever and Is Most Economical

Aluminum ware is superior to other ware in all kitchens, in the opinion of Miss Lenore Richards, assistant in domestic science.

"Cast aluminum, which proves more satisfactory than spun aluminum, will wear practically forever," said Miss Richards. "Regardless of the greater initial cost it is more economical in the long run."

"There is little foundation for the belief that aluminum is difficult to keep bright. Absolute cleanliness and the use of mineral wool will keep it as bright and shiny as when new. The ordinary cleansers usually are alkaline and will make the ware rough if used too often."

"Whether acid fruits have any effect upon aluminum is still a debatable question, but since there is no characteristic taste to fruits cooked in aluminum utensils, the effect if any is probably not harmful."

Miss Mildred French, for the last two years a member of the department of domestic art, is now supervisor of domestic science and art in the Spokane (Wash.) schools.

The farm bureau of Leavenworth county is active in the hog cholera control work conducted coöperatively by the state live stock sanitary commissioner, the Kansas State Agricultural college, and the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture.

## NEEDS FEED IN MOLT

HEN SHOULD NOT BE STARVED IN THIS PERIOD

Oil Meal and Sunflower Seed Are Desirable, Points Out Professor Lippincott—Early Molting Does Not Mean Winter Laying

To produce early and profitable layers, hens should be well fed in the molting season, points out W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Oil meal and sunflower seed make excellent feed at this period, but the latter often is unavailable or the price is prohibitive," said Professor Lippincott.

### GLYCOCOLL IN SUNFLOWER SEED

"Sunflower seed is valuable because it contains glycocoll, which is necessary for feather growth. The oil in sunflower seeds and in oil meal imparts a high gloss to the feathers."

Contrary to general belief, the hen that molts early usually is not the good winter layer.

"The heavy laying hen generally sheds all her feathers at one time, and so requires a shorter period for molting," explained N. L. Harris, superintendent of the college poultry plant.

### BIRD REMAINS VIGOROUS

"The early molting hen, as a rule, sheds a few feathers at a time. While the process is less rapid, the bird is left in a vigorous condition. The disadvantage, however, is that she is out of condition for laying for several weeks."

The desire to have hens over the molt quickly has led many persons to starve the hens from 10 to 14 days, pointed out Mr. Harris. Then they put them on a full ration of heavy protein feeds, thus forcing the molting period.

Experience has shown that this practice is not desirable, and a reaction follows such treatment. Often the hens lose several weeks in recovering from the starving period. Placing hens on a heavy diet often causes digestive trouble and a loss in egg production.

### JOURNALISM PREPARES FOR REAL LIFE—HOLTON

Professor of Education Points Out Social Value of Training in Newspaper Writing—By-products Also Worth While

That no other subject is more effective in preparing students for practical life than journalism, is the opinion of E. L. Holton, professor of education in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke Monday before students in industrial journalism.

"A good test for educational value is based upon whether or not the subject carries over into the daily social, economic, or cultural life of the community," said Professor Holton. "Journalism and printing stand high in this test because a set of habits have been formed that actually can be used in the vocation one is going to follow."

"The large aim of education is social efficiency. Journalism and printing are more educational because, more completely than other subjects, they can be carried over into practical life, and meet the social, economic, and cultural requirements of social efficiency. The by-products of journalism and printing, in the way of spelling and English, are of great value also."

The industrial journalism department is doing most effective work in getting the students to work on the job, declared Professor Holton.

Wheat and oat smuts are receiving considerable attention in Shawnee county. Many inquiries in regard to smut are being received by the county agricultural agent and farm demonstrations of the proper treatment for its prevention are being given. The smut prevention treatment was applied to 70 bushels of wheat at one demonstration, at the close of which most of the farmers stated they expected to treat their wheat and oats in the future.



**SPECIAL SEMESTER OF COLLEGE TO  
OPEN NOVEMBER 12**

Men who stayed out of college this fall to help in the great national food drive will not thereby forfeit their opportunity to go on with their college work. A special semester is the unique educational plan that has been adopted to give these patriotic young men a chance to go ahead with their studies.

## MANY IN FARM WORK

Naturally the greatest number of men who have stayed out of college for farm work consists of students in agriculture, and the special semester contains an especially large proportion of classes to meet their needs.

The freshman and sophomore subjects in engineering are also offered, and there is a large assortment of subjects in the division of general science, many of which are adapted to the needs of women as well as men. Classes will be opened in the school of agriculture.

Among the departments in which work will be offered are animal husbandry, agronomy, chemistry, military science, poultry husbandry, bacteriology, dairy husbandry, English, botany, mathematics, horticulture, education, industrial journalism, public speaking, history, physics, mechanical drawing, shop practice, and applied mechanics.

### Agricultural Agent and Landscape Gardener Give Suggestions to Commissioners

A complete reorganization of the farm management of the Shawnee county farm has been planned by the county commissioners and the county engineer. A. D. Folker, county agricultural agent, and W. W. Wright, his assistant, were asked to attend the meeting and have a part in the planning. A five year crop rotation was outlined. Registered Holstein cows and more Percheron horses will be added to the stock now on the farm.

M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening at the Kansas State Agricultural college, attended the meeting at the request of the commissioners, and made plans for landscape gardening and the location of new buildings.

### Gives Talk at Monday Assembly in Liberty Bond Campaign

Emphasizing the importance of united action on the part of the American people and urging those present to do their bit, S. A. Bardwell of Manhattan, representative in the last legislature, spoke before students and faculty Monday in the interest of Liberty bonds. This was one of the "four minute" talks being given in all sections of the state.

"We are a nation of peace," said Mr. Bardwell. "We love peace and not war. War was forced on us and we had no army, no navy, and no munition factories, organized for war. Since that time we have done wonders. We have mobilized 1,500,000 men, and 16 great cannonments have sprung

"Railroads have risen to the occasion and agreed to coöperate to eliminate competition and give the United States the best of service."

## If Roots Are Frosted Nothing Can Be Done for Them

Frozen plants should be sprayed with cold water before the sun strikes them, according to M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If the roots are frozen nothing can be done for them, but when only the tops are hurt the cold water will thaw them out slowly.

Eighty-four calves vaccinated for blackleg, is the week's record for R. O. Smith, county agricultural agent of Wilson county.

C. G. Elling, district agricultural agent in southeast Kansas, reports that some Hessian fly has been found on volunteer wheat in his section and that most farmers are realizing the importance of killing the volunteer crop. Many farmers are disking their wheat ground twice and harrowing it. Cane and kafir are maturing well in Mr. Elling's section of the state.

## MANY WOMEN WASTE ENERGY IN DOING THEIR WORK

**Room Is Often Too Large and Utensils  
Are Not Properly Arranged, Points  
Out Professor of Domestic  
Science**

"Woman's work is never done" is an expression which could be banished forever if efficiency were faithfully practiced in the homes, according to Miss Margaret Haggart, professor of domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Poor arrangement of utensils in the kitchen is an important cause of waste. Many women double the time of making a cake because they do not group the ingredients all on the table at once. Instead, they cream the butter and sugar, then stop to get the flour or run to the ice chest for a cup of milk.

Only small kitchens can be really efficient. The large kitchen, found particularly in the country, necessitates hundreds of extra steps. In stove, sink, and tables are in the right relation to each other, much energy can be saved. In preparing a meal one should not have to retrace one's steps from sink to table and back again.

To make pancakes for breakfast in the efficient kitchen the housewife takes the materials from the ice box, turns a step to the right where she beats the ingredients on the surface of the cabinet, one more step to the right for the stove. With the last step to the right she lays the cakes on the

## SAVE LABOR IN DISH WASHING

Washing dishes becomes an art when labor saving methods are used, pointed out Miss Haggart. For a woman 5 feet 2 inches tall, the proper height for sink, work table, or ironing board is 29 inches.

The ideal arrangement of the sink provides a drain board on each side of the sink. The drainer does away with all wiping of dishes. The glass must be wiped, of course, because hot water cannot be poured on it. Hot water gives to china a polish which will be destroyed if wiped with a cloth.

Energy can be saved if the woman will sit down to work whenever possible. When one stands there is a strain to keep the body erect.

Saturday, September 22, was sorghum day for teachers at the Fort Hays Experiment station. Twenty teachers and pupils were present. They studied all the sorghum varieties in the field and took home samples for school use.

A purebred Hampshire ram lamb sired by an imported ram was purchased by the college last week. This lamb comes from the flock of Walnut Hill farms, Donerail, Ky., which won every premium at the International show in 1916.

Thirty-five calves were vaccinated for blackleg by the farmers in one community in Leavenworth county in a half day in vaccinations demonstrations given by I. N. Chapman, county agricultural agent, and F. S. Turner, his assistant.

### FAMILIES MAY USE COTTAGE CHEESE AS SUBSTITUTE

**Contains Plenty of Protein and Is Effective  
Way of Using Skim Milk—Farmer  
Living Near Town Can  
Sell Product**

Cottage cheese is an important and cheap meat substitute, furnishing a larger percentage of protein, the chief material in body building, than most meats, and at a much lower cost, according to W. E. Tomson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

During this time of conservation, Mr. Tomson thinks a profitable use of skim milk should be made. Especially on farms, skim milk can bring in a good return. One hundred pounds of skim milk should yield 18 pounds of cottage cheese, retailing at 15 cents a pound. This would give the farmer \$2.70 per 100 pounds for skim milk.

The demand for freshness in cottage cheese makes it difficult for farmers living far from town to keep salable cheese on the market. If he can not reach the market often, he can at least supply his own table with this cheap and wholesome food.

The simplicity of making cottage cheese increases its desirability as a food in the busy household. Allow fresh, clean milk to sour naturally until a firm curd is developed. Heat this curd gradually until it reaches 100 degrees. Then drain off the whey which has separated from the curd by means of a wire strainer or cheese cloth. The curd should be fairly moist after draining.

CURRICULUM	First Hour, 8:00 to 8:55	Second Hour, 9:00 to 9:55	Third Hour, 10:00 to 10:55	Fourth Hour, 11:00 to 11:55
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Types and Classes of Live Stock Laboratory, TTS..... P Chemistry I Laboratory, WF..... W31 Military Science, M.....		College Rhetoric I, TTS..... K57 Chemistry I Rec., WF..... C60 N30	Library Methods, S..... F60 Types and Classes of Live Stock Lec., Th..... Ag14 General Botany Lec., Tu..... H52
Freshman				
Sophomore	Grain Crops Laboratory, S.....   Grain Crops Rec., TT..... Ag83 Ag78 Military Science, M.....		Anatomy and Physiology, TWTFs.. V12 N30	Organic Chemistry, TTS..... W33 Elements of Dairying, WF..... D31
Junior	Fm. Poultry Produc. Lec., Tu..... Ag39 Agricultural Chemistry, WF..... C27 Agricul. Microbiology Lec., S..... V59 Agricultural Microbiology Laboratory, MWF..... V51 Farm Poultry Production Laboratory, M,Th..... PF		Soils Lec., TT..... Ag63 Soils Rec., S..... Ag63	Principles of Feeding, TTS..... Ag6
<b>MECHANIC ARTS</b>	College Algebra, TTS..... A74 Chemistry I Laboratory, WF..... W31 Military Science, M.....		College Rhetoric I, TTS..... K57 Chemistry I Rec., WF..... C60 N30	Trigonometry, TTS..... A60
Freshman				
Sophomore	Calculus I, TWTFs..... A63 Military Science, M.....		Kinematics, TTS..... G35 N30	Engrg. Physics I, TWTF..... C62
Extra and Elective Classes...	Forage Crop Production, WF..... Ag84 Dendrology Lec., F..... H26 Systematic Pomology Rec., W... H31 Spraying Lec., Tu..... H30 Grain Marketing, TTS..... Ag39 Band, W..... N54 Plant Pathology I Laboratory, TT..... General Entomology Laboratory, S..... Advanced Stock Judging, WF..... Spraying Laboratory, M..... Machine Tool Work I or II (By appointment)..... S32	Farm Forestry, TTS..... H26 Poultry Breeds and Types, W... Ag39 Plant Pathology I Lec., S..... H52 Economics, MWF..... A51 Analytic Geometry, TTS..... G26 Extempore Speech I, TT..... G56 Systematic Pomology Laboratory, TT.....	Practical Pomology Lec., TT..... H26 Educational Psychology, TTS..... A62 Agricultural Economics, TTS..... A60 Farm Law, WF..... F3 Public Speaking I, WF..... G53 H51 Cost Accounting Lec., W..... Ag83 P..... F65 H6 Dairy Judging (10:00 to 11:30), WF..... P Stock Judging, TTS..... P Carpentry I, WF..... S26 N30	Live Stock Mangt. Lec., F..... Ag6 Educational Sociology, TTS..... A62 General Entomology, TT..... F53 American Government, TTS..... F3 Agricultural Journalism, S..... K55 H31 P..... Ag83 P..... P..... P.....
<b>SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE</b>	English I, TWTF..... G35 Military Science, M.....	Industrial Arithmetic-A, TWTF..... G55	Beginning Poultry Lec., W..... Ag39 American Nation I, TWTF..... F2 Blacksmithing I, WF.....	El. Grain Marketing, TT..... Ag39 S27
Agriculture, First Year				
Extra and Elective Classes...	Physics A-I Laboratory, S..... C39 Modern History I, TWTF..... G51			

CURRICULUM	Fifth Hour, 1:00 to 1:55	Sixth Hour, 2:00 to 2:55	Seventh Hour, 3:00 to 3:55	Eighth Hour, 4:00 to 4:55
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Composition and Lit. I, TT..... K57 General Botany Laboratory, WF..... H55		Chemistry I Lec., M..... C26 General Botany Quiz, WF..... H27	Hygiene and Soc. Problems, M... A40
Freshman				
Sophomore	Qualitative Analysis Lec., Tu.... C26   Qualitative Analysis Laboratory, MS Elements of Dairying Laboratory, Th..... W31		D28	
Junior	Soils Laboratory, Tu..... Quantitative Analysis I, WF..... C4		Agricultural Microbiology Laboratory, MWF..... V51	
<b>MECHANIC ARTS</b>	General Drawing, Tu..... Woodwork, W..... Forging I, F.....		Chemistry I Lec., M..... C26 E58 S26 S37	Hygiene and Soc. Problems, M... A40 Engineering Lec., Th..... A40
Freshman				
Sophomore	Engineering Physics I Laboratory, M..... C38 Mechan. Drawing I Lec., F..... S57   Mechanical Drawing I Laboratory, F.....			Seminar, Th..... A40 S51
Extra and Elective Classes...	Forage Crop Production Laboratory, F..... Ag81 Live Stock Management Laboratory, TT..... Dendrology Laboratory, WF..... Farm Forestry Laboratory, W..... Cost Accounting Laboratory, W..... Ag78 Poultry Breeds and Types Laboratory, F..... PF Choral Society (7:30 p. m.), M..... M26 Orchestra (7:30 p. m.), Tu..... M26	History of Education, MWF..... G55 A9 H31 H27 Current History, Tu..... H26 Business Law I, Th..... F2 F2		Band, WF..... N54
<b>SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE</b>	El. Botany Rec., TT..... H27	El. Farm Machinery, F..... R55   El. Farm Machinery Laboratory, Tu..... R55 El. Botany Laboratory, Th..... H55		
Agriculture, First Year				
Extra and Elective Classes...	Physics A-I, MWF..... C60 Beginning Poultry Laboratory, W..... PF			

Private instruction in vocal and instrumental music may be arranged for at hours to suit the convenience of the student. For this fees are charged (payable in advance).



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, October 17, 1917

Number 5

## HELP TO SMALL FARMER

### RURAL ORGANIZATION OVERCOMES NUMEROUS DISADVANTAGES

Collective Marketing Enables Producer to Obtain Good Profit Through Selling Goods of High Quality—Also Improves Crops and Stock

An organization which tends toward community effort along a given line, reduction of the cost of production, and greater efficiency in marketing, does much toward overcoming the disadvantages experienced by small farmers. It enables them to gain a higher profit, in the opinion of Dr. Theodore Macklin, in charge of agricultural economics in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station.

"The quality of farm products governs the price to be obtained and the efficiency of production determines the margin between cost of production and selling price," said Doctor Macklin.

#### MUST PRODUCE LARGE VOLUME

"In producing farm products the farmer is confronted with the difficulties of supplying a sufficient volume of goods of high quality to market them individually with profit. For example, a farmer with a small portion of a carload of good wheat can hardly pay the minimum charges on a car to send his wheat to market without thereby losing the profit on the superior quality.

"If, on the other hand, there were 100 farmers producing a uniformly high grade of wheat and owning their elevator, it would be possible for them to secure cars and fill them to the maximum, thus sending their wheat to market at a minimum cost for transportation. A large volume of business of a given grade is essential for efficient marketing.

#### MAY MAKE PRODUCTS UNIFORM

"When it is remembered that individually the average farmer produces quantities of any given product which are relatively small compared to the volume required for efficient marketing, the advantage of organization becomes evident.

"In the same manner organization enables a group of farmers to control production in the interests of high quality and uniformity of product. Many individual farmers have neither the means nor the independent inclination to improve their live stock or crops."

#### MAY CO-OPERATE IN MARKETING EGGS

Farmers Should Form Associations and Ship Products to Large Places

Kansas farmers can make the egg business more profitable by forming associations of 10 members and shipping their eggs to markets that pay a higher price than the local market will offer, asserts N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry farm.

In an association of 10 farmers who crate and ship their eggs twice a week there would be no extra expense except the cost of shipping which would not be more than one cent a dozen, and the farmer could get from 3 to 5 cents more for his eggs.

One member of the association should keep himself posted in regard to the egg markets in surrounding towns and cities. Good markets can be found readily within a radius of 50 miles from the shipping point at hotels, cafés, restaurants, and grocery stores in the larger towns or cities. These places are glad to buy fresh eggs from the association, and will pay a good price for them. Merchants are especially eager to buy infertile eggs direct from the farmer and are willing to pay a premium for them because they do not spoil easily and there is little loss in handling them.

"Keep out all the culls and small eggs," advised Mr. Harris, "and above all separate the white eggs from

the brown ones. When the merchant opens a crate of eggs and finds them all white or all brown to the bottom of the crate he is pleased because he knows that when he puts that crate on display it will be attractive to the customer."

## WILDCATS HOPE TO ADD FOURTH VICTORY TO LIST

Game Saturday on Local Field with Washington University Is Expected to Prove Exciting

The Aggie Wildcats are expecting to add a fourth victory to their list Saturday on the local field when they play Washington university. The 7 to 6 victory over Missouri last Saturday has given the men confidence in their ability to cope with strong teams.

Washington university has played but one game this season—that with Lombard college. Lombard scored twice on the "Pikers," but was defeated, 14 to 26. Despite the ease with which the Aggies won from Missouri, and the fact that Washington has been scored upon, Coach Z. G. Clevenger will make no prediction as to result of the game Saturday.

"If Lombard scored on the Washington eleven, we should be able to," Mr. Clevenger said. "The Pikers, however, may show enough improvement this week to give the Aggies a close race all the way."

Hinds, the new left half back, played up to the form he showed in the first two contests in last Saturday's game. He carried the ball for more than half the Aggies' gains. "Pete" Ptacek, who returned only last week, played throughout the game, and showed up well. Coach Clevenger did not make a substitution in the Missouri game.

## HOW TO INCREASE HOG PRODUCTION IN KANSAS

This Question Will Be Discussed by Farmers of State at Agricultural College, October 24

A meeting which is expected to be of vital interest to all Kansas hog growers will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college October 24, when the possible increase in hog production for this state will be considered.

Three-fourths of the world's exports of pork and pork products are sent from the United States in normal times and the war has greatly increased this percentage. Notwithstanding this increased demand there was a decrease of 313,000 hogs in the United States between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917.

Feeding experiments with 126 pigs are now being conducted by the animal husbandry department of the college and these will be used as demonstrations at the meeting. These experiments include the use of self-feeders in alfalfa pasture and in the dry lot; the feeding of corn, shorts, and tankage; corn alone, corn and shorts, and corn, shorts, and tankage with and without ash on alfalfa pasture. Brood sow experiments for determining the effect of different rations on the litters, also have been conducted and the results of these experiments will be given.

Some of the speakers on the program announced by the division of college extension will be G. M. Rommel, chief of the division of animal husbandry of the bureau of animal industry, and a representative of the office of hog cholera control, United States department of agriculture; J. H. Mercer, state live stock sanitary commissioner; members of the animal husbandry department of the college; and practical Kansas hog growers.

Last week was seed corn week in Miami county, the campaign having been arranged by the advisory board of the county farm bureau. Farmers in this county are needing farm help and are calling for men for three or four months.

## WILL DEFER FOOD WEEK

### AUTHORITIES WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN ON OCTOBER 28

New Plan Will Retain Interest in Both this and the Liberty Bond Sales—President Wilson Commends Conservation Program

The special food conservation campaign, during which it is hoped to enroll every citizen of the United States as a volunteer member of the federal food administration, will be October 28 to November 4, instead of October 21 to 28. The change in date is in accordance with the request of President Wilson, so that the special conservation week and the final week of the liberty loan campaign will not be the same.

President Wilson's letter to Herbert Hoover, a copy of which was received here by Dr. H. J. Waters, food administrator for Kansas, follows:

#### LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

"The exigencies of the treasury have required setting the final week of the liberty loan campaign during the period of October 21 to 28. This, I understand, brings it into the same week as the food conservation pledge campaign. It seems to me undesirable in the interest of both these capital matters that this should occur in all the circumstances. Therefore, I would be glad if the pledge campaign could be deferred one week, that is, until October 28 to November 4.

"In asking this alteration of the plans of yourself and your associates, I should like to take this occasion to impress upon them that I in no way underrate the importance of their effort. If we are to supply our allies with the necessary food and are to reduce our own prices of foodstuffs during the coming winter, it can only be accomplished by the utmost self-denial and service on the part of all our people through the elimination of waste and by rigid economy in the use of food.

#### SHOULD REDOUBLE THEIR ENERGIES

"Therefore, I would be glad if you would convey to all your staff throughout the country my feeling of the prime importance of their plans and their work. I wish particularly to express my great appreciation of the service which this additional tax on their time will impose upon the many thousand volunteers who have already deferred their own concerns to public interest in this important work. I ask them not to allow this alteration in program to dampen their fine enthusiasm but rather to redouble their energies in their very great branch of national service."

Following is Mr. Hoover's reply:

"I am obliged for your favor of October 10. We, of course, have taken the necessary steps to comply with your wish as to deferring the final week of our food conservation pledge campaign until the week of October 28 to November 4. You will, of course, realize that we may be unable to reach some of the more remote districts. I have no doubt that the 500,000 workers who have enlisted in their service will loyally respond to your request for a greater and longer continued exertion. Your emphasis on the national importance of the conservation campaign should stimulate our large body of devoted workers to the utmost effort during the new week."

## PRESENCE OF ACID IS NOTED IN SOIL TESTS BY AGENT

Use of Ground Lime Rock Is Recommended by I. N. Chapman

Soil tests made by I. N. Chapman, Leavenworth county agricultural agent, in fields in which this year's wheat yield was not what it should

have been, showed the presence of acid. The use of ground lime rock on this land was recommended.

Mr. Chapman has helped one of his farm bureau members plan a modern dairy barn with milk house attached. This barn will house a herd of good grade Holsteins at the head of which is a purebred sire.

## LIGHT AND POWER IN HOME MEAN EFFICIENCY

Lighting System Can Be Put to Variety of Uses, Points Out Miss Frances L. Brown

Light and power mean efficiency on the farm, especially in the farm home, according to Miss Frances L. Brown, director of home economics in the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A lighting system furnishes not only illumination but power for the house, barn, and dairy. Its possibilities are unlimited because of the variety of uses to which it can be put.

The water system including the disposal of the water costs from \$180 to \$200; the heating system, \$120 to \$500; the lighting system from \$50 to \$500; laundry equipment, \$120; summer range—gasoline, oil, or alcohol—\$15 to \$25; fireless cooker, \$6 to \$21; refrigerator, \$15; vacuum cleaner, \$25 to \$60; kitchen cabinet, \$25; alcohol, gas, carbon, or electric iron, \$3; a dumb waiter and barred window cooler may be home made.

Some small general helps are carpet sweeper, dustless mop, small table on wheels, cooker buckets for warm lunches, acetylene or alcohol lamp.

"Farmer and farmers' wives are coming to realize the time and labor saving value of conveniences," said Miss Brown. "The expense is merely nominal when the economic value is considered."

## AIR-SLACKED LIME USED IN STORAGE OF BEANS

Crop May Be Seriously Damaged Unless Precautions Are Taken, Says George A. Dean

Store beans in air-slacked lime at the rate of one part of lime to two parts of beans by weight as a precaution against damage by the bean weevil, warns George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Unless beans are treated they are almost sure to be seriously damaged by the bean weevil," said Professor Dean. "Air-slacked lime will not injure the beans either for germination, or for food purposes. It can be mixed with the beans when they are stored in the bin or when they are stored in bags. The beans should be treated with the lime directly after harvest."

## "LITTLE WOMEN" PLEASES MORE THAN 2,000 PERSONS

Christine Miller Will Give Recital in College Auditorium

More than 2,000 persons attended the presentation of "Little Women," a dramatization of the novel by Louisa M. Alcott, Monday night in the college auditorium. This entertainment was the first in the Artists' series of four numbers which takes the place of the college lyceum course of former years. The crowd was a record breaker.

The play was appreciated by the large audience. Touches of humor and pathos added to the interest. The management expressed its appreciation of the manner in which the course has been supported by students, faculty, and townspeople.

Miss Christine Miller, one of America's most noted contraltos, will be heard in recital November 20. Miss Gov. Zanola MacLaren, imitative and soloist, will give an evening of girls' songs in January. The last offering of the series will be the Zoellner Stringed Quartette, February 25.

## ADDS TO FARM PROFITS

### EARNING CAPACITY OF FARMER IS INCREASED BY ACCOUNTS

Business Methods Should Be Applied—It Is Advisable to Organize Work, Points Out W. E. Grimes of College

Farm accounts when properly used and understood will increase the earning capacity of the farmer, asserts W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Farm accounts are of value to the farmer because they give him a better knowledge of his farm business and enable him to operate it to better advantage," said Professor Grimes. "Farming is a business the same as banking or running a store, and business methods are just as desirable for the farmer as for any other business man. While accounts are not as essential in farming as they are in banking or other lines of business they are just as desirable and often have more effect on the success of the business.

"The farmer has two things at work to return him an income on his farm. These are his investment and labor. His investment should return him a fair rate of interest and if it does not he would be better off financially if he put it out at interest and hired out at average wages.

#### LIVE OFF INTEREST

"It is probable that many farmers are living off of the interest of their investment and are receiving nothing for the work which they put on the farm. In such cases the farmer should be aware of the fact and take steps to remedy it. Farm accounts give him this information and enable him to organize his business efficiently and profitably."

The farmer is producing products which he must sell on the open market at prices which are determined by things upon which he has no influence, pointed out Professor Grimes. Two questions arise concerning these products. They deal with the cost of production and the profit when they are sold at market prices. It is the purpose of farm accounts to determine the answers to these questions. If the farmer knows the cost of production and his profit on each of his products he is in a position to organize his business so that he will get the maximum profit from it.

#### ACCOUNTS SHOULD BE SIMPLE

The accounts which the farmer keeps should be reasonably simple and give him the information he desires with as little effort as is possible. An inventory of all farm property and debts taken once a year is the simplest type. It tells him whether he is gaining or losing but does not indicate the reason for the loss or the gain. Accounts for the various farm enterprises will tell him this. They require more time than the inventory but they are more satisfactory.

Accounts, when properly used and understood, will increase the earning capacity of the farmer. The average farmer's standard of living is usually in direct proportion to his means. If the accounts will increase the income of the farmer they will increase his standard of living and he will be justified not only financially, but from the social and moral standpoint as well.

Ten thousand bushels of seed wheat have been supplied to Washington county farmers through the combined efforts of the county farm bureau and the farmers' union. The greater part of this wheat was sold to the farmers at \$2.35 a bushel, or 15 to 65 cents cheaper than was other wheat shipped into the county.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

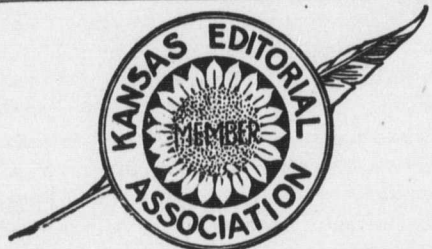
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917

### A TIME CONSUMER

A farm paper is advocating a special patriotic society for farmers, to include those men who are willing to cooperate with the government in the work necessary to the winning of the war.

Just what would be the value of such a society, is hardly clear. That it would comprise an overwhelming majority of the farmers, is indicated by the unanimity with which farmers are already cooperating with the government. These men do not need a special society through which to express their patriotism. They are expressing it now.

Moreover there are many societies composed exclusively or principally of farmers, and the programs of these organizations are directed along patriotic lines.

There is no more reason for a society of patriotic farmers than there is for a society of patriotic editors or patriotic lawyers or patriotic grocers. The vast majority in each of these groups is patriotic. The few who are not will not join a patriotic society, and they will not be affected in their views by being left out of one. Such a society would be chiefly a time consumer for its members.

### EQUIPMENT FOR FARMS

That improved farming implements and machines will be very largely responsible for our success in producing feed and food for ourselves and our allies during the war no one can seriously question. The only regret is that farm equipment of all kinds has advanced in price. But it is well to remember that farm equipment is now worth more than ever before and has become indispensable in economical production.

Implements, vehicles, and machines, we are told, must cost more because of higher prices of steel and iron; lumber has also advanced and labor is more expensive since many laborers have answered the country's call. The destruction of steel, iron, lumber, fuel, foods, and other necessities on account of war probably affects prices of these commodities.

But good tillage will be necessary if we are to produce enough to maintain our country when so many producers have entered the war. Every acre must yield as much as man's intellect and industry can make it produce. To do this, it will be necessary to use labor saving implements and thus conserve man labor and horse labor. The cost of implements and machines needed in farming will be an investment. Surely such investments will be worth making.—Farm and Ranch.

### MAKING STOCK SALABLE

Within the next few months the buyers for the stallion and bull dealers will be scouring the country for good young breeding animals. In

fact, some buyers are already busy and are laying in the supply of stock for the late winter and spring sales. In preparation for these buyers the young animals should have some extra care which will be amply paid for at the time of sale. Buyers will pay more for the colt that has good, well formed feet, clean legs, a fair amount of flesh and a good coat of hair, than they will for the same colt in a poor condition. The colt should also be broken to the halter and schooled both at the walk and the trot. This is necessary if he is to be shown to the best advantage at the time of sale. It will also be a good thing if the colt is taught to run at the side of a saddle horse, as often the buyers require that the colt be run to test his wind. Young bulls should be handled also with care for the buyer's requirements as to flesh and growth, and on a few of the best ones time in teaching them to handle is well spent.—American Breeder.

### MANAGEMENT IN A NUTSHELL

We may not know just what is meant by the subject of "farm management" but we all know the meaning of the statements "It's all in the management" and "He is no manager."

Every farmer must work out a safe and profitable system of farming. This system must provide:

1. Practically all the food and feed necessary for home use.
2. Crops in the rotation to transfer nitrogen from the air to the soil to be used by succeeding crops.
3. At least enough good live stock to consume the roughage that usually goes to waste, provide a full year's work for men and horses, and furnish an abundance of milk, butter, pork, pork products, poultry, and poultry products for home use.
4. Mares engaged in farm work and colt production. This will save the money paid out for mules and horses, but the greatest profit will come from securing in this way sufficient work stock for economical crop production.
5. The most prolific seed for planting purposes.
6. Acid phosphate for soils deficient in phosphorus and lime for soils needing lime.
7. Labor-saving farm implements and machinery for the most economical production of crops.—Progressive Farmer.

### ARE ADS READ?

It makes some editors mad to call them a liar but not so with us. We become so accustomed to lying to our good subscribers and advertisers that when they are not in need of our services for a brief spell, time hangs heavy on our hands and we occasionally put on a little stunt of our own but we were not to blame even this time.

During the fair last week when we had a thousand things on our hands trying to get things in shape to spend a few hours out at the big show, our attention was attracted to a big full-

### SOME POTATO PARINGS

Good seed potatoes, free of blight and rot, are always worth saving for one's own future crop, or to supply others.

Feed the cull potatoes to the hogs. Cook the potatoes thoroughly and mix with corn meal, shorts, or bran. Skim milk is a good addition.

Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities of sales and raises the price received. Keep the culls on the farms and save the cost of hauling.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in the milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should Mr. run through a root cutter, avoid the possibility of cholera the animal.—United States Department of Agriculture.

blood Cherokee Indian about 65 years of age who had taken possession of that division of our joint commonly called "our private office." He was very large, spoke but little English and was sullen.

We recognized him as an Indian living some thirty miles east of town from whence he and his tribesmen had come to attend a big free fair. We approached him gently and in our meek way inquired what we could do for him. He said nothing but pulled an old frayed copy of the Record from his pocket, bearing the date of sometime last spring and grunted, "You make him?" Thinking this an opportunity to swell our subscription list among our red brothers to Charlie Chaplin dimensions, we answered, "Sure we make him."

pared with the prosperous Aroostook, where the potatoes come from. Yet, how could anybody live 23 years so close to everything that is new and interesting in modern life and know nothing about it? An able-bodied man could walk to Bangor in a couple of days if he wanted to. How are such isolation and insularity possible in the eastern states of short distances and many railroads?

The answer is that isolation and backwardness depend far more upon the community than upon its accessibility. How do city slums come into being, for example? They may be, often are, around the corner from all the resources of civilization as we know them. So with our rural slums. Every state has them. Their character ranges from a poverty-stricken

## A Thanksgiving Offering

United States Food Administration

ONCE a generous hearted Frenchman came to the aid of the American colonies, and at Yorktown the French soldiers outnumbered the Americans. Today the land of Lafayette is asking of America 100,000 tons of sugar to relieve her distress. We can but share our abundance with our allies of yesterday and today.

Americans consume sugar at the rate of seven and a half pounds a month per person. The French have been on an allowance of less than two pounds a month, and must soon go without any unless we can help. We have enough to carry us at our present rate of consumption until the first of the year, when the new crop comes from Cuba. The French shortage will occur during the months of November and December.

Can we cut our customary allowance one-third and share with those who will otherwise have none of this human necessity? Can you lead a neighborhood sugar-saving movement? Organize the neighborhood into a sugar-saving circle and run a tally bulletin of the number of pounds saved. Get your town paper to manage this part of the campaign. Get the help of the schools, churches, and societies.

Less candy, less sweet drinks, less sugar on oatmeal, less cake and pie for the next two months—then we can make a worthy Thanksgiving offering from America to the people of Lafayette.

Then he unfolded it and forced our optics to focus on a passage reading somewhat thusly:

"I was down with rheumatism; could hardly get around on crutches; suffered terribly; at last friends persuaded me to try Germicide baths; I did so and in less than a week threw away my crutches and am now well and working every day;" signed, "J. B. Cobb."

"You make him too?" Scenting trouble, I answered in a stage whisper, "Yes."

"You mean Joe Cobb?" again inquired Lo and again I whispered, "Yes."

"Heap dam lie" again grunted our visitor from the head waters of Clear creek. "Me know Joe Cobb 40 years; Joe Cobb, he good Injun; he never work; all dam lie." The steam calliope began to play and our prospective subscriber gave a departing grunt and was off to the races.—Wagoner County Record.

### BACKWARD AMERICANS

Did you notice the little item telling of Harold Levensalor of Sebec, Me., 23 years old, one of our conscripts? On his trip to his camp at Ayer, Mass., he had his first ride on a railway. Also, he rode in his first automobile. Also, he saw his first electric lights and first motion pictures.

Now, Sebec is not in the north woods. It is only 37 miles northwest of Bangor, about half way between Bangor and Moosehead lake. The Bangor and Aroostook line passes creek a little further off to the north. The township has 549 inhabitants and the whole county, Piscataquis, is very sparsely settled. It is not to be com-

crossroads in Maine, farms pitched on thin, worthless soil, families still courageous, self-respecting, and struggling, but hopelessly beaten in the fight for a decent living, to such weakened, degenerate stock as the pineys of New Jersey or the Jackson Whites of Rockland county, New York. Somewhere in between and of varying fiber and possibilities are the mountaineers of Tennessee and that whole strange race of fine old Americans gone to seed in the Appalachian highlands.

There is yarn of another Maine district, a rocky spine projecting into Casco bay, somewhere north of Portland. On it live a small group of farmer-fishermen who have intermarried for generations. It is perhaps twenty miles to Bangor, the nearest town. On a certain Sunday father set out afoot with his 25-year-old son to give him his first sight of a city. Come to Bangor, father started to take son across the Boston and Maine tracks which cut the main street at grade. Just then a Bar Harbor express came whooping down from the north. It was too much for son. He fled with a yell, father calling "Babe! Babe!" after him in vain. According to tradition, son was only conveyed to the far side of the metropolis by being led up the track to a street that crossed on a bridge. No colt could have been shyer.

There may be spots in the west to correspond to these eastern islands, but they are not frequent. Provinciality is the product not of remoteness, but primarily of plain economic failure. Almost without exception the downhearted, unambitious, degenerating community has cast its lot upon a poor, hopeless soil. The west is still scratching its golden surface and the chance for backward tendencies is still to come.—New York Tribune.

### A LITTLE ISLAND

Anonymous

A little island made of rocks, soft mossed,  
A little house and two tall pines a-sighing,  
A purple harebell, by the breezes tossed,  
And all around the rippled channel lying—  
These our possessions—these, and starlit night,  
And golden bannered days that pass, swift-marching;  
These, and the wonder of the coming light,  
Beneath the dusky heaven's opal arching.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of October 15, 1892

Professor Olin's family enjoys a new surrey.

Miss Ivy F. Harner joins the fourth-year class this week.

R. A. McIlvain, '92, visited college the first of the week.

The fourth-years have adopted yellow and dark brown, the shades of the sunflower, as their class colors.

Miss Callie Conwell, '91, writes from Spencer academy, Nelson, I. T., of hard but interesting work among the Indians.

H. E. Moore, '91, writes from Portland, Ore., that fruit is a total failure. He states further that he hopes to take up postgraduate studies.

The college Young Men's Christian association has organized a Bible class in connection with its Sunday meeting, to be conducted by President Fairchild.

Professors Popenoe, Willard, and Hitchcock attended the meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science at Atchison this week. Professor Popenoe is president of the body.

The college will observe Columbian day, October 21, by appropriate exercises in the evening, leaving the day free for joining in any exercises arranged for by the city.

D. G. Fairchild, '88, is promoted to the place of first assistant to Professor Galloway, chief of the division of vegetable pathology, United States department of agriculture.

President Fairchild and Professor Georgeson will present papers at the annual convention of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to meet in New Orleans next month.

Two large loads of fourth-years enjoyed a merry party at the home of their classmate, C. A. Kimball, Wednesday evening. Music, conversation, and refreshments constituted the program.

J. U. Higinbotham, '86, with his wife, called at the college several times this week during their visit in Manhattan. Mr. Higinbotham is in the employ of the Kenwood Cycle company of Chicago.

W. S. Arbuthnot, '91, is mentioned in the Concordia Empire as having taken part in the meeting of the Republican Valley and State Line Medical society, held at that place recently.

### ONE AMERICAN VICTORY

One of the victories of the United States in this war concerns the triumph of American manufacturers in the matter of dyestuffs. It is not complete yet, and it must be properly guarded at the close of the war, but all that is needed is continued enterprise and wise statesmanship.

The manufacturers have been holding an exhibition in New York, and some of the things shown there illustrate the wonderful ingenuity of the American workman and the American manufacturer. H. Gardner McKerrow, who has closely studied this phase of activity, calls attention to the fact that when the war began there were five concerns in this country engaged in the manufacture of aniline dyestuffs and a mere handful of makers of the crudes and intermediates. What is the condition to-day? Ninety manufacturers of crudes and intermediates and 80 manufacturers of artificial dyestuffs.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Rose V. Tipton, '16, is teaching in Donnybrook, N. D.

Miss Pauline Parkhurst, '15, is principal of the Offerle high school.

Miss Margaret E. Walbridge, '14, is teaching in the Reno (Nev.) high school.

Miss Ethel Goheen, '13, who is teaching at Clay Center, was a college visitor recently.

Miss Lura Gilmore, '13, is teaching science in the Kingfisher (Okla.) senior high school.

William H. Edelblute, '92, is in active service as colonel of the Second Idaho infantry.

Dr. J. W. Lumb, '10, is connected with the Purity Biological laboratories, Sioux City, Iowa.

Miss Mary E. Glenn, '15, is teaching domestic science and art in the Bowman (N. D.) high school.

Miss Annette Woodward Perry, '16, is teaching English in the Cawker City high school.

Edward Larson, '11, who is farming and raising cattle near Vesper, is visiting the college this week.

E. G. Gibson, '96, is proprietor of a greenhouse in Herington and is conducting a very successful business.

O. O. Morrison, '08, of Chicago, was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cron, Amarillo, Tex.

Miss Marcia Tillman, '16, is principal of the Edwardsville high school. She is teaching languages and science.

Miss Eunice A. Baird, '17, Miss Lottie Laswell, '17, and J. S. Brazelton, '17, are teaching at Lake View, Iowa.

L. A. O'Brien, '14, and Mrs. Gertrude (Wunder) O'Brien, '15, are living at 11 North Parkside avenue, Chicago.

James West, '12, is second lieutenant, U. S. R. He is attached to headquarters at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.

John R. McClung, '10, has charge of the department of chemistry in the Texas Christian university at Fort Worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Noel, '12, are moving from Amarillo, Tex., to Concordia, Kan., where Mr. Noel is county engineer.

G. B. Hickok, '15, was in Manhattan recently. He is on construction work with the Santa Fé railway in Ochil county, Tex.

E. K. Emslie, '12, left today for Columbus, Ohio, where he has accepted a position as photographer for the Ohio State university.

James R. Coxen, '07, is again teaching in the State Normal school at San Marcos, Tex. He took graduate work in the University of Wisconsin last year.

Miss Lois Bellomy, '17, is teaching history and English in the Offerle high school. She also has charge of the school glee clubs and has two pupils in violin.

Oliver R. Smith, '98, and Delmer W. Randall, '99, both of Buhl, Ida., have been assigned to the second reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. R. S. Kellogg, wife of R. S. Kellogg, '96, assisted recently in the arrest of an alleged alien enemy in Chicago. Mrs. Kellogg is driving her motor car in the interest of the Navy league.

R. B. Leydig, '17, is in the employ of the Doherty company, and is in charge of the construction of a large plant at Okmulgee, Okla., for the manufacture of gasoline by one of the new processes from casinghead gas.

A. W. Bellomy, '14, assistant in the zoölogy department from 1914 to 1916 and last year fellow in zoölogy in the University of Chicago, has been appointed to a fellowship of double the value in the University of Chicago.

Martin I. Shields, '14, and Mrs. Shields are spending the winter at the college, he taking special training in fitting live stock and she taking the housekeepers' short course. In March they will move to a ranch near Lost Springs.

J. M. Kessler, '99, one of the most successful graduates of the college, has retired from active work on his farms and plans to enter the field of agricultural instruction. This is not a new venture for Mr. Kessler as he has held positions of the kind in both Kansas and Iowa.

E. J. Walters, '13, has been working at Fort Riley in the construction quartermaster's department. His work has been chiefly with steam heating problems. He reports work well underway, but it will probably take until Christmas to complete the many steam heating plants being planned.

Miss Stella Stewart, '00, has been chosen head of the primary department of the Texas School for the Deaf, at Austin. She is located in a new 60,000-dollar building with 10 teachers under her, and 90 little deaf boys and girls who were never in school before. They are to be taught wholly by the oral method.

W. K. Hervey, '16, in a letter to C. E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering, states that he is now located as naval militiaman on board a trading ship in the Chicago harbor. Mr. Hervey had until recently been in the employment of the Westinghouse company at Pittsburg, Pa. He went to Chicago last summer to work for the Edison company, with whom he was employed when he volunteered for naval service.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. Walter John Ott, '16, and Mrs. Mary (Williamson) Ott, on September 30, a daughter, Jessie June.

Born, to Mr. A. B. Cron, '08, and Mrs. Bessie (Nicolet) Cron, '07, Amarillo, Tex., on August 2, a daughter, Minerva Marie.

Born, to Mr. A. J. Ostlund, '10, and Mrs. Leah (Vernon) Ostlund, Washington, Kan., on October 8, a daughter, Zillah Vernon.

### MARRIAGES

#### ELDER-DODGE

Miss Martha Elsie Elder and Mr. Harry E. Dodge, '13, were married at the bride's home in Salina September 6, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will live at 405 Morrison, Salina.

#### TRUEDELL-HOLMAN

Miss Beulah Truesdell, a student in the college in 1915 and 1916, and Mr. G. R. Holman were married August 13 at Lyons. They are living in Lewiston, Ida., where Mr. Holman teaches manual training in the schools.

#### ENGLE-ZIMMERMAN

Miss Emma Juanita Engle and Mr. Louis Albert Zimmerman, '17, were married May 30. They are living at Belva, N. C., where Mr. Zimmerman is an agricultural missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Home Missionary board.

#### McKEE-HOSTETLER

Miss Mildred McKee and Mr. Earl Henry Hostetler, '15, were married at Raleigh, N. C., September 25. Mr. Hostetler is now connected with the extension division of the college and he and Mrs. Hostetler will make their home in Manhattan.

#### ANDERSON-MARIS

Miss Helena Marie Anderson, a former student in the college, and Mr. Edwin I. Maris, '16, were married August 29 at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leader, 1629 Fillmore street, Topeka. The Rev. W. E. Brehm officiated.

#### ALMQUIST-RANDALL

Miss Ellen W. Almquist and Mr. Delmer W. Randall, '99, were married at Huntington, Ore., August 13.

Mr. Randall is a corporal in Company D, Second Idaho infantry, and

has been assigned to the second reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

### HAVE ANSWERED CALL

Four agricultural college graduates have answered the call for provisional lieutenants in the United States army. A. A. Anderson, '14, of Bartlesville, Okla., C. W. Gartrell, '15, Birmingham, Mo., A. E. Hylton, '17, Manhattan, and Wesley G. Bruce, '17, New York City have sent in their applications and have been recommended by the military department. C. W. Gartrell, A. E. Hylton, and Wesley G. Bruce were formerly captains in the cadet corps.

### SEEKS LARGE ATTENDANCE

H. L. Kent, '13, associate professor of education in the college, has sent to all the alumni whose addresses he has been able to obtain, a letter urging their attendance at the annual banquet and reunion at the time of the meeting of the Kansas Teachers' association.

"This year," said Mr. Kent, "determines whether or not we shall continue to have the banquet and reunion at the State Teachers' association. I must guarantee to the ladies serving the banquet a given number of plates. No alumni funds are available to make good this guarantee. I can not assume the financial responsibility myself. Therefore, tickets must be ordered by mail and not later than November 3. On account of the increased cost of materials, tickets this year will be \$1.

"I do not have a complete list of the alumni teaching within the state. Each graduate should order his tickets at once and write his friends who will be at the meeting and urge them to do the same."

### REUNION OF NINETY-FIVERS

The annual reunion of the class of 1895, of Chicago and vicinity, was held this fall at the attractive new home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Freeman, Wilmette, Ill. Those attending were Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Holsinger, Jefferson, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Adams, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kellogg, Wilmette, Ill.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Patten, Oak Park, Ill. Messrs. Holsinger and Adams, besides attending to regular professorial duties, have been forming garden clubs and lecturing on conservation during the last year. Mr. Kellogg spent part of the summer at Washington where he was called to act on a lumber commission for the government. Mr. Patten is furnishing heating plants for the soldier cantonments, and Mr. Freeman is "doing his bit" at the head of the electrical engineering department at Armour Institute. Ninety-fivers may be interested to know that while the above named gentleman have grown becomingly gray or bald, their wives are still young and handsome as of old.

#### ONE OF THE WIVES.

### "OLD VAN" IN WYOMING

J. C. Van Everen, known to hundreds of the older alumni and former students of the college as "Van," is now living near Cody, Wyo., whence he sent the following description of a visit of several Kansas people:

"Across the country on their way to Yellowstone National Park, Carl Miller (Ikey, back stop for the Kansas State Agricultural college ball team in the good old days when they won the games) and his wife, of Belvue, with his brother-in-law, Henry Breyer, and wife of Wamego, motored. In due time they reached Cody, being so dazed by the beauties of the Shoshone canyon, below the big dam, that they stopped at the C. P. Thurmond ranch—Mrs. Thurmond was Emily Van Everen, a former student—to recuperate for a few days.

"C. P. Thurmond acting as guide, the men of the party went up Trout creek to see some of the best work and mountains. On coming down, white, 200-foot perpendicular ledge cropping out among the black formation, Carl wanted to know if this rec-

tangular ledge had a name, for it is conspicuous for miles.

"Oh yes," said the guide, "that is Store Front. Daddy Van's daughter Lucy gave it that name and it has stayed with it ever since."

"At this point they hit the Blind Trail, so called because for years the guide and his brother were the only parties who knew of its existence, having worked it out themselves. It was hard to build as the creek is so narrow, the canyon wall so nearly perpendicular and the timber, too, bothers. The trail is a series of crossings, recrossings, and fording the creek lengthwise. The boys and their guide took the Gorden creek trail. Oh, yes, all the way along in the deep holes, they dropped in their lines. 'Sure they caught um trout aplenty.'

"At the Gorden creek trail the guide informed them that if they wanted to visit Van's Kamp, they would have to go over the trail across the 'hogback,' where all preferred to walk instead of ride.

"They then went up some more, to the government trail that goes into Trout creek basin on into Sunlight, and also passes near Van's Kamp. Along this trail, through some of the finest timber they ever saw, they wonderingly wound their way saying that they wouldn't have missed this scenery for anything. The private trail that goes to Van's cabin is down, down, several hundred feet not quite straight, but straight enough to please the boys who landed right in Van's back yard.

"Van was out for his horses at that minute, but soon showed up and called for help to corral his bunch, as he noticed some one coming down the trail.

"The man said, 'You have a fine place here.'

"Van answered, 'You haven't seen it all yet.'

"The party replied, 'I guess you don't know me.'

"Taking a second squint, Van said, 'Yes I do, Ikey. Well, Carl Miller, how are you? My, but I am glad to see you!'

"These two sure did some visiting from Van's down to Thurmond's, where they enjoyed their trout supper with their wives."

### GIVE PRACTICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGE SHORT COURSE

Heavy Enrolment Expected Next Week—War Stimulates Interest

The war is increasing the demand for men trained in the handling of machinery. More trucks and tractors are being used than ever before and the farm labor problem is being solved, at least to a certain extent, by the use of more machinery.

Men will be needed who can handle machinery and keep it in repair. Men are wanted in factories for the production of war machinery of all kinds. Training is necessary.

The short course, which will begin at the Kansas State Agricultural college October 22 and continue for eight weeks, will be the kind of training required in efficient service. In certain cases special work can be arranged for those who have had previous experience in shop practice. Complete information may be had by writing to W. W. Carlson, superintendent of shops, Kansas State Agricultural college.

### ORGANIZE DAIRY HEIFER CLUB FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Bankers of Coffeyville Are Behind Enterprise—County Agents to Act

Bankers of Coffeyville have asked E. J. Macy, county agricultural agent, and C. L. Swensen, his assistant, to organize a dairy heifer club for the boys and girls in that locality. The bankers will buy a carload of good heifers and sell them to the boys and girls at cost, accepting two-year notes in payment for them.

Five girls and two boys from the Coffeyville high school entered the stock judging contest at the Coffeyville fair, competing with several farm boys. Dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, and sheep were judged. One of the girls was awarded first place and was closely followed by two of the high school boys. All of the girls ranked high in the contest.

## MAY LOWER WHEAT CROP

TOO HEAVY APPLICATION OF MANURE IS DANGEROUS

Six to Eight Tons Per Acre Are Ample in Eastern Kansas, Less Farther West—Alfalfa Fields Can Stand Much More

The amount of manure that it is safe to apply to the wheat field is considerably less than that for the alfalfa field, according to R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Heavy applications cause the wheat to lodge and burn, and in this way decrease the yield. Professor Throckmorton advises that the surface dressing on the wheat field be not more than six or eight tons to the acre, in the eastern part of the state, and much less for the western.

### SHOULD USE MANURE SPREADER

The manure spreader is the best means of applying the manure. If it is allowed to remain in bunches, these will tend to smother the plant.

Under no circumstances should it be hauled to the field and piled to be scattered at some future time. By this practice a large amount of the fertility will leach out, and an excessive amount of nitrogen will be deposited in local areas, causing the crop to lodge readily.

### EFFECT LASTS MANY YEARS

All manure that has been formed during the summer months should be applied to the alfalfa fields this fall, or to the wheat fields as soon as the fall growth has ceased.

The applications on wheat and alfalfa fields on the agronomy farm have greatly increased the yields in the last seven years. At the present prices of wheat and alfalfa no farmer can afford to allow this by-product of the farm to be wasted. It is not possible to measure the value of an application of manure because the residual effect will last for a great many years.

## HOW TO PREVENT WASTE IN EVERYDAY COOKERY

Good Judgment Must Be Exercised in Producing Pleasing Combinations for Table

Much unnecessary waste in the home is due to lack of knowledge on the part of the housewife as to how to utilize odds and ends left over from the table, in the opinion of Miss Flora S. Monroe, manager of the cafeteria in Kansas State Agricultural college. Good judgment must be exercised in producing pleasing combinations which will be tempting and appetizing. The most common left overs are meats, vegetables, cake, bread, and fruits.

Left over meats may be utilized by making croquettes, hashes, stews, or scalloped meats, pointed out Miss Monroe. If only a small quantity of meat is left over, various vegetables such as potatoes, rice, macaroni, or cheese may be combined with it.

It is essential in planning made over dishes to have as great a variety as possible. Variations may be made by using a sauce such as tomato, or a creamed sauce with the meats.

Different combinations of vegetables may be scalloped, made into croquettes, vegetable hashes, creamed vegetables, or used in soups.

Perhaps the most common left over is bread. Many times scraps of bread are thrown away with no thought of trying to use them. Excellent dressing, puddings, and foundations for brown bread can be made from bread scraps. Both bread and cake crumbs after being sufficiently ground, may be used as a partial substitute for flour in making cakes.

Left over fresh fruits may be served as fruit cocktail and the juices used in making gelatins or flavoring sauces for puddings. Stewed fruits such as prunes, apricots, and peaches make excellent cobbles.



## TO MAKE APPLES KEEP

### PROPER PACKING WILL PROTECT FRUIT FROM BRUISING

Horticulturist Describes Best Method of Placing Product in Barrels for Shipment or Preservation—Safety and Attractiveness Combined

The important point in packing apples in barrels is the proper arrangement to reduce bruising, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college.

The barrel should be freed from all projecting nails—they should be properly clinched into the barrel. Nail the head firmly, using from six to eight fivepenny or sixpenny nails. They should be driven through the upper hoop. The hoop at the other end should be removed and the quarter hoop firmly set and nailed. The corrugated head should then be placed, also the lace circle. These should be so arranged as to give the best appearance when the barrel is opened.

**REPRESENTATIVE COLOR AND QUALITY**  
The first layer should be made up of apples of uniform size. The color and quality should be representative of the remainder of the barrel. The apples selected for the faces should be placed in regular, concentric rows, beginning on the outside. The apples in each row should fit snugly but should not be forced into place, since they are likely to buckle. To reduce the bruising the apples should be placed stem end down.

The remainder of the barrel may be filled either by lowering the apples in a swing bale basket or by running them directly into the barrel from the grading table. In either case care should be taken to avoid bruising.

#### MUST BE FIRMLY SETTLED

When one to 1½ bushels have been poured in, the barrel should be shaken to firmly settle the apples in place. This operation should be repeated after each half bushel until the barrel has been nearly filled. By means of a false head, the apples should be pressed so as to give a smooth surface for the top layer.

The top layer of apples should be arranged in the same manner as the first, having the stem ends outward. They should project one-half to one inch above the top of the barrel. This operation, called tailing, makes a more attractive end and also reduces bruising.

The head should then be forced into place by means of a press. It should be nailed firmly into the groove and the barrel is ready for shipment or storing.

## CLOUD COUNTY FARM TOUR IS MADE BY 100 PERSONS

Special Interest Manifested in Sudan Grass and in Corn Variety Tests—Thompson Makes Addresses

One hundred Cloud county people made the annual farm tour arranged by the county farm bureau. Seven progressive farmers were visited and important demonstrations under way on these farms were inspected and discussed. In each case the farmer gave his reason for conducting the work in the way it was being handled, and criticisms and suggestions were offered by the visitors.

Special interest was shown in fields of Sudan grass and corn variety tests. "Field Selection of Seed Corn" was the subject of a talk given by G. E. Thompson, of the division of extension in the agricultural college. Mr. Thompson advised that seed corn be selected in the field before the first hard frost, from a locally productive variety, and that all seed conform to one type.

"Choose all ears from stalks that stand up well, that are of the desired height and type and that grow under average conditions in the row and not at the end where they have extra soil from which to draw moisture and plant food," said Mr. Thompson. "Select ears that hang downward as they near maturity. Seed corn must be kept in a dry place during the winter and it is a good practice to

examine the seed ears through the winter months and discard the less desirable ones. It is advisable to make germination tests of the seed before planting, which work can be done easily and with very little expense by the use of the rag doll tester."

Some unusually good results with Sudan pasture were noted on the trip. C. J. Eye reported that he had kept 14 head of cattle on seven acres of Sudan grass from early summer until the middle of September. At that time the cows were given alfalfa pasture and the milk flow decreased almost 20 per cent.

Mr. Thompson explained in his talk on "Sudan as Suited to Kansas Conditions," that these results are better than can ordinarily be expected from Sudan grass and that the farmer who can grow alfalfa successfully has only a small place on his farm for Sudan grass, which should be given a thorough trial by the upland farmer who cannot grow alfalfa.

"Sudan furnishes a good hay," said Mr. Thompson, "richer in protein than prairie hay though not so rich as alfalfa. If planted for seed production it is a good cash crop."

### SPECIAL COURSE IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IS ANNOUNCED

College Will Assist Government by Training Men for Service

A special course in wireless telegraphy will be given by the physics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, beginning November 12, for the benefit of men within the draft age who are liable to be called into service.

The installation of the new course followed a series of letters between Captain John A. Kick, United States signal corps, and A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering.

According to Captain Kick, the army now is short nearly 12,000 telegraphers. To make up for this deficiency, measures must be taken to train men in the work before they enter the army. The pay for men in this branch of the signal corps ranges from \$30 to \$81, and there is said to be an excellent chance for men with experience to become commissioned officers.

The course at the college will be concerned mainly with the teaching of the Morse code, and the familiarizing of the students with receiving and sending ends of the wireless. Special attention will be paid to the mechanical side of the outfit, and it is expected that each student will, before the end of the course, be able to take full charge of a wireless station.

### SKILL DETERMINES SUCCESS IN THE MAKING OF PASTRY

Ingredients Are Less Important Than the Way They Are Handled

Success in pastry making is dependent more on skill in manipulation and handling than on the ingredients used, according to Miss Helen L. Green, instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

In making plain pastry one-fourth to one-third as much fat as flour is used, and in puff or flaky pastry one-half as much fat as flour, pointed out Miss Green. It was thought for a long time that puff pastry could not be made without butter but recent experiments have proved that oleomargarine is satisfactory. Lard is not desirable for the making of puff pastry because of its low melting point.

The success of puff pastry depends a great deal upon the low temperature of the room in which it is made. A pastry cook would not attempt to make pastry except in a cold room. The pastry is handled in such a way that the air is folded in as the mixture is folded and turned.

The perfectly cold pastry is put into a hot oven. The air expands forming an air space and a layer of thin, parchment-like crust. There is a series of these layers, the number depending upon how many times the pastry is folded and turned.

In puff paste the lightness of the crust is dependent upon the amount of air folded into it. There is nothing in everyday cooking that requires more skill in the making than does a puff paste.

## MAKE BIRDS LAY EARLY

### MOST PROFITABLE PULLETS START EGG PRODUCTION IN FALL

Proper Food and Adequate Range Are Essential in Poultry Raising—Don't Feed Lice and Mites, Warns F. E. Fox

Proper stock, early hatching, and constant growth are the three essentials of success in producing profitable pullets, asserts F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The pullets that are the most profitable are those that start laying in the late fall or early winter," said Mr. Fox. "They must not be over crowded or confined. Fowls demand adequate room and one should not try to raise too many in a small space."

#### DISCARD UNPROFITABLE BIRDS

"Pullets should be culled closely and those that are of little use, such as deformed birds and those which are slow in maturing, can be discarded. The young cockerels must be taken out and the pullets confined by themselves."

"Pullets need a variety of food and a good range. In consideration of the present prices, a desirable grain ration consists of 50 pounds of corn and 50 pounds of oats. For the mash ration use 36 pounds of bran, 24 pounds of shorts, 24 pounds of corn meal, 16 pounds of meat scrap, and eight pounds of oil meal."

#### FEED SKIM OR BUTTERMILK

If it is possible feed the chickens skim milk or buttermilk, as it is the best food obtainable, advises Mr. Fox. With this diet pullets need no meat scrap or oil meal. The heavy laying pullets should have oyster shell before them at all times.

The pullet should be fed grain twice daily and should have fresh clean water at all times. A mash should be kept before the fowls. Supply one nest for every three birds.

"Don't feed the lice and mites," warns Mr. Fox. "They suck the blood of the fowls and lower their vitality. They should be exterminated."

## ALL STUDENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO WRITE WELL

Compulsory Journalism Is Advocated by Benjamin S. Brown, Writer for Trade Papers

Journalism should be compulsory for all students attending college, believes Benjamin S. Brown, manager of the Kansas City News Service, who addressed the industrial journalism students Monday afternoon.

"Few graduates can write intelligently of the things they have learned," said Mr. Brown. "It is of great importance for the man with a degree to be able to impart his knowledge to the press, either in intelligent interviews or in well written stories. Much of the knowledge that is obtained cannot be used because the proper form is not known."

"Engineers are in great demand for positions on the editorial staffs of engineering journals. The war has taken many men from this field and their places must be filled by men who have had the necessary training and can qualify for the job—that is they must know both engineering and journalism."

"The most important training for trade journalism is accuracy. A mistake in the daily newspaper is overlooked. In the trade journal an error looms up and stands out prominently."

"The second essential is attention to detail. There is nothing that the scientific man wants more than the technical details. Every little fact is desired in order that he may have an adequate conception of the things that are to be expected of the machine or whatever is being discussed. There is more of a spirit of service among the trade journal reporters than among those on the dailies. Trade journals want 'different stuff' than the dailies," pointed out Mr. Brown.

The trade journal must be edited from the field. It has been thought by

some persons that the trade publication could be handled from the office but that idea has long been proved a fallacy, believes the speaker. The real experiences must come from the field. Stories that are the product of the mind of the man behind the desk do not ring true. They lack originality and spirit of the field.

"If you have an idea, try to sell it," advised the speaker. "If it strikes the editor he will buy it. Fine writing is not desired by most publications. They want the story handled in a simple style that is forceful."

## KANSAS FARMER SHOULD SELL OFF POOR EWES

Only Animals That Are Good Producers Should Be Retained in Flock, Says A. M. Paterson

Now is the time to dispose of the unprofitable ewes on Kansas farms, asserts A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Ewes that fail to get in lamb, old ewes, those that are poor producers, and ewes with spoiled udders, should not be retained. It is well to mark the ewes that are good producers. Many times the best producers are very thin, and if the shepherd is not careful, he will cull these animals, whose thinness is due entirely to their good milking qualities.

Ordinarily ewes should not be bred until they are past 1 year old, believes Professor Paterson. They may be bred when a year old if large and growthy. If possible, the young ewes should be bred to an old and tried ram, that has proved himself a sure breeder and a good producer. If the ewes then fail to produce good lambs, they should be discarded.

The time to breed ewes depends upon local conditions. If good buildings are provided, with plenty of feed, the ewes should be bred early so the lambs may be sold in July before the western lambs come on the market. Where no buildings are available, the ewes should not have lambs until the weather has warmed up in the spring. In case the feed is scarce, the ewes should not bear lambs until it is late enough for them to take advantage of the grass.

A ram that is 1 year old can breed 50 ewes. The ram should be kept away from the ewes in the day time, and fed a little grain with plenty of good hay and grass. If more than one ram is used the flock should be divided and one ram put with each group of ewes.

If the ewes are in good condition in breeding season they will need nothing but grass as feed, but if they are thin they should have a little grain in order to build up their systems.

## LEAVES OR STRAW WILL PROTECT OUTDOOR PLANT

Covering Is to Be Applied After Ground Is Frozen—Is Essential to Flowering Next Year

Protection against winterkilling must be given to outdoor plants and shrubs if many flowers are to be expected next spring, points out M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

For protecting hardy plants, such as roses, tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses, a covering of leaves, straw, or stable manure that contains from 50 to 60 per cent of straw is effective. This covering should be applied after the ground has become frozen. Cover the ground to a depth of from four to six inches. The leaves and straw may be kept in place by means of boards or pine boughs.

This protection usually is allowed to remain on the plants until March in this climate. The time of its removal can be determined by an examination of the plants underneath the mulch. In the case of bulbs, if the tops are turning yellow, the mulch should be removed as soon as possible. Where weather is changeable it is well to pile it up near the beds so that it may be replaced in case of cold nights.

## WHERE TO KEEP HOGS

### EACH TYPE OF HOUSE POSSESSES CERTAIN ADVANTAGES

Ray Gatewood Discusses Colony and Individual Plans—Cost, Warmth, Ventilation, Dryness, and Other Factors Must Be Considered in Both

The kind of hog house that should be used depends largely on the conditions under which the farmer is producing pork. Each of the two types of houses in general use—the colony house and the individual house—has its advantages and disadvantages, points out Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"In the case of the colony house, where a great many sows may be kept together in separate pens," said Mr. Gatewood, "the work is all concentrated at one point, and there is not much walking to do in taking care of the hogs."

**SEPARATE PASTURE NOT AVAILABLE**  
"The hogs in this type of house may all be fed inside, which is not the case with the individual house."

"The colony house, however, has the disadvantage of not having separate pasture available for each sow and her litter. There is always more noise around a house of this kind at farrowing time than at the individual house. It is also more difficult to keep the lots around a colony house clean and sanitary."

#### HOUSES MAY BE MOVED

"With the individual house each sow may be put off in her separate pen, where nothing can bother her at farrowing time. This is especially valuable when the sow is nervous and excitable. These houses may be moved from place to place where they are needed, or when their surroundings become muddy and insanitary."

"There are several factors which should be considered in the construction of either of these types of houses—cost, warmth, ventilation, freedom from draft, sunshine, and dryness."

## EXHIBIT 101 KINDS OF FARM PRODUCTS AT FAIR

Pupils of 67 School Districts Make Rice County Event Big Success—Promoted by Superintendent

Exhibits representing the activities of the children both in the schools and in their homes, were placed by 67 school districts at the third annual Rice county school fair held at Lyons.

Agricultural products grown and collected by the pupils, samples of cooking, and sewing were much in evidence, and some exhibits of the usual school work, such as penmanship, arithmetic, and drawing, were entered. One hundred one kinds of agricultural products were shown, 31 of these being from gardens and 25 from orchards. Almost every school used corn, milo, feterita, and kafir for the prominent part of its exhibit and specimens of these crops were of excellent quality. The exhibits were placed in the city hall and the building was crowded each day.

Three thousand school children and their teachers marched in the parade which was one of the features of the fair. Much good natured rivalry existed among the schools, and the liberal prizes offered for the best school display and largest attendance from the district in proportion to the distance of the school from Lyons, were hotly contested for, as were the premiums offered for the best displays of agricultural and home economics products. One-teacher schools competed against one-teacher schools only. Consolidated schools with two or more teachers competed in another class.

The success of this school fair was due in a large measure to the constructive work of Miss Bertha McCabe, county superintendent of schools and county leader of boys' and girls' clubs. Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the agricultural college, addressed one of the audiences on "Patriotism and Food Conservation."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, October 24, 1917

Number 6

## ENROL TO SAVE FOOD

### PATRIOTIC AMERICANS WILL JOIN FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Registration of More Than 300,000 Families Is Goal Set for Kansas—Individuals Will Sign Also—Churches and Schools Co-operate

Sometime in the coming week, every man, woman, and child in the United States will be asked to enrol himself as a volunteer member of the United States food administration. Next week—October 28 to November 4—has been chosen as the week during which patriotic Americans will pledge themselves to simple methods of food conservation as one of the important means for winning the war as quickly as possible.

#### FOOD PLEDGE IS SIMPLE

The enrolment will consist in signing a pledge directed to the United States food administration and reading as follows: "I pledge myself to use the practical means within my power to aid the food administration in its efforts to conserve the food supplies of the country, and, as evidence of my support, I wish to be enrolled with yourselves as a volunteer member of the food administration." There are no fees or dues.

The goal set for Kansas as a whole is the registration of 317,557 families. Indications are that the actual enrolment of families will run much higher. Thousands of individuals not heads of families will enrol also.

#### HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

A house to house canvass by volunteer workers will be undertaken, but it is expected that many signatures will be secured in the churches and the schools. Blanks are being sent to every clergyman and every school teacher in Kansas, who will be asked to present the subject on Sunday and Monday of the campaign week.

These signed blanks are to be placed immediately in the hands of the local leader, if there is one, who will check them over to avoid duplication of effort and will then send them to the food administration office at Manhattan. If a local leader is not at work, the signed blanks should be sent direct to the food administration office.

### FALL IS TIME TO KILL OFF INJURIOUS POCKET GOPHER

#### Animals Are Storing Food for Winter and May Be Trapped or Poisoned

The pocket gopher, the most destructive single enemy of alfalfa, destroying a tenth of the whole crop every year, should be exterminated before winter, advises Dr. R. K. Nabours, professor of zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Gophers are now active in storing food for winter, and there is no better time for poisoning and trapping them. The Kansas State Agricultural college manufactures a poison, the use of which appears to be the best means so far found for the destruction of gophers.

### WARTIME SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT ARE NOT CHEAP

#### Milk, Eggs, and Cheese and Occasionally Legumes Are Used

Milk, eggs, and cheese, and occasionally nuts and legumes, such as peas and beans, may be used as wartime substitutes for meat, according to Miss Josephine Perry, assistant in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"There is no cheap substitute for meat," said Miss Perry. "Milk furnishes all food materials needed. A family of six should use about three quarts of milk a day. Dairy products are expensive but the return is greater than for a similar amount invested in

meat, and they contain the protein best used by the body. A dish made from skim milk and cheese would make a good meat substitute and at a lower cost.

"Nuts are a fairly good substitute for meat, but are not as easily digested. The legumes are often offered as substitutes, but their protein is not capable of being as completely used as that of meat. These dishes should be served occasionally for the sake of furnishing variety in the diet. Children require plenty of milk and eggs—legumes are not an adequate substitute."

## SEED CORN SHOULD BE DRIED BEFORE STORING

### Germination Is Likely to Be Low if This Is Not Done—Professor Salmon Gives Timely Advice

The main essential in keeping seed corn is to see that it is thoroughly dried and kept dry during the winter, points out S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Since this year's crop matured late and contained a good deal of water, germination may be low unless the corn is dried out before the cold weather," said Professor Salmon. "The seed corn supply is likely to be short as not much seed was carried over from last year, and this year much of it did not mature soon enough to make good seed.

"As soon as the seed corn is picked it should be hung up in a well ventilated place, where it will be protected from the rain and snow. It need not be kept in a warm place, provided it is thoroughly dried. It should not be kept in a cellar, horse or cattle barn, or in bins containing grain. All these places are likely to collect moisture and injure the seed before spring.

"There are many simple ways for hanging seed corn. One of the simplest is the string method by which from 15 to 20 ears are strung together. Another is the seed corn tree consisting of a standard with nails driven into it at intervals, and upon which the ears are thrust. If one hasn't the time and does not care to go to this trouble, old jute sacks may be used. Half a bushel of corn may be placed in a sack as it is rather heavy to handle and the corn would not dry out thoroughly."

## DOCTOR MACKLIN WILL STUDY SOIL OF MEXICO

### College Man Is Chosen on Commission to Attack Problems of Neighbor Country

Dr. Theodore Macklin, assistant professor of agricultural economics in the Kansas State Agricultural college, has accepted an offer to become soil specialist of a commission which is to study Mexico's problems. The commission is under the supervision of Dr. Richard T. Ely, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin.

The salary is \$3,000 and expenses. Chester Lloyd Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, will be another member of this commission.

Doctor Macklin has been granted a year's leave of absence by the college and will report at Washington immediately as the work is to begin at once.

O. W. Hunter, associate professor of bacteriology in the Kansas State Agricultural college, is author of a scholarly article on "Microorganisms and Heat Production in Silage Fermentation" in the Journal of Agricultural Research. The article is illustrated with a number of graphs.

## SEED WILL BE SCARCE

### KAFIR, MILO, FETERITA, AND CANE SHOULD BE SAVED NOW

Grain That Matured Will Be Needed to Insure an Average Crop of Sorghums Next Year, Says C. C. Cunningham

Kansas farmers are advised to obtain their supply of sorghum seed—kafir, milo, feterita, and cane—now in view of the fact that good seed will be scarce next season.

These crops, because of the late, cool spring and the midsummer drouth which retarded growth, matured only in a few localities. In many scattered fields throughout the state, however, ripe grain was produced in fertile or well watered areas where growing conditions were more favorable than for the field as a whole.

#### GRAIN SHOULD BE HELD

All of the grain that matured should be held for seed purposes if possible in order to insure the planting of a normal acreage of sorghums in 1918, believes C. C. Cunningham, assistant professor of cooperative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Farmers who secured well matured crops of reasonably pure kafir, milo, feterita, and cane should make a special effort to save the grain for seed," said Professor Cunningham. "They should have no difficulty in disposing of it for more than market prices. They will not only obtain a profit for themselves but may render their community a service in supplying a much needed product.

#### SELECT RIPEST HEADS

"Much of the kafir and other grain sorghums suitable for seed will likely be utilized for feed during the winter. It would be well for those who have no seed to make arrangements with some neighbor who has seed to select heads from the field, shock, or stack before threshing time. Where the seed is selected in this way the ripest heads can be obtained, thus insuring a better quality of seed than could otherwise be obtained. This is important this season since most sorghum crops contain a considerable per cent of immature heads.

"The heads should not be threshed until planting time, since the seed will keep in much better condition when in the head. A convenient way to store sorghum heads is to sack them in loosely woven gunny sacks after they become thoroughly dry and suspend the sacks from the roof in the barn, granary, or corn crib with wire where they will be out of reach of mice and other rodents."

## BORDEAUX MIXTURE IS MUCH USED IN DONIPHAN COUNTY

### Orchard Demonstrations by William R. Curry Produce Good Results

The demonstrations in orchard management conducted by William R. Curry, county agent for the Doniphan county farm bureau, have brought good results. Much interest has been aroused by the use in these orchards of Bordeaux mixture as a fungicide.

Bordeaux has controlled scab and blotch in all of the demonstration orchards without burning a single apple. The quality of the fruit produced may be judged from the prices paid. Apples of one orchard of 175 Jonathan and black twig trees sold for \$1,000 on the trees. Fruit of another orchard of 1,000 trees sold for \$3,950.

## CARING FOR LIVE STOCK IS MEANS OF UTILIZING LABOR

### It Is Important that Farm Work Be Done Systematically

The importance of utilizing farm labor in winter is emphasized by W.

E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The best use of farm labor during the winter is in caring for live stock, because it returns direct profits," said Professor Grimes. "Caring for crops alone will not keep a man busy. During periods of open weather, plowing or other field work can be done. Such jobs can be done as repairing fences, cleaning fence rows—thus making available every acre for crop production—keeping the manure hauled out as far as possible when the fields are frozen, and cutting the summer supply of wood.

"It is especially important that farm labor be kept busy this winter in preparation for the summer crops due to the shortage in labor that will exist the next summer."

## KANSAS DISPLAY WINS PRIZES AT EXPOSITION

### Products of State Arranged by B. S. Wilson of College Attract Attention at Peoria Fair

Kansas state exhibits under the supervision of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college won many premiums at the International Soil Products exposition held in connection with the National Implement and Vehicle show and the Peoria fair at Peoria, Ill.

The Kansas exhibit was arranged and displayed by B. S. Wilson, assistant in cooperative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The exposition was open to the world, the United States and Canada being the chief participants. Six states were represented—Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, Texas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Premiums were offered for the best collective exhibit by nation, state, or province. The Kansas exhibit won second place, a silver trophy cup valued at \$200 and \$200 in cash. The exhibit also won first place for the best display of cereals in the exposition, the premium being a silver trophy cup valued at \$100, and won third place for the best display of fruit.

A part of the exhibit which caused much comment, and which has never been equaled in any other exposition of this sort, was the display put on by the Leavenworth county Mother-Daughter Canning club. This display consisted of 18 dozen jars of canned fruit in which every style of can was used.

Another feature of the exhibit which attracted attention was the map of Kansas made by Mr. Wilson. The unique feature of this map was the fact that the produce of the state was represented by actual products inserted in the localities from which they come.

## CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN SELECTING SEED CORN

### Good Seed Will Produce More and Better Grain

The desirability of saving good seed corn is often underestimated, while the labor of picking it is generally overestimated, asserts S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Good seed corn will produce more bushels per acre and has the advantage of being well adapted to the particular climate in which it is grown," said Professor Salmon.

"The corn should be picked early and preferably in the field. It should be allowed to dry out and hung in some dry place such as machine shed, or hay loft.

"The corn did not mature in the summer as a result of the late growing season. As a result special care will have to be taken until the corn is dried out."

## BOYS, GIRLS, AND BEES

### LYON COUNTY YOUNG PEOPLE ORGANIZE NOVEL CLUB

Youthful Aspirants Win Prizes in Competition with Professionals from All Over Kansas—Organization Small but Active

Lyon county has the first boys' and girls' bee club organized in the state. The club is known as the Lyon County Boys' and Girls' Bee club and is composed of eight boys and girls living in the county. The work is being pushed by Otis E. Hall, leader in boys' and girls' club work, division of extension, George A. Dean, professor of entomology, and Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Two second prizes, one on white comb honey and the other on strained honey at the Topeka free fair and an award of merit for an exhibit placed at the state fair at Hutchinson this fall, are the results of the work done this year by the club.

#### WOULD MAKE BETTER BEEKEEPERS

The idea of the club is not to increase the number of beekeepers in the county but to make better beekeepers of those already possessing bees. Instead of having one or two neglected and almost forgotten boxes hidden away under some tree, it was planned to give these bees better quarters, proper care, and make them pay for themselves.

Modern equipment was the first thing to be secured by the club. When it came to purchasing equipment it was found that this could be divided into two classes, one to include large articles in common, and the other, individual articles which each member of the club could purchase. All members were urged to subscribe to a bee journal and if possible to buy a textbook.

To determine the progress made during the season a valuation of the hives was taken before and after the honey season. The standing of each club member is determined by adding the total receipts from the honey to the value of the colonies, minus the total expense.

The club was organized last winter. It opened in the spring with 12 members. Four of these were obliged to drop out but the remaining eight were enthusiastic workers throughout the season.

## WILLARD WATTLES WILL READ POEMS AND SPEAK

### Author and Teacher to Give Two Addresses at College Monday—Is Member of University Faculty

Willard Wattles, poet and teacher, will be the speaker at student assembly next Monday morning and before the students in industrial journalism Monday afternoon.

At the assembly Mr. Wattles will discuss poetry in the middle west, reading some of his own poems and those of others who have aided in the realization of the beauty and dignity of this region. Before the journalism students he will take up the status of democracy in the east and the west and the responsibility of the newspaper man to preserve it.

Professor Wattles, who is a member of the department of English in the University of Kansas, is well known for his poems and other writings. His work has appeared in the Independent, Current Opinion, the Smart Set, Poetry, the Midland, the American, the Outlook, and other magazines. He is the editor of a volume of Kansas verse, "Sunflowers," which is now in its third edition.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

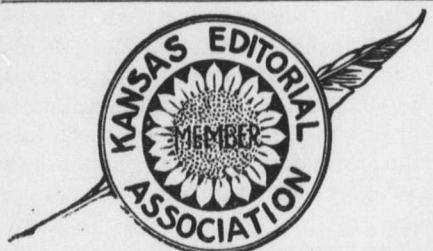
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WATERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917

## ECONOMICAL DISTRIBUTION

One of the most serious marketing problems in the United States is found in the unnecessary transportation of products over great distances. For example, in southern Kansas, one of the heaviest broom corn districts in the United States, brooms manufactured in Ohio and other distant states are in common use. The broom corn is shipped to Ohio or some other place and made into brooms, which are shipped back to the broom corn districts for sale. This situation is found in industry after industry. It is one of the causes of high prices.

The transportation division of the United States food administration, in its plans for so organizing transportation as to facilitate the task of the government in winning the war, is endeavoring to put into effect the practice of supplying the consumer of articles from the nearest source of production. It is enlisting the cooperation of manufacturers, distributors, and others to this end.

While the food administration cannot establish industries, the effect of its efforts will doubtless be the establishment and maintenance of industries in the most economical places, from the standpoint of distribution. This effect will continue even after the war is over. When people have got used to economical methods of doing business, they will never be willing to go back to the old, wasteful customs.

## THEY SAY OF DOCTOR WATERS—

Kansas may not be overly pleased in having the Kansas City Star take Dr. H. J. Waters, but the Star must be complimented on its good judgment. It picked our prize college president.—Chanute Tribune.

Dr. H. J. Waters, who has for eight years been the efficient president of the Kansas Agricultural college, making that institution the best of its kind in the west, has resigned to accept a position as editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. His place at the college will not be easily filled but his worth to the state generally will probably be increased by the work he will be able to do through the paper.—Oswego Independent.

Dr. Henry J. Waters, who has been president of the Kansas State Agricultural college for the past eight years, has resigned to become the managing editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star. President Waters is one of the leading educators of the country and probably the foremost along agricultural lines. He is a man widely known and has taken a very prominent part in state and national affairs, and especially so since the war began.—Centralia Journal.

Pres. H. J. Waters has resigned as head of the State Agricultural college

and will become editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star. President Waters is one of the big men of the state and nation and the college has grown and prospered under his administration. His place will be hard to fill for men of his caliber are scarce and hard to find. In the meantime a former Wabaunsee county man is at the head of the big school, Dr. J. T. Willard, who grew up at Wabaunsee.—Alma Enterprise.

Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, for eight years president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has resigned to become managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. It is understood that his new position will pay a much larger salary than he now receives and will give him opportunity for intensive study of agricultural problems in the middle west. He climbs up another step in honor and usefulness. A weekly paper is always close to the home friends.—Pratt Union.

Doctor Waters' acceptance of the post of managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star and his resignation as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is a great loss to Kansas and the college, notwithstanding he expects to keep in touch with Kansas and its people as an editor. Doctor Waters' place is in the cabinet as secretary of agriculture. No man in America has better qualifications for that post and some day it may come to him, as it should have done five years ago.—Capper's Weekly.

Having taken over Colonel Roosevelt as an editorial writer for the Daily Kansas City Star, the weekly edition of that paper has now made a bold stroke in drafting Pres. Henry J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural college as its editor. The Star knows big men when it sees them and does not hesitate to reach out and get them. Already great newspapers, the Daily and Weekly Star have gained much in importance and influence by securing the editorial services of such men of world wide note.—Miami County Republican.

Dr. H. J. Waters has resigned the presidency of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan and will assume the duties of editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star. There is no one in the west more capable than he to edit a great weekly paper like the Star. Doctor Waters was born in Missouri, was raised in the west, and knows the field, and will make the Weekly Star a paper that will be even more than before a representative of the west, and a paper that no farmer can afford to be without.—Wellsville Globe.

The Kansas City Star has added two of the biggest men in America to its staff—Theodore Roosevelt and Henry J. Waters. In leaving the presidency of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and taking charge of the Kansas City Weekly Star, Mr. Waters believes he is taking up a bigger job, and enlarging his scope of usefulness. We look for him to be in the President's cabinet some day, or possibly in the chair himself. The Star has set out to be the greatest newspaper in America. It is already one in that class.—Mulvane News.

Henry J. Waters has left the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan and taken up the editorship of the Weekly Kansas City Star. We are just a little mite jealous of the Kansas City Star. Every time some newspaper man in Kansas indicates that he is pretty bright and has an unusual amount of ability the Star comes out and claims him as its own. In reality, Kansas probably won't suffer much because every farmer in Kansas will now subscribe for the Weekly Kansas City Star, and get Mr. Waters' dope first hand. All of which would indicate that the Star management is foolish like a fox.—Oakley Graphic.

It was with a feeling of intense regret that the editor of this paper

learned Pres. H. J. Waters would resign as president of the college here. The loss of his magnetic personality cannot but be a tremendous loss to the college and to the community.

President Waters has been the making of the college here, as the college has been the making of him. He has grown and developed along with the college, until now he is one of the two or three best known and respected men of Kansas.

The Weekly Star is very fortunate to secure Doctor Waters. The question of the salary paid him, large as it is, is immaterial. He is a tremendous asset to any institution to which

Higher education in Kansas has sustained a great loss in the resignation of President Henry J. Waters of the agricultural college. He becomes managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, and leaves the college as soon as the board of administration can arrange for his successor.

President Waters is a national leader in agriculture and education, and feels that his new work will give him a wider field in which to serve

The Kansas Agricultural college is now the greatest college of agriculture in our country, and the work and vision and devotion of its president

## The World's Food Shortage

Herbert Hoover

OUR allies are dependent upon us for food and for quantities larger than we have ever before exported. They are the first line of our defense, and our money, or ships, or life blood, and, not least, our food supply, must be of a common stock. If we cannot maintain our allies in their necessities, we cannot expect them to remain constant in war. If their food fails, we shall be left alone in the fight, and the western line will move to the Atlantic seaboard. It is thus a matter of our own safety and self interest. It is more than this—it is a matter of humanity that we give of our abundance that we relieve suffering.

It is not difficult to demonstrate their needs, the volume of our obligation, and the necessity of great effort on our part. In normal pre-war times, England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Belgium were to a large degree dependent upon imports for their food supplies. They yearly imported over 750,000,000 bushels of grain together with vast quantities of animal and fat products. Belligerent lines have cut off their supplies from Russia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, and the demands of Germany on surrounding neutrals have reduced the supplies from those quarters. Of more importance, however, is that the submarine destruction of shipping has necessitated that the farthest distant markets should be wholly or partially abandoned. The great markets of Australia and the Indies are now only partially accessible, and gradually the more remote markets will be more and more restricted until a year from now when our own new ships will be in numbers to help. The last harvest in the Argentine was a failure, and until the next harvest, even that contribution to their supplies is cut off. Beyond this again, much food is lost at sea—perhaps 10 per cent of the actual shipments are sunk en route.

Therefore, the load of even normal imports is thrown upon North America—the nearest and safest route.

Of no less concern than the dislocation of markets and the losses at sea is the decrease in production among the allies. If 40,000,000 men are taken out of productive labor and put into war and war work, there can only be one result, and that is diminution in production of food. Further contributing causes to this diminution are the lessening in the amount of fertilizer which is available, through shortage of shipping and losses at sea, and the consequent reduction in the productivity of the soil itself. This year the decrease in production stands out in more vivid silhouette than ever before.

he attaches himself.—Manhattan Mercury.

The announcement that President Waters has resigned from the college to take up work as editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star brings us to a summing up of his work here and the summing up brings the conclusion "It is good."

From time to time in the past we have expressed the same sentiment and so if the work day by day has been good, it is not surprising that the judgment on the whole should be favorable. Coming here under conditions that were not ideal, with a faculty much divided and running wild, by sheer force of personality, Doctor Waters soon had the whole machine synchronized and harmonized and running under full pressure. He won the friends of the institution by his work for it, and they readily caught step with the larger plans that he developed.

In the new field that he has taken you may look for great development also, but it will but lead to other and greater work.

President Waters leaves with the best wishes of all and the expectation that his name is going to be written still higher in the country in which he is already a national figure.—Manhattan Tribune.

has given it this "place in the sun."

This great school will always be President Waters' monument in the hearts of the people of Kansas.

It is a living force for light and service, to the oldest of arts, the art of agriculture.

When Paul wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews, he said, "But now they desire a better country." This desire has been born in the hearts of all students who have been educated in this school. The scientific training in agriculture which enables them to make their dream of a "better country" come true has been given them at the Kansas Agricultural college.

Doctor Waters will make a great agricultural paper of the Weekly Star. The middle west is a field wide open for such a paper, because most of the men who make the rural papers are desk farmers and not men scientifically trained in the profession of agriculture.

The great middle west needs the sort of farm paper which a man with a profound knowledge of agriculture can make. So Kansas may feel that Doctor Waters has not gone far away, but is in a place where he may teach the best use of the land, and how to make happy, prosperous homes in this garden of the west.—Kinsley Graphic.

## WOOD SONG

Sara Teasdale

I heard a wood-thrush in the dusk  
Twirl three notes and make a star—  
My heart that walked with bitterness  
Came back from very far.

Three shining notes were all he had,  
And yet they made a starry call—  
I caught life back against my breast  
And kissed it—scars and all.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of October 22, 1892

W. K. Blachly, first-year in 1891-'92, is teaching at Charity, Clay county.

Professor Willard is elected first vice-president of the Academy of Science.

W. W. Ingels, student in 1889-'90, now on the home farm at Good Intent, was a caller Tuesday.

The Rev. R. M. Tunnell, president of Fairmount institute, Wichita, led chapel exercises on Monday.

Miss Lucy Ellis, third-year in 1890-'91, teaches the home school at Havensville, but expects to return to college next year.

Miss Marie Senn, '90, is called to teach in the Enterprise schools but declines that she may complete her post-graduate studies.

W. H. Edelblute, '92, writes from Olympia, Wash., where he is instructor in one of the public schools a few miles out of the city.

The Webster society will hold a special session on the evening of November 19, to which a limited number of guests will be invited.

A. Screechfield, second year in 1891-'92, writes from Minneapolis of work in a country school, but is spending spare moments in study.

Mrs. Alice (Peckham) Cordry, '82, has offered to the Ladies' Columbian club of Riley county two oil paintings of scenes in this county.

George F. Coan of Salina has made arrangements to take a large photograph of the whole body of students on Tuesday morning next.

First and second year football teams celebrated Columbus day in a hard fought contest with a result of 8 to 0 in favor of the second-year boys.

Dr. S. W. Williston, '72, professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Kansas, with his wife, attended the social last evening.

H. V. Rudy, '90, writes from Fresno, Cal., that the growing of raisins and fruit still occupies his attention, and that prices are higher than usual.

Miss Minnie Reed, '86, presented a paper on "Condensed Vegetation in Western Kansas" at the recent meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science at Atchison.

D. G. Fairchild, '88, returns to Washington this week, after his summer's work at the state station, Geneva, N. Y. He reports a successful season in treatment of nursery stock for blights and other plant diseases.

H. Darnell and J. L. McDowell, '92; Miss Lillian St. John, D. C. McDowell, G. V. Johnson, and P. C. Milner, '91; John Davis, '90; A. B. Kimball, '89; and W. E. Whaley, '86, participated in the social Friday evening.

W. E. Thackrey, second-year in 1888-'89, teacher in the Indian school at Sac and Fox Agency, I. T., is taking a few weeks' rest in the effort to rid his system of malaria. He will spend his enforced vacation at home in Manhattan.

Foreman Shelton of the farm department is just home from the east, to which he returns in April with his family, having accepted the superintendency of the fine stock and dairy farm of Francis Shaw, a millionaire of Boston. The farm comprises 700 acres, and is situated near Wayland, Mass., 17 miles from Boston. Mr. Shaw owns the largest herd of Guernseys in the country, and all of them are imported animals.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Karl Knaus, '14, has been visiting in Manhattan.

Earl Ramsey, '16, visited friends in Manhattan recently.

Miss Emma Evans, '15, is teaching at Bonner's Ferry, Ida.

M. L. Gould, '15, who is farming near Jamestown, was a recent visitor at the college.

Miss Ellen Nelson, '11, is emergency demonstration agent with headquarters at Liberal.

W. F. Laubmann, '14, has returned from the Philippine islands and is now living at Santa Rosa, N. M.

L. B. Mann, '15, is in the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Harry Gilstrap, '91, is a captain in the Oklahoma National guards stationed at Camp Bliss, Fort Worth, Tex.

Miss Vera Whitmore, '17, who is teaching in Pawnee Rock, is temporarily absent from school on account of illness.

Miss Marion Keys, '17, who teaches domestic science and art in the high school at Grainfield, spent the week end in Manhattan.

Mrs. Mable (Broberg) Townley, '12, of Lyons visited last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Broberg on West Humboldt street.

A. L. Ford, '15, extension entomologist, has been transferred to research work with the federal bureau of entomology. He will be located at Wellington.

Miss Lillian Lathrop, '16, spent the week end visiting in Manhattan. She is teaching domestic science, domestic art, and general science in the Downs high school.

James L. Jacobson, '15, is teaching agriculture, physics, and botany in the Eldorado high school. In the summer he was in charge of the high school experimental farm.

Miss Nettie Hendrickson, '16, writes that she is to have charge of the food conservation booth in connection with farmers' week at Argonia October 28 to November 3, inclusive.

C. A. Hooker, '15, is in the district office of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing company at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Hooker has been with the Westinghouse company since graduation.

W. E. Tomson, '12, instructor in dairy husbandry, has resigned his position here to take up dairy extension work for the government at the University of Montana. His work will begin November 1.

Miss June Milner, '14, has resigned her position as cafeteria director of the Young Women's Christian association at Beaumont, Tex., in order to take charge of the cafeteria in one of the Hostess houses in one of the cantonments.

The Rev. A. D. Rice, '92, of Yukon, Okla., spent the first part of the week with his mother, Mrs. M. E. Rice, who is ill at her home in Manhattan. He returned on Thursday to attend a conference which was in session at Rena, Okla.

Cecil L. McFadden, '17, has received an appointment as assistant district agricultural agent of westcentral Kansas. Mr. McFadden will receive a salary of \$1,320 a year. He will act as assistant to P. E. Crabtree, district agricultural agent of that district. The district comprises Rush, Ness, Scott, Lane, Wichita, and Greeley counties. Mr. McFadden's headquarters are at Scott City.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. C. M. Scott, '12, and Mrs. Ruth (Brown) Scott, '15, Tulsa, Okla., on October 13, a daughter, Ann Margaret.

### FOR COLLEGE DINNER

November 3 is the last date on which places can be reserved for the Kansas

State Agricultural college dinner at Topeka Friday noon, November 9. The price of plates will be \$1 each, and reservations are to be made through Prof. H. L. Kent, Kansas State Agricultural college. It is hoped to have an exceptionally large attendance of faculty members, alumni, and friends of the institution at the dinner.

### ORR IS PROMOTED

Major Henry D. Orr, '99, surgeon of the 122nd Field artillery, U. S. A., has been made director of field ambulance companies in the Thirty-third division. In announcing Major Orr's new appointment the Houston (Tex.) Daily Post says:

Major Orr came up from the ranks. After graduation from the Kansas Agricultural college he enlisted, June 1, 1902, as a private in the hospital corps of the old First Illinois cavalry, which has been converted successively into the Second Illinois Field artillery and the One Hundred and Twenty-second field artillery, United States National Guard.

In 1903 he was made hospital steward. In 1907 he was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the regiment, in 1908 he was advanced to captain and assistant surgeon, and on October 23, 1912, he was made major and surgeon of the First cavalry. He served as chief medical officer of the regiment at Brownsville last year during the border vigil. The honor conferred on him Wednesday takes him out of the regiment with which he has been identified continuously for 15 years. Doctor Orr is one of Chicago's best known surgeons.

### WINDOW BOXES MAKE HOME MORE CHEERFUL

Both Indoor and Outdoor Boxes May Be Used to Advantage, Points Out M. F. Ahearn

Window boxes made up of flowering plants, give an added touch of brightness and pleasure to the home life and may be started at a small outlay, according to M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Both indoor and outdoor boxes may be used to good advantage," said Professor Ahearn, "and the most satisfactory outdoor window box may be had by using evergreens such as red cedar, arbor vitae, and white and blue spruce.

"These plants should be from six to 18 inches in height and may be arranged effectively by keeping the taller ones in the center and back, and the smaller ones in the foreground. Such a box, after being well started, will require little attention and need not be protected from wintry weather.

"For the indoor window boxes, Boston fern, German ivy, variegated periwinkle, red geraniums, nasturtiums, snapdragon, and vinca alba may be used with good effect. All the flowers should be removed from the plants as soon as they begin to fade. In order to obtain the best results the box plants should be given an application of fertilizer once or twice a month. An east or south exposure will be found best for most window plants."

### KAFIR IS GOOD FOR SILAGE EVEN AFTER BEING FROSTED

But It Should Be Cut Immediately, Says Professor of Dairy Husbandry

The value of kafir for silage is lowered but little by frost, provided it is cut immediately after being frosted, according to O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Kafir that is immature should be frosted before cutting because otherwise the silage made from it will sour," said Professor Reed. "Kafir that has been frosted should be cut immediately to prevent the leaves from becoming dry and brittle and breaking off. Frosted kafir cut into silage immediately after the frost need not have water added to it, but if it is allowed to become dry, water must be added to make the silage pack solidly enough to prevent spoiling."

## WAR AND HORSE DEMAND

### ONE OUT OF 40 ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM COUNTRY

Effect on Market Not So Great as Some Persons Have Thought, Points Out Doctor McCampbell—Don't Rely on Temporary Condition

That the effect of the war on the demand for horses has been important but not so far reaching as many persons have been led to believe, is the opinion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Since the beginning of the war approximately 1,000,000 horses have been exported from the United States," said Doctor McCampbell. "This is a large number when considered in the aggregate but when compared with the total horse population it has not been particularly large—2½ per cent of the whole or one out of every 40 horses.

### NOT IN WAR DEMAND

"There has been practically no war demand for the heavy draft horse weighing from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds, yet this class of horses is selling higher today than ever before. The demand for the war horse is an unstable one and this kind of a horse is not a profitable one for the farmer to raise so long as the country remains overstocked with this type of horse, and so long as the heavy draft horse continues to be the most efficient and profitable farm horse.

"The United States government has not made heavy purchases to date and the latest information from the quartermaster general's office states that only horses from 6 to 10 years old weighing from 950 to 1,350 pounds are being purchased.

### LIGHT HORSES ARE BOUGHT

"The British demand a neater, smoother, better made, better gaited, and sounder horse than the French and have been willing to pay more for their horses. Most of the horses taken have weighed less than 1,400 pounds—a type for which there is very little commercial demand. Marketmen express the opinion that this class of horses would be selling for \$50 per head less were it not for the war demand."

In general the kind of horses that are being taken for war purposes are as follows:

### WHAT THE FRENCH WANT

French cavalry—mare or gelding 5 to 9 years old, weighing from 900 to 1,150 pounds, and bringing at point of inspection \$90 to \$115.

French light artillery—mare or gelding 5 to 9 years old, weighing from 1,080 to 1,275 pounds, and bringing \$125.

French heavy artillery—mare or gelding, weighing from 1,280 to 1,500 pounds, and bringing \$140.

### AND NOW BRITISH DEMANDS

British cavalry—mare or gelding 5 to 10 years old, weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds, and bringing \$130 to \$150.

British light artillery—mare or gelding 5 to 10 years old, weighing from 1,250 to 1,450 pounds, and bringing \$140 to \$175.

British heavy artillery—mare or gelding 5 to 10 years old, weighing 1,500 pounds or more, and costing \$175 to \$200.

### ARTISTIC TOUCHES COUNT IN ARRANGEMENT OF TRAY

Cleanliness and Neatness Are Appreciated by Invalid

Cleanliness and neatness are important factors to be considered in arranging the tray of an invalid, points out Miss Loula Kennedy, instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The food should be so arranged that the patient will not have to put forth much effort to obtain it. The artistic touches count for much in arranging the tray. Daintiness arouses the eye and creates an interest in the food. The best dishes and linens obtainable are not too good for the patient.

The food should be fresh, and of the best quality. It is desirable to have as great a variety as possible. The cooking should be done with the ut-

most care. Hot foods should be served hot, and cold foods cold. Enough food should be given to satisfy the patient but the plate should not be overloaded, and it must be served regularly. Serving meals on time is as important as giving medicine on time.

## MUCH MACHINERY RUSTS BECAUSE BADLY HOUSED

Implements May Well Be Overhauled in Winter—How to Make Harness Last Longer

Fully as much machinery rusts and rots out through poor housing facilities as is worn out through hard use, in the opinion of W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Where it is at all possible the machinery should be housed through the winter months at least," commented Professor Grimes. "Where it is impossible to house all the machinery, the wooden parts should be removed and put in shelter. The working parts which are likely to rust if exposed to the weather, can be protected to some extent by a coat of axle grease or heavy oil.

"Care of harness is important. The life of a set of harness usually can be doubled by taking good care of it and oiling the leather parts once or twice a year.

"During the winter months the work is not rushing, and the farmer will find it to his advantage to overhaul all machinery and repair or replace all broken parts. The farmer who has a forge, anvil, and small set of tools will find it very convenient and profitable for this kind of work.

"During the harvest or the cropping season machinery often gets out of repair, and is put away in that condition. Unless the machinery is overhauled during the winter the parts will not be repaired, as a rule, until the machine is needed to care for the next crop. If it is necessary to stop and repair the machine at that time valuable time is lost, when a day in the field might mean the saving of several hundred dollars' worth of crops.

"This care of farm machinery is particularly important at present, as farm labor will be exceptionally scarce next season on account of war conditions and new machinery costs much more than it did a few years ago."

## TO BUY BIG TRACTOR IS TEMPTATION TO FARMER

Machine Developing Five to Eight Horsepower on Drawbar Is Sufficient for Quarter Section

That for the average quarter section farmer the great temptation in buying a tractor is to get one too large for his needs, is the opinion of W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The man who is farming on a small scale and who invests in a tractor too large for his needs," said Mr. Sanders, "finds that he is not getting the returns expected from so large an investment. He blames the tractor and complains that it is not a success.

"In a diversified farming district a tractor developing five to eight horsepower on the draw bar will do all the necessary work on a 160 acre farm. In the season of the year when work is heavy a small tractor run night and day, provided the soil is in favorable condition, will yield greater returns for the money invested than a larger machine run on a single shift. The farmer could operate the machine eight hours and the hired man another eight, thus utilizing all the daylight hours.

"If there is no hired man in this time of war it would not be at all amiss for the young woman of the household to learn to take her turn at the machine. In this way the work of plowing, reaping, or planting need not extend over many days.

"When there is more work than can be done by one small machine it is often advisable to own two small tractors rather than one large one. When the power is not all needed there is no expense to the upkeep of the second machine and the excess power is not being wasted."

## TO FIT BIRDS FOR SHOW

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN BY SUPERINTENDENT HARRIS

Feeding Has Much to Do with Condition of Poultry—Various Little Details Will Help Make Favorable Impression on Judges

As the poultry season approaches it is important that the birds should be in the best of condition if they are to make a favorable impression, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant.

Feeding has much to do with the condition of the birds, points out Mr. Harris. As the birds are expected to present an attractive appearance they should not be overfat. Special care should be taken that combs do not become frosted or any of the main tail or wing feathers broken.

### SHOULD WASH WHITE BIRDS

It is also important that the birds should be "coop broken;" that is, when the judge approaches they should be so tame that they will make a favorable impression. This is only possible where they are cooped and handled daily for at least two weeks prior to the show.

Two days before the show all white birds should be washed. This is a somewhat particular process and should be undertaken only by an experienced hand. It is better that the birds should not be washed at all than that the work should be poorly done. The beak, legs, and toes of all varieties may well be anointed with sweet oil. To be most effective the oil should be rubbed in thoroughly. No excess of oil should be allowed to remain on the surface to accumulate dust and dirt.

### RATIONS IN SHOW ROOM

When first entered and once or twice during the show the comb, wattles, and face may be anointed with a small amount of oil of sassafras. As much care should be given birds after they enter the show room as possible. They should be fed on some green food, such as cabbages or apples, and given an ample supply of fresh water. They should be given a ration composed largely of oats, bran, and cracked corn.

Care should be taken, in removing the birds from the show, that they do not catch cold from the sudden change. They should be kept isolated for a week to avoid possibility of introducing into the flock some disease acquired in the show room.

## COLLEGE TO TAKE PART IN TEACHERS' MEETING

Faculty Members Have Places on Program of Big Annual Gathering at Topeka November 8 and 9

The Kansas State Agricultural college will be well represented on the program of the fifty-fifth annual session of the Kansas State Teachers' association in Topeka November 8 and 9.

E. N. Wentworth, professor of animal breeding, now captain in the field artillery at Camp Funston, will speak at the biology round table Thursday afternoon. His subject is, "Biology as a Preparation for Animal Husbandry."

Miss Frances L. Brown, director of home economics in the division of extension, will talk on food emergency work at the household arts round table Thursday afternoon.

Charles L. Quear, assistant in the office of the president, and Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, will address the agricultural round table Friday afternoon. Mr. Quear will talk on laboratory and field work that should be required in one course in high school agriculture. Professor Dickens will talk on fruit projects, garden projects, and observation work that might be done by agricultural classes.

The annual banquet for alumni and friends of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be held Friday noon in the First Baptist church. Plates will be \$1. Reservations may be obtained from Prof. H. L. Kent, principal of the school of agriculture.



## HOW TO STORE TRUCK

### CONSERVATION OF GARDEN STUFF AS IMPORTANT AS PRODUCTION

Storage Retards Natural Process of Ripening and Checks Decomposition—  
F. S. Merrill of College Gives Methods Which May Be Used

The conservation of garden products is as important as their production. Storage is the cheapest and most practical method of conserving many vegetables, points out F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Storage retards the natural process of ripening and checks decomposition. Only sound vegetables should be stored, since diseased or decaying vegetables will infect others in contact with them.

The ideal storage temperature for most vegetables is just above the freezing point. Sweet potatoes require a higher temperature, while parsnips and salsify are improved by freezing and are not injured by the lowest temperatures. The storage temperature for any vegetable should be as low as the particular vegetable will withstand, and it is essential that the temperature be maintained as nearly uniform as possible.

Thorough ventilation is necessary in any form of storage. Ventilation regulates the temperature of the air and frees it from organisms promoting decay. It also removes excess moisture caused by the respiring of vegetables and prevents sweating which results if moisture is retained.

#### USE INSULATING MATERIAL

The type of storage advisable to use will depend upon the length of time the vegetables are to be preserved. If storage over winter is desired, it will be necessary to surround the storage container with insulating material. Straw, chaff, or leaves may be used. Whatever material is used, it must be packed firmly when it is put in place. For temporary storage insulating materials may not be necessary.

The simplest method of storing vegetables is to place them in a pile or pit and cover them with some material to prevent freezing. A well drained location should be selected. If a pit is desired, it should be made from three to four feet wide, six inches deep, and as long as necessary. The sides and bottom should be lined with clean straw, which keeps the vegetables clean and reduces the earthy taste. The pile should be ridged to shed rain quickly, and the vegetables should not be piled too deeply.

Upright flues made of four inch boards should be used for ventilation. Their effectiveness will be increased if they are perforated with one inch holes throughout their length extending below the surface of the pit. The pile should be covered with a layer of clean straw and soil placed over this. For further protection against heavy rains, the vegetable piles may be covered with tarpaulin or a cover made of overlapping boards. Such vegetables as beets, carrots, potatoes, and turnips may be kept safely in this way until early in December.

#### PIT METHOD OF STORAGE

The pit method of storage is not adapted for preserving vegetables throughout the winter. When the outer layer of earth becomes frozen, it is difficult to remove and replace. For over-winter storage a more permanent container is necessary with an easily accessible opening.

If only a small quantity of vegetables are to be stored, a barrel with a capacity of three bushels may be used. As in all underground storages, a well drained site should be selected. A perforated ventilating flue should be placed in the center of the barrel and allowed to extend at least 1½ feet above the surface of the ground. A cover should be made to fit about the flue.

The barrel should be sunk so that the top is about one foot below the surface of the ground and a six inch space should be left about the barrel

for insulation. A 12 inch packing of clean straw should be made on the cover and covered with one or more bags partially filled with earth. Before freezing temperatures occur, it is advisable to remove the cover when the outside temperature is lower than that on the inside of the barrel. In this way the proper storage temperature can be obtained more quickly.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BIN

When a storage of larger capacity is required, a bin with several compartments may be constructed and placed under ground. This may be made easily from rough lumber or from a dry goods box. The bin shown is 32 by 40 by 25 inches, inside dimensions, and has a capacity of approximately 15 bushels.

Such a bin is large enough to accommodate the surplus from the average home garden. The compartments keep the different kinds of vegetables separate. The ventilator is made from four one by six inch boards, each having two rows of one inch holes. It should extend at least 2½ feet above the top of the ground, so as to furnish good air circulation, and it should be equipped with a damper to be closed when the outside temperature is unfavorable.

The box has two covers hinged at the ends. These should be notched so as to fit tightly about the ventilator. The covers may be left open cool nights to hasten the cooling of the contents. For protection against freezing, a space six to eight inches wide should be left about the bin and firmly packed with straw or leaves. A layer of straw overlaid with a layer of earth should be put on top of the bin, grading the sides of this covering to shed water. Further protection from rain may be had by the use of boards or tarpaulin as previously described for the barrel storage. A shallow trench around the edge of the bin will carry off the surface water.

#### FREEZING IMPROVES PARSNIPS

Any of these types of storage are adapted to preserving potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, or salsify. Parsnips and salsify, however, are improved in quality if exposed to freezing temperatures. For this reason they are frequently left in the ground over winter. Since it is difficult to remove them from the frozen earth, it is better to dig them before the ground freezes and store them as described.

Cabbages, if pulled, keep well in pits. The heads should be inverted and a covering of six to twelve inches of dirt applied. Sweet potatoes require a higher storage temperature. When harvested they should be exposed to a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees from 7 to 10 days and this temperature then reduced to 55 degrees, at which temperature they should be held while in storage.

The alfalfa crop of Doniphan county for 1917 is estimated by the county agent to be worth \$1,000,000. Between 5 and 10 per cent of the crop was destroyed by gophers.

Farmers in the vicinity of Norwich, Kingman county, are much interested in purebred cattle. H. L. Hildewein, emergency demonstration agent, states that the farmers of this neighborhood are planning to ship in a carload of purebred shorthorns.

George W. Rhine, senior in agriculture who has specialized in industrial journalism and has been successful in selling material to farm and trade papers in the last year, has been made associate editor of Farm and Home Mechanics, published in Kansas City.

Orchard demonstrations conducted in Miami county have shown that small orchards not now producing fruit can be made to yield 200 to 300 bushels of apples if proper care is given them. Approximately 1,200 bushels of apples were produced in these demonstration orchards. The owners of the larger orchards of the county acknowledge help received by them through the farm bureau.

## ADS ARE LIKE MEDICINE

### THAT IS, THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN REGULARLY

Preferred Rate on Long-time Contracts Is Good Business, Says Bailey—Newspaper Men and Employees Should Co-operate

"Advertising, like medicine, should be taken regularly or not at all," declared Roy F. Bailey, manager of the Salina Evening Journal, who addressed the students in industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college Monday.

"It is good business to give a preferred rate to the business man who uses the paper every month in the year. Our theory is that the man who uses the paper regularly should not pay as much for the right to our columns as the man who uses it but once a year. We have to maintain the paper for 311 days in order that he may use it once.

#### KEEP THE PRINTER WHISTLING

"The printing of news brings readers. The fact that a newspaper has readers forces the merchant to use its columns. The happy combination of readers and advertisers brings in the wherewithal to keep the printer whistling as he works. Keeping the printer whistling is more important than the beginner in the newspaper field may suspect. The leading advertiser may leave for a time and the political friend boosted into office may go back on one, but these troubles are as nothing as compared with a newspaper office where the help is afflicted with chronic grouchitis. Get your help to working with you, and then stand back of your help."

Having secured subscribers by printing the news, the next step is getting the advertising, pointed out Mr. Bailey. Since on the average two-thirds of the revenue of a newspaper comes from the advertising this is an extremely important matter. Getting advertising is a business, and advertising is the science of making someone else want what one has to offer.

#### SHOULD NOT HAVE TO SOLICIT

"It seems rather strange that one should be compelled to solicit advertising, or to offer arguments for its use," said the speaker.

"Consider the case of the business man who gets up in the morning from an advertised mattress, shaves with advertised soap and an advertised razor, takes off advertised pajamas and puts on advertised underwear, advertised hose, advertised shoes, an advertised shirt, an advertised collar, an advertised necktie, an advertised suit, seats himself at the table and eats advertised breakfast food, advertised bacon, drinks advertised coffee, puts on an advertised hat, lights an advertised cigar, and goes to his office where he turns down the advertising solicitor of a newspaper on the ground that advertising does not pay.

"Experience has shown us that the personality of the solicitor has a great deal to do with the success of local campaigns. The personality of the paper rather than that of the solicitor secures the foreign business. It follows that it is of first importance to get on friendly terms with the advertiser. Prove to him that your interest lasts after you get his dollar and he will consider you his friend and will come to you for help and advice as freely as he goes to his banker. Establish that relationship and solicitation will be almost unnecessary."

### DONIPHAN COUNTY PLANS TO COMBAT POCKET GOPHERS

Every Farmer in County Will Use Poison November 6.

The Doniphan county farm bureau plans to rid the county of pocket gophers. Every farmer in the county will put poison in the new mounds November 6.

A campaign is being conducted under the direction of William R. Curry, county agent, the purpose of which is not only to show how to use poison but to create public sentiment for the cooperation of every land owner in Doniphan county.

Other efforts to get rid of gophers have failed solely because the work was haphazard. The bureau has the cooperation of the schools and through them and the members will encourage every farmer to use poison. Poison will be obtained in large quantities and distributed at different points in the county. It will be sold at cost.

## KILL ORCHARD ENEMIES BY PLOWING IN FALL

Thorough Cleaning Will Result in Extinction of Insect Pests, Points Out Dr. J. H. Merrill

Fall plowing and cleaning the orchard are means of combating insect pests that should be employed by the orchardist at this time of year, according to Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

All prunings and other trash should be removed and burned and all loose, rough bark should be scraped from the trunks and limbs of the trees. The larvae of the codlin moth pass the winter hidden under loose bark on the trees, or in trash in the orchard. Fruit trees growing near hedges or woods are particularly subject to attack by curculio. This pest hibernates in the adult state under trash, in grass, and in the ground. Late fall plowing will kill many of these insects by exposing them to the weather.

The spring cankerworm, which has done much damage in this state in the last few years, is another pest that hibernates in the ground. The apple leaf skeletonizer, sometimes a serious pest, winters mostly in the ground. Numbers of these insects, as well as other less important pests, may be destroyed by fall plowing.

While plowing is not as important as spraying in the control of these insects, it will reduce their numbers considerably and make later control measures easier. Burning of prunings and trash will destroy a large number of eggs and pupae that would otherwise do much damage next spring.

## AT LEAST 400 WILL COME FROM LAWRENCE FOR GAME

Manager Hamilton Makes Initial Order for that Number of Seats—Band and Freshmen to be Here

An initial order for 400 reserved seats from W. O. Hamilton, director of athletics in the University of Kansas, coupled with a flood of inquiries and orders that has been flowing into the office of Z. G. Clevenger, athletic director, points to the largest Homecoming day crowd ever handled in Manhattan when the Aggies meet the Kansas Jayhawkers November 3.

Mr. Hamilton, in ordering the block of 400 seats, indicated that that was the minimum number to expect from K. U. A band of 40 pieces and the entire freshman football squad will accompany the Olcott eleven.

Plans were made today by the college athletic board for caring for the large crowd expected. A double row of chairs will be reserved around the entire gridiron. There will also be reserved seats in the grandstand and in the south bleachers.

The Aggie 61 to 0 victory over the Washington university eleven Saturday is expected to boost the Homecoming crowd. Although Captain L. E. Randels was out of the game, the Clevenger eleven had little trouble in piercing the Piker line and rounding the ends for nine touchdowns. Hinds, diminutive half back, again was the star of the back field, and Whedon, Roda, and "Pete" Ptacek were line-men instrumental in making holes for the Aggie backfield men.

A dairy survey of Shawnee county is being made by the farm bureau and much interest on the part of dairymen is reported by W. W. Wright, assistant county agricultural agent. Plans have been made for cooperative buying of cottonseed meal and a price of \$50.95 a ton for 41 per cent meal, has been obtained. This price is \$12 lower than the regular wholesale quotation. So far orders for 20 tons have been received.

## MANY CHANGES NEEDED

### POLITICAL SYSTEM MUST BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT

Democracy Must Be Made Safe for World as Well as World Safe for Democracy, Points Out Homer Hoch in Address at College

Making democracy safe for the world as well as the world safe for democracy should be the central ideal of political reform, believes Homer Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, who spoke at the college assembly Monday.

Modern conveniences, Mr. Hoch pointed out, have revolutionized the industrial field and today one finds that he lives much nearer his neighbors than he did 20 years ago. Industrially the country is more efficient than it used to be.

#### MUST REVEAL RAW PLACES

"Raw places in our governmental affairs must be revealed at this time," declared Mr. Hoch. "Our political system is not working as smoothly and efficiently as it should.

"Everyone knows that our congress is clumsy and can not get into action until there is no demand for the things that it can do. The leading authorities are agreed on its inefficiency. The departmental work is a disgrace, in that every time there is a change of political leadership there must be a corresponding change in department heads. This means that inexperienced men are put in charge of affairs soon after the one in charge has learned the duties.

#### NO PARTY TO BLAME

"No political party is to blame for the condition. They are all to blame. It is the system and the way it has been done. A smaller congress and permanent department heads could work much more successfully.

"Not only do the national problems need to be dealt with but also those of state and county. The same thing that is wrong with congress is wrong with the state legislature. A definite time to discharge the duties assigned necessitates that things be done in a rush. Hasty action by men who have not been specifically trained for the task results in much foolish and bad legislation.

"The county politician who does not know the duties of the office to which he has been elected is known to most of us. It is not uncommon for an officer to have assistants do most or nearly all of the work. When we give it a second thought we know that only men who have the qualifications should be allowed to hold offices of public trust and interest."

## CHANGE IS ANNOUNCED IN DEBATING SCHEDULE

Word Battles Will Be of Unusual Interest this Season to Students of Agricultural College

A change has been made in the college debating schedule this year. The men of the college will debate the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, and the girls will debate in a triangular contest with Ottawa and Washburn.

The debating contract with the Kansas State Normals expired last year, and the debate council substituted the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college. The Oklahomans will send a team here to debate the Aggies, but will not require the college to send a team to meet them on their own floor.

The girls of the college have begun work on their fall debate. The girls' triangular debate with the Agricultural college, Ottawa, and Washburn competing will be held before Christmas. The question of whether the United States should adopt a system of responsible cabinet government will be debated. The same question will be debated in the men's pentangular next spring. The institutions in the pentangular are the Kansas State Agricultural college, Washburn, Ottawa, Baker, and the College of Emporia.

Next spring the girls will debate with the Warrensburg Normals. Men of the college will meet in the annual dual debate with Ames November 17.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, October 31, 1917

Number 7

## STATE NEEDS MORE PIGS

### KANSAS PORK PRODUCTION SHOULD INCREASE 25 PER CENT

Representative Producers from All Sections Attend Annual Conference at Agricultural College—Government Men and Others Make Addresses

Pork production in Kansas must be increased 25 per cent, according to G. M. Rommel, chief of the animal husbandry division of the United States department of agriculture, who spoke before the Kansas conference on hog production held at the agricultural college and attended by representative hog producers from all sections of the state.

"In order to prevent an extreme shortage of pork in the next year, the production in the United States must be increased 15 per cent," said Mr. Rommel. "The department of agriculture has made an estimate based on the corn crop of just how that increase should be distributed over the United States and it is thought that Kansas should breed 25 per cent more sows this fall than she did last fall.

#### HOGS TO CONSUME CORN

"There is an increase of 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 bushels of corn over the 1916 production. If we do not have an increased pork production next year, some Kansas farmers are going to be left with a lot of corn that they cannot dispose of.

"The farmer has a big corn crop and if he wants to get out of it what it is worth he has got to keep on doing just what he has done in the past."

Figures were given by Mr. Rommel estimating that 450,000 more hogs were slaughtered in 1916 than in 1917, and that there were 5,000,000 more hogs on the farms September 1, 1916, than on September 1, 1917.

#### HEAVY DEMAND FOR EXPORTS

"We will have a large army in Europe by the first of the year," said Mr. Rommel. "We will have to supply our allies with about as much in the way of meat products as we have in the last few years. With the annual increase in population we will have about the same number of people here that we had. Therefore our home consumption will be about as great and our demands for export will be considerably greater.

"In 1917 it is estimated that the United States produced 281,000,000 bushels of oats more than in 1916, 50,000,000 bushels of rye, and from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 bushels of corn.

"Of the corn crop in the United States normally 75 to 80 per cent is fed to live stock. When we have a short corn crop, a smaller percentage is naturally fed to live stock because the price regulates the amount fed. When we have an increase in the corn crop it is necessary to feed the crop in proportion to the amount of increase. There never was a year in recent times when it was more necessary to feed corn to live stock than it will be in the year to come because of the increased demand for pork and because of the increased corn crop."

#### WORLD SHORT ON FAT

That the world today is shorter on fat than on any other article of diet, was the conviction expressed by Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The hog is the best machine for the production of this much needed food," said Doctor Waters. "There is no other source of fat and of meat that responds so quickly to a stimulated production as hog raising. That is the one thing the farmer can speed up on quickly, and with a half million bushels more corn he has the opportunity.

"Fat is the most concentrated material that we have in food. We must send highly concentrated material across the water. Fat is many times more valuable than lean meat."

"The Swine Situation in Kansas" was discussed by W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the college. The most difficult factor in pork production at the present time is the element of uncertainty with regard to the price of corn, he pointed out. The farmer should keep the hogs he has and feed them as well as he can.

Kansas has made more progress in eliminating hog cholera than any other state, in the opinion of J. H. Mercer, state live stock sanitary commissioner of Kansas.

#### TO ELIMINATE CHOLERA

"Despite this fact, there is a large opportunity for improvement," said Mr. Mercer. "The purpose of hog cholera control work is to bring about a condition that will eliminate cholera infection. We know of no remedy that will cure the disease, yet we do know of a plan that is of great value in eliminating infection.

"Anti-hog cholera serum rightly made and administered will immunize hogs against hog cholera. Unless the veterinarian is absolutely reliable, the farmer will do well to vaccinate his own hogs."

Uncertainty is the greatest factor in the hog business at the present time, in the opinion of H. B. Walter of Effingham, who spoke on the subject, "The Swine Situation in My Community and How Our Production Can Be Increased."

#### PROBLEMS OF HOG RAISER

"The United States must have an increase of 20,000,000 hogs in the next year to feed her army and her allies," declared Mr. Walter. "Farmers will not raise hogs unless they know they will get something out of them.

"The next problem is waste. The Kansas farmer does not raise an average of five pigs to the litter. This loss is largely through carelessness.

"The third problem is the feeding of hogs. One-third of the feed fed to live stock is wasted through lack of proper rations."

In southern Kansas 90 per cent of the hogs have disappeared from the farms, was the statement made by C. L. Buskirk of Newton.

#### CLUB PIGS ARE HEALTHY

"Among the pigs owned by the 508 boys and girls in the state engaged in pig club work, I have not found a mangy or a lousy pig," declared Paul Emil, specialist in pig and baby beef clubs, Kansas State Agricultural college and United States department of agriculture.

A plan was explained by Mr. Emil whereby the bankers may advance the pig club members money to buy a good sow and then choose two pigs from the first litter, thus squaring both the banker and the boy.

The visitors were given an opportunity to see the practical equipment and to inspect the experimental work of the college. The meeting was well attended by live stock men from all parts of the state. Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension, and Dr. W. M. Jardine, dean of the division of agriculture, presided at the sessions.

Keep the poultry nests clean, advises N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant. Dirt is tracked easily into the nests by the hens and if this left the eggs are less fit for marketing. If washed the eggs are unmarketable as the bloom is removed and the moisture content evaporates more readily. The bloom seals the cells and if these are opened it reduces the value of the eggs for cold storage.

## IS THE LOVE OF BEAUTY

### POETRY IS SO DEFINED BY WILLARD WATTLES

Teacher and Writer Says Great Work Is Essentially Democratic—Poet Must First of All Be a Man Among Men

Poetry in its broadest sense is merely the love of beauty, in the opinion of Willard Wattles, poet and professor in the University of Kansas, who spoke Monday before the students in industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Although we do not talk about it often, it is part of our human and divine inheritance that there are things outside ourselves that leave us speechless and groping for words," said Mr. Wattles.

#### NO MAN LACKS POETRY

"If poetry is not useful, serviceable, in fact even an absolute necessity in the economy and beauty of homely life, then the sensible man is right in saying that he does not like it, does not understand it, and does not want it.

"Great poetry is democratic because it is an expression of common human experience. Poetry is a much broader, more fundamental human quality than some of us realize. Just as no man can be irreligious, no matter how irreligious he may think he is, so no man lacks poetry, no matter how astonished he may be to hear it said.

#### FORGET OURSELVES IN BEAUTY

"Whatever makes us forget ourselves, our discomforts, our anxieties, our very flesh and blood, in admiration for something not ourselves that deserves our respect and our imitation, is in itself for us a thing of beauty, and the healing salvation for us in a world that is often uncomfortable, merciless, and ugly.

"Some men may forget themselves while watching a perfect animal—a horse, a bull, a blue-ribbon rooster. Others may find a similar oblivion before a great mogul engine, a dynamo, the perfect mechanism of a watch. The man who sees no beauty in the Venus of Milo or hears no wonder in a Beethoven symphony, has no less of poetry in his heart if for him a well proportioned house brings satisfaction, or the run of dappled shadows over a yellow field of swaying wheat."

#### THE MOMENTS THAT LAST

Only a beautiful or a terrible thing can make one forget himself, and there is a beauty in terror as well as a terror in beauty, the speaker pointed out.

"Whatever once has halted us in our tracks," continued Professor Wattles, "a Kansas sunset, a friend's farewell, the first cry of a new-born child, carried us out of ourselves, bent us in terror or in thanksgiving, though no word was spoken, and not a muscle changed, that moment lasts forever and does not die, for in it we were not only one with man but one with God who himself knows best the beauty of terror and the terror of beauty.

#### SHOULD LEARN TO ENJOY

"It is the primary business of the poet to be a discoverer of beauty, so he must first of all be a man among men. He will be a genuine poet and a real man the more he identifies himself with men and women, rather than the more he withdraws himself into dreams.

"Men should have not only the business of getting food and clothing and shelter, but the business of enjoying them after they get them. Too often we pay more attention to how we get our money than to how we spend it. The longer we live, the more fully we realize that the enjoyment of a thing does not depend on how much it cost."

Professor Wattles read a number of his poems at the student assembly Monday morning. His work shows a clear vision of the middle west and of its possibilities for democracy. His effective manner of reading brought to the audience a deep appreciation of the beauty which Mr. Wattles interprets in his poetry.

Mr. Wattles also discussed the poetry of the middle west, showing the direction in which it is aiming. He illustrated his remarks with poems by several well known writers.

## BOTH TEAMS UNDEFEATED IN CONFERENCE GAMES

University of Kansas Comes Saturday for Annual Battle with Aggies—5,000 Spectators Are Looked For

The Kansas Jayhawkers invade Manhattan Homecoming day, November 3, for the annual gridiron game with the Kansas Aggies. Both are undefeated in conference games. Ames, counted early in the season as a dangerous contender, practically was eliminated when the Kansas eleven defeated the Iowans 7 to 0 at Lawrence Saturday, and Missouri is out of the race, due to defeats from both the Kansas Aggies and from Ames.

The unique situation of two Kansas teams battling for a Missouri valley conference championship will find both teams in their best form of the season. Coach Beau Olcott of the Jayhawkers did not make a change in his lineup during the game with Ames, indicating that each member of the Crimson and Blue is in good condition. An off week has given Leo Ptacek, the only Aggie cripple, a chance to get back into shape.

The statement of the Missouri valley eligibility board that Lee ("Stiff") Randels, Aggie captain, is eligible, has strengthened the Clevenger-Schulz eleven. Randels had been protested because he had played two years at Southwestern. As Southwestern was not included in the accredited valley list, the valley board decided there was no ground for declaring the Aggie star ineligible.

Aggie hopes of a victory lie in the splendid defense expected of the line built up this year by Adolph ("Germany") Schulz, and in the brilliant open field running and line plunging of Hinds, 137-pound halfback. None of the four teams met this year by the Aggies has hit the line for more than 40 yards. In each contest, Hinds has made double that distance himself. "Pete" Ptacek, Roda, and Whedon are the stars of the Aggie line.

Added to the usual large Homecoming crowd will be a delegation of soldiers from Camp Funston and Fort Riley. Preparations have been made to care for at least 5,000 persons. The request of W. O. Hamilton, director of athletics in the University of Kansas, for a block of 400 seats, has been followed by orders for more reservations from the Jayhawker director.

## BLUE GREY CALVES ARE NEW ADDITION TO COLLEGE STOCK

Will Be Used in Feeding Experiments—Are Popular with Scotch Farmers

What is probably the only carload of blue grey calves in the United States was brought to the college from the experiment station at Hays last week. They will be used for cattle feeding experiments to be carried on this winter.

The Scotch farmers, the most important producers of beef cattle in the world, show a decided preference for the blue greys. They are produced from black polled dams and sired by white shorthorn bulls.

## WILL NOT SET PRICE

### FOOD ADMINISTRATION NOT TO FIX FIGURE ON STOCK

Will Endeavor to Keep Hog and Cattle Raising Remunerative to Farmer, However—Pro-German Propagandists Are at Work

Pro-German and anti-war propagandists are responsible for the statement that the United States food administration favors ten-dollar hogs, according to a telegram just received by Dr. H. J. Waters, food administrator for Kansas, from Herbert Hoover.

The food administration will not fix the price at which the farmer will sell his stock, but it does have the duty of directing export purchases and will use that power to make prices stable and remunerative to the farmers.

#### RESOLUTIONS BY HOG RAISERS

The telegram from Mr. Hoover was in response to a message containing the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Kansas conference on hog production. These resolutions pledged support to the government but urged that if fixing of hog prices were necessary all factors entering into the cost of production be controlled, and the price of hog products be fixed in proportion to the cost of hogs to the packers. The hog raisers also asked that action be taken to prevent violent fluctuation in the market prices of hogs.

Mr. Hoover's message follows: "This department has repeatedly stated that it has no intention to fix the price at which the farmer sells his stock. The food administration does, however, have the duty of directing export purchases of beef and pork products and we propose to use that power to stabilize the prices and to support remunerative prices to the farmer.

#### COMMITTEES TO FIND COST

"I have appointed a committee of important hog men to advise J. P. Cotton, the head of our meat division, on this and other marketing matters in connection with the regulation of the packing industry. I have also asked another committee to advise us from time to time as to the cost of production of hogs in order that we may clearly demonstrate to the American consumer the increased cost of production and the necessity for increased products over pre-war normals. I have also asked a representative committee of cattle raisers to sit as an advisory committee to Mr. Cotton's meat division in problems affecting their industry in relation to marketing and regulation of the packing industry. All of this has been conceived in an effort to protect and stimulate the live stock industry.

"I wish to call your attention to certain propaganda in the country stimulated by pro-German and anti-war sources intended to discourage and mislead the live stock grower whose increased activity is vital to our national cause. For instance, a statement that the food administration favors ten-dollar hogs has been widely circulated by insidious means in many states. We have given every publicity but it seems impossible to catch up with these rumors and deliberate disturbances to the public mind. It must be obvious to any thinking man that even if we had the power to do such a thing it would be grievously unfair to the farmer and the height of folly from the point of view of national interest.

#### SHOULD INCREASE PRODUCTION

"This sort of rumor is not only promulgated in connection with food matters but in an attempt to defeat other governmental activities such as the assembling of the army and national finance. I believe these vicious at-

(Concluded on Page Four)



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

E. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917

### THE LEAST THING

The food pledge, being circulated this week in every community in the United States, is an extremely simple promise. All that a signer agrees to do is to use, so far as he can, the practical measures recommended by the food administration for the conservation of food. These measures will be based on investigations by men and women who understand food problems thoroughly.

If there were no war, every man, woman, and child in the United States might wisely sign the pledge. It would mean greater economy in living expenses, and probably better health. It would also mean a better distribution of food among all who need it.

With the war in progress, these arguments still hold good, but, more important than any of them, it is the patriotic duty of every American citizen to sign the pledge. It will mean the feeding of our allies, who are now fighting our war, who are now keeping the enemy from our shores. It will mean the feeding of our own soldiers, who have now begun to take their places by the side of the men of England and France. To sign and keep the food pledge is the least thing any patriotic American can do.

### THE LIGHTEST KIT

The lightest kit in the army is the one carried by the man in the ambulance corps. Efficiency demands that he be as little hampered as possible by excess luggage. Hence he carries only the barest necessities. For himself his kit contains a blanket, knife, fork, spoon, pan, plate, and cup. For his charges he carries a tourniquet, splints, supports, gauze, bandages, and a canteen.—Kansas City Journal.

### MUSIC FOR CHILDREN

Why should not every church which has a good organ and organist open its doors freely to children for one hour every week at such times as may be most convenient for the largest number of children within its reach, and arrange for its organist to render for the children the best music? No one who knows children and older boys and girls, and who also knows the educative power of good music can doubt for a moment the moral and spiritual value which this hour must have for the present and future lives of those who may come under its influence.—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

### PROFESSOR GEORGE E. BRAY

Prof. George E. Bray of the agricultural college, has passed from this life, and his loss will be keenly felt by the inmates of this institution.

For over two years Professor Bray has been visiting us in the interests of

the school work. His coming among us was always an uplift, and when he was gone we wished that he might have remained longer. He was never in too big a hurry to stop and talk with a prisoner, and give him hope for the future. The sky had no black clouds for him. The sunshine came through and with it bright hope.

It was through this good man's untiring efforts that we were able for the past two years to have a school commencement and our men and women graduate from a course of study prepared by the college, and receiving a diploma therefrom with no mark of prison upon it.

Professor Bray believed strongly in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man. That was the secret of his optimism. To him no one is thoroughly bad, but somewhere in his unfortunate life there are latent powers only awaiting to be developed. The school and college, in the mind of this good man, are splendidly adapted to awaken these dormant talents. So, believing in God with all his mind, soul and strength, and loving his fellow man as himself, he brought the college to the imprisoned man as a refiner and upbuilder of neglected humanity.

Early in the summer Professor Bray commenced to fail in health, though he taught in summer school nearly to the close. Finally he was taken to his brother's home in St. Paul, Minn., where he was operated on, and his case was found to be hopeless. Interment took place in the old home cemetery, near where he spent his boyhood days.

Mrs. Bray, two daughters, and two brothers, besides a number of other near relatives are left to mourn his loss. May we also drop a sympathizing tear, and mourn with his loved ones.—Square Deal.

### TO THE BOYS IN CAMP

I wish it were possible for you Kansas men in the army—the first choice of America for the mighty task we have undertaken—fully to realize how large a place you occupy in the minds and hearts of your fellow countrymen. You have left your homes and your employment to take upon your shoulders the burden of the world's war against autocracy and tyranny. You are undergoing the grinding process necessary in the transformation of a civilian into a man of arms. You have taken up a heavy load and you are beginning to realize something of the task that is before you.

I wish you might know how fully we who stay at home appreciate what you are doing; we know that you have gone to fight our battles; and we know that you will acquit yourselves as men; that you will not fail the nation and the sacred cause of democracy for which we fight. We have every confidence in you and unbounded admiration for you; but more than that we realize our deep and lasting obligation to you.

Many of you have left at home families that are near and dear to you. We try to realize that it isn't enough for us to express our pride in what you are doing; it isn't enough for us to take off our hats and shout when you pass by; we owe the tenderest care and the deepest consideration to those whom you have left behind. Speaking for the Kansas people, and I am sure the same sentiment prevails in other states, I can promise you that these loved ones of yours will be shielded and protected and cared for. They are bearing a heavy burden and it is our business, our first duty, to do everything we possibly can to enlighten that burden—to sustain and comfort the brave hearts who are so deeply feeling your absence. Personally and officially it shall be my endeavor to keep the people of Kansas ever mindful of this duty, so that you may give your undivided attention to the work at hand: the smashing of your country's foes.

You have entered into the greatest war in human history; not only the greatest in the magnitude of the forces engaged, but the greatest in the issues involved and the greatest in its

ultimate effect upon the destinies of mankind. I believe with my whole heart that the fate of the race is hanging in the balance. Democracy—which we believe to be the salvation of society—is on trial. The final test has come. Shall the peoples of the earth be free to govern themselves; shall government grow out of the people, or shall an arrogant aristocracy rule the world?

It is to decide this question that you have taken up arms; and we know that you will put into the fight all the fervor and patriotic zeal that has marked American soldiers for more than a century.

thinking of "working up" a farmers' institute at Osborne this winter.

Examinations yesterday tested the ability and the nervous energy of all classes. Some few are finding that in studies half a loaf is scarcely better than no bread. One must have 70 per cent to pass.

Miss Bertha McNair, second year in 1889-'90, is kept from her school in the Tabor valley district by the serious illness of her mother. Miss Grace Wells, a student in 1889-'90, is teaching as substitute.

George F. Thompson, third-year in 1883-'84, and superintendent of print-

## Shall We Eat as Usual?

Dr. Henry Jackson Waters

THE question that we must answer is whether in this great crisis we shall sit down to our meals as usual, and eat our fill of whatever happens to please our palate, while the brave men, women, and children of France, England, and many other countries are being granted a pittance of poor food which scarcely holds body and soul together.

For the first three years of this great world conflict we were a sheltered people, reaping enormous profits from the misfortunes of our neighbors. During the early part of this period, France, now shell-torn and wasted, bore the brunt of the war while Great Britain was getting ready. Great Britain is now holding the line while we get ready.

The part of the war burden which these nations and Italy cannot bear, must be borne by us. To the extent to which the efficiency of the soldiers and the laborers of these countries is lowered through underfeeding, to that extent we reduce the fighting strength, and to that extent we add to the sacrifices of our own soldiers.

Shall it be said of us that we who are permitted to remain at home and profit by the prosperity which this war has brought, and enjoy the shelter and protection which our own boys and those of our allied nations afford, refused to make simple substitutions in our daily diet, when by so doing we could have saved the lives of many American boys?

We in Kansas know that when you reach the battle line the enemy will realize that something has arrived. You'll give a good account of yourselves.

And while you are delivering to Prussian autocracy the answer of free America to the kaiser's impudence and barbarity, we want you to know that we are keeping a place for you, a place in our hearts and in our lives, to which you will return with all the honors that come to brave men who have fought a good fight.—Governor Arthur Capper.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of October 29, 1892

F. C. Holcomb, first-year in 1889-'90, is telegraph operator at Scott City.

P. S. Creager, '92, came up from Topeka Saturday last on a brief visit.

Miss Myrtle Harrington, '91, is teaching in district Number 21, Geary county.

N. S. Welton, student in 1882-'84, writes from Emporia for grades earned while here.

H. W. Avery, '92, made a short call at the college on Saturday last. He is on the farm at Wakefield.

The cadets, having completed the close order drills, are engaged with the extended order drills and dress parade.

George E. Hopper, '85, finds his time fully occupied with his contracts. He has gained an enviable reputation as a builder.

The wearers of artificial sunflowers are recognized as fourth years, the class having adopted the brown and yellow of the helianthus as their colors.

E. W. Curtis, third year in 1890-'91, until recently manager of a creamery at Bixby, Minn., is elected instructor in dairying at the University of Wisconsin.

W. H. Olin, '89, writes that the Osborne schools observed Columbus day with fitting ceremonies. Mr. Olin is

ing from 1884 to 1887, is at home on a month's vacation. He is well pleased with his work as proof reader in the government printing office at Washington.

The Scientific club met last evening and elected officers for the current year as follows: president, Prof. J. T. Willard; vice-president, Miss Minnie Reed; secretary, Miss Marie Senn; treasurer, C. H. Thompson. The proceedings will be published next week.

J. L. McDowell, '92, left this week for the Blackfoot reservation in Idaho to teach blacksmithing in the Indian school. He was accompanied by W. L. Morse, '90, who will teach carpentry in the same school. Their address will be Fort Hall Indian school, Blackfoot, Ida.

In the effort to secure a photograph of the whole body of students on Wednesday a portion of the temporary staging erected for the purpose gave way. Fortunately no injuries more serious than bruises resulted. A staging abundantly strong has replaced the weak one, and the picture will be taken on Monday morning.

Professor Willard of this college and Professor Williston of the state university are joint owners in a meteorite which is supposed to have fallen about 12 years ago in Phillips county, two miles from the Nebraska line. The specimen is on exhibition in the chemical laboratory. It weighs 1,250 pounds, and while its exact composition has not yet been determined, it is considered a valuable find.

Lieutenant J. G. Harbord, '86, of the Fifth cavalry, spent a few days with college friends this week on his return from Chicago where his troop acted as the vice-president's body guard in the dedicatory exercises of the Columbian exhibition. It is thought in army circles that the Fifth cavalry will soon be transferred from Fort Reno to Fort Riley, in which event Lieutenant Harbord probably will be often seen at his alma mater, for which he will always entertain a high regard.

### QUIET

M. L. C. Pickthall in the Dial

Comes not the earliest petal here, but only  
Wind, cloud, and star,  
Lovely and far,  
Make it less lonely.

Few are the feet that seek her here,  
but sleeping  
Thoughts sweet as flowers  
Linger for hours,  
Things winged yet weeping.

Here, in the immortal empire of the  
grasses,  
Time, like one wrong  
Note in a song,  
With their bloom passes.

### BETTER BARN THAN HOMES

In some localities it is said that there are better barns than homes on farms. It may be that children in such homes are as highly regarded as those in any home and that no less appreciation is placed upon comfort and contented living than in homes more pretentious. It may be that a greater investment is required in the barn—that the money invested in the barn actually enables the manager to provide for his home.

Regardless of the proportion of expenditures between house and barn, farmers will be impressed with the importance of taking care of their animals in the best possible way. With animals and animal products bringing such prices as at present and with the country approaching a time when enough will not be available for its needs, it is well that farmers have adequate barns, even though such cost considerable cash. It is not the size, cost, or appearance of the barn that "hard-headed" business farmers are considering, but substantial buildings suitable for the needs of the manager who is looking for economy and efficiency. The same is true in erecting farm homes.—Farm and Ranch.

### THE FUEL VALUE OF WOOD

Persons who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure, roughly speaking, that two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal, according to the forest service, United States department of agriculture. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values, the foresters say that in general the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood, the more heat it will give out when burned.

For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, which have comparatively high fuel values, one cord, weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal one ton of coal.

It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, or soft maple, which weighs about 3,000 pounds a cord, to equal a ton of coal, while for cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce, and white pine, two cords, weighing about 2,000 pounds each, are required.

Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species. Resin affords about twice as much heat as wood, so that resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends also on the amount of moisture present. When the wood is green part of the heat which it is capable of yielding is taken up in evaporating the water. The greater the amount of water in the wood the more heat is lost.

Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord of twisted, crooked, and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Earl Kesinger, '17, of Fort Riley visited the college recently.

F. S. Turner, '17, has been appointed assistant county agent of Leavenworth county.

Miss Eunice Ann Baird, '17, is principal of a Lake View (Iowa) public school.

Miss Gertrude Hale, '17, is teaching home economics in the Lovewell high school.

F. B. Kelly, '17, is connected with the Williamson orchards, Mount Vernon, Mo.

Miss Elizabeth Gish, '16, is in Chicago employed as an assistant in a day nursery.

Miss Cecil Miller, '16, is teaching domestic science and art in the Ness City high school.

A. L. Ford, '15, went to Wellington to take up his work with the federal bureau of entomology.

Miss Lottie Lasswell, '17, is domestic science instructor in the Lake View (Iowa) public schools.

Miss Anna Brandner, '17, is teaching domestic science and art in the high school at Clifton.

John V. Hepler, '15, engineering demonstrator at Dodge City, is visiting friends here this week.

George B. Holmes, '11, is instructor in agriculture in the Dinuba Union high school, Dinuba, Cal.

A. L. Kahl, '11, and A. E. Dyatt, '17, are in the office of the state highway department at Boise, Ida.

W. R. Martin, '17, extension entomologist, is conducting institute work in the eastern part of the state.

Miss Christine M. Corlett, '91, is teaching at Seward, Okla. She spent the summer camping near Cleveland, Ohio.

Eldridge Sanders, '13, first lieutenant in the ordinance department, U. S. R., is stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

E. O. Graper, '13, and Mrs. Murrell (Sweet) Graper, '14, of Eldorado visited friends and relatives at Manhattan last week.

Dr. R. H. Wilson, '09, of Rochester, Mich., has been visiting in Manhattan. He is chief veterinarian with the Park Davis company.

H. D. Linscott, '16, is second lieutenant in the United States marine corps, and is stationed at Fortaleza San Luis, Santiago, D. R.

Leo W. Rexroad, '13, is employed by Black and Veatch, consulting engineers in sewer construction in the new army cantonment at Fort Sill, Okla.

A. B. Carnahan, '05, is draftsman in the ordinance department of the army, and is stationed at Springfield, Mass., where his address is 7 Lillian street.

Carew H. Sanders, who last year was a sophomore in mechanical engineering, is a member of the Eighty-ninth aviation squad, in training at Dayton, Ohio.

William F. Pickett, '17, is assistant professor of horticulture in the John Tarleton Agricultural college, Stephenville, Tex. This institution is a branch of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college.

O. A. Findlay, '11, and Mrs. Clara (Sachau) Findlay, '14, spent a few days recently visiting relatives in Manhattan and friends at the college. Mr. Findlay owns and operates a good

farm in Alfalfa county, Oklahoma, but lives so near the state line that he gets his mail at Kiowa, Kan.

Floyd Hawkins, '18, who left college last year to take up army Y. M. C. A. work at Fort Riley and was later sent by the International committee to the county Young Men's Christian association of Republic county, visited the college a few hours Saturday. Mr. Hawkins was on his way home from the meeting of the war work council at Topeka. He reports that he is busy working among the boys and young men of his county and must now take up the task of raising his apportionment of the \$35,000,000 for the association's work among the armies of the United States and the allies. His apportionment is \$1,500.

### MARRIAGES

Miss Hazel Beck, a former student in industrial journalism, and Mr. Arthur E. Hopkins, '16, were married in Manhattan October 21. They will make their home in Schenectady, N. Y., where Mr. Hopkins is employed with the General Electric company.

### FARMER SHOULD KNOW HOW TO TREAT WOUNDS

Knowledge of Methods of Administering Medicines to Animals Is Important on Farm

The farmer should be well informed concerning the various methods of administering medicines and of treating wounds, in the opinion of Dr. R. R. Dykstra, professor of surgery in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"It is not advisable that major operations be performed by the average layman," said Doctor Dykstra, "but every owner of live stock should understand the importance of careful after treatment of such wounds. It is almost impossible for the veterinarian to give his patients daily attention, and for this reason the owner should be able to look after that part of the work himself."

There are correct and incorrect methods of applying bandages, according to Doctor Dykstra, and the farmer should be familiar with all the correct methods. He should know, also, how to control bleeding from accidental wounds and be competent to treat such injuries so that healing may take place rapidly. In order to be qualified to give first aid treatment intelligently, one must have some knowledge of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, and the fundamental principles of surgery.

It is a well known fact that some animals die from the evil effects of improper medication. As a result of the lack of knowledge of this phase of veterinary work the medicine goes into the lungs causing lung fever.

It is a waste of money to buy and use many so-called condition powders, especially if the composition is not known and they are recommended by the manufacturer for an ailment the nature of which has not been exactly determined. Such treatment is unscientific and cannot lead to good results.

### MANY STUDENTS TO COME FOR SPECIAL SEMESTER

Courses Will Be Offered in Large Variety of Subjects—Is Planned for Food Producers

Students from every part of the state are expected here for the special semester which will open Monday, November 12, and continue to March 30. Numerous courses will be offered in the divisions of agriculture, engineering, and general science to meet the needs of students in practically all classes.

This will be the first semester of this character ever held here, and the Kansas State Agricultural college is one of only a very few institutions that plan such an arrangement this year. It gives an opportunity to students who have worked at food production during the summer and early autumn to return to the college and obtain a complete semester's work before they are again needed on the farms.

### TEACH USE OF TRACTOR

FARMER SHOULD SHOW FAMILY HOW TO OPERATE MACHINE

Necessary Repairs May Also Be Made in Late Fall and Winter—Machine Is Useful for Hauling Supplies and Doing Belt Work

That the farm tractor owner should utilize the late fall and winter months in repairing the tractor, and in teaching other members of the family how to use and operate it, is the opinion of W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The tractor needs housing in winter just as much as a horse. It is too valuable a piece of machinery to leave out in the weather. All bright parts should be greased, or preferably painted with some good lead paint. Parts will eventually rust somewhat under grease but paint is a more permanent protection.

#### PAINT WILL HELP TRACTOR

It is a good idea to wipe off all oil and dirt that has accumulated and repaint all parts originally covered with paint. A heavy coat of paint will not only improve its appearance but will also lengthen the life of the tractor, especially if it stands out much of the time. A thorough overhauling of the tractor in winter will save much valuable time when work starts in the spring.

Not the least important winter use of the tractor should be the teaching of the farmer's sons and daughters the details of operation and repair.

#### GIRLS MAY OPERATE ENGINE

Many farm girls could and should learn to run the tractor, as they will have to take the places of their brothers who are being called to the army. There is no better time than right now, when most work is slack, for the farm tractor owner to give members of his family the necessary practice in repairing, handling, and caring for the tractor.

If horses are scarce on the farm the tractor may be used for hauling grain, hay or hogs, for hauling supplies to the farm, for sawing wood, grinding grain, or doing other belt work. On the road more care is necessary in winter than in summer. Hard frozen ground will cause more jarring of the machinery, and breakage is more likely to occur because cold iron breaks more easily than warm iron. For this reason the lugs should be taken off and the wheels left bare, or else smaller or flat lugs used instead to reduce the jarring to a minimum. This will make it necessary to haul smaller loads than could be hauled ordinarily because of the greater liability of the drive wheels slipping.

### LOWLY ENGLISH SPARROW IS OF SOME REAL VALUE

This Bird Has Been Much Maligned, Believes Doctor Harman

The despised and lowly English sparrow is in reality as much of a benefit as a detriment to the farmer, in the opinion of Dr. Mary T. Harman, assistant professor of zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The English sparrow," said Doctor Harman, "has been greatly maligned, and in many cases unjustly, because of its habit of nesting in barns, under the eaves of porches, and even in attics."

"The sparrow is doing much toward keeping down the dandelion pest. The birds are seed eaters and weed seeds are an important factor in their menu. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the birds, is that they consume large numbers of termites, cabbage worms, and alfalfa weevils. The food of the sparrows in the city is mostly waste material."

"In a few cases where the destruction of the sparrows is desirable, poisoned bait such as wheat and other small grains may be used. It must be remembered, however, that what will kill the sparrows will also kill more desirable birds. As a general rule the good that the sparrow accomplishes more than offsets the harm."

### WESTERN KANSAS STARTS FIGHT ON GRASSHOPPERS

Fields Are Being Cultivated to Destroy Eggs and Thus Eliminate Next Year's Brood

The fight against the 1918 crop of grasshoppers has already begun in some counties in western Kansas. T. H. Parks and Scott Johnson, entomologists in the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, have undertaken to locate the places where grasshopper eggs are numerous and urge the cultivation of these areas to destroy the eggs before they hatch in the spring.

A study of conditions in Thomas county showed that the eggs of the grasshoppers are now confined to relatively small areas on each farm. The roadsides and fence rows adjoining grain crops where the grasshoppers were numerous in August contain myriads of grasshopper eggs which have been placed among the tufts of young prairie grass and buffalo grass. Mr. Johnson working in Thomas, Gove, and Logan counties found no eggs of grasshoppers in the soil in corn or wheat fields. Their presence in all of these counties is confined almost entirely to roadsides, fence rows, and edges of pasture land joining crops which were devastated in August.

Clusters of grasshopper eggs have been collected and placed on exhibit in many of the towns in these counties together with information about their presence in each community. Double disking these roadsides and fence rows before the ground freezes is being urged in order to destroy the eggs.

### ONLY HEALTHY PLANTS ARE WORTH POTTING IN THE FALL

Sand and Well Decayed Sod Taken from Pasture Make Good Soil

Select only stocky and healthy specimens when potting plants in the fall, advises M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Plants should be dug carefully to secure as many roots as possible. If the soil is clayey it must be neither so wet that it is muddy and the roots cling together, nor so dry that the dirt crumbles entirely away from them. The right condition of soil can be obtained by a thorough watering at least five hours before potting.

If the plants are growing in sandy soil it is better to have it rather dry, as then more of the working roots can be saved than if it is wet.

The best loam to use in a potting soil is a well decayed sod taken from a pasture. Adding leaf mold, peat, or muck, makes the potting soil more friable, increases its water capacity, eases the circulation of air through it, and induces a better growth of roots. Adequate drainage is important. This is obtained by adding clean, sharp sand.

After potting the plants, water them thoroughly and set them in a shaded place. Syringe the tops every day until the new roots begin to grow. Gradually inure them to direct sunlight. Some plants stand the rigors of moving much better if cut back to three or four buds to a stem.

Nest eggs are of great value in inducing young pullets to lay in nests but are not necessary for the older laying hens, points out N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant. Where one is desirous of having wild birds nest in certain spots, nest eggs are essential. China eggs are far more practical than hen eggs because the hen at times cracks the latter and forms a habit of eating them.

The skyscraper goes up stone by stone, brick by brick, foot by foot, day by day, slowly. There is no other way to build it. Europe's war food shortage must be made up by individual Americans through saving bit by bit, ounce by ounce, day by day, persistently. There is no other way to do it.—United States Food Administration.

### TEACHERS TO TALK WAR

CONFLICT WILL BE THEME OF MUCH OF PROGRAM

Annual Meeting in Topeka Is Expected to Attract 8,000 Persons—To Vote on Plan for Sectional Sessions Hereafter

The world war will have a big place in the programs of the annual meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' association in Topeka Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9.

The physical education round table Thursday afternoon will devote its program exclusively to this subject, which will be treated by Major General Leonard Wood, Prof. E. M. Briggs of the University of Kansas, L. E. Losey of Independence, and Miss Grace Elmore of Topeka. The last mentioned will discuss "Military Tactics of High School Girls."

#### EDUCATION AFTER THE WAR

Dr. David Snedden of Columbia university will speak at the general session Thursday evening on "Proposals for an After-the-War Program of Education." Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, will take up "The Making of a National Character" at the session Friday morning.

The history teachers Thursday afternoon will discuss the readjustment in history teaching made necessary by the war. Mrs. Alice P. Morton of the National Home Economics association will speak on "Opportunities and Responsibilities of Home Economics in War Time." Miss Frances Brown of the agricultural college will give an address on "Food Emergency Work." These two addresses will be before the household arts round table.

#### HOW CHEMISTRY IS APPLIED

"Applications of Chemistry in Modern War" will be treated by Dr. F. B. Dains of the University of Kansas before the chemistry round table. At the manual arts round table Prof. A. H. Whitesitt of the State Manual Training Normal school will take for his subject "Democracy vs. Autocracy in our Manual Courses." Prof. Homer K. Ebricht will bring to the Latin teachers "A Patriotic Message from the Classics." At the same meeting Prof. F. L. Black of the State Normal school will give an illustrated lecture on "The Caesar Class and the World War."

Not fewer than 8,000 teachers are expected at the meeting. In addition to the interest produced by the program, the teachers will be attracted to the meeting by the fact that the organization is to vote on a plan to hold four meetings, in different parts of the state, instead of the one annual session now held regularly in the capital city.

#### MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS

The general sessions of the association will be held in the mornings and evenings of Thursday and Friday, leaving the afternoons free for round table meetings of teachers interested in particular subjects or types of schools.

Men and women prominent in education in Kansas and other states will speak. In addition to those already mentioned, some of the well known speakers from outside the state will be Ray Stannard Baker, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Dr. William Wirt, and Dr. Alma Webster Powell.

Many members of the agricultural college faculty will attend the meetings. Several have places on the program. Dr. J. T. Willard has sent out a letter urging members of the faculty to go to the meetings if possible.

E. H. Wiegand of National City, Cal., has been appointed poultry club specialist in the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Wiegand is a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, has had wide experience in the handling of poultry under middle western and western conditions, and understands fully both the breeding and the business methods necessary to successful poultry production.

### THE LAST CHANCE

Plates for the Kansas State Agricultural college dinner at Topeka Friday noon, November 9, cannot be reserved after Saturday. The price is \$1, and reservations may be made through Prof. H. L. Kent of the college faculty.



## IT MAKES FOR HEALTH

### CULTURE BUTTERMILK IS BETTER THAN ORDINARY KIND

Contains More Lactic Acid and Fewer Harmful Bacteria—Is Made from Skim and Whole Milk Combined—Starter Obtained from Laboratories

Culture buttermilk is more beneficial as a drink than the common variety, according to C. E. Buchanan of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is more likely to be free from harmful bacteria, and to contain more of the lactic acid which gives it its healthful properties.

Lactic acid bacteria are present in the digestive tract and destroy other bacteria which might prove injurious to the body. The use of buttermilk as a beverage is one method of introducing more of these lactic bacteria into the system.

#### MILK IS FIRST STERILIZED

Whole or skim milk may be used to make culture buttermilk, but usually these are combined in equal parts. The milk is first subjected to a temperature of 180 degrees for 30 minutes to sterilize it. It is then cooled to 70 degrees and a small amount of starter is added. The milk is kept at this temperature for 10 or 12 hours until the whole is coagulated. Afterwards it is beaten thoroughly or churned from three to five minutes and salted—one teaspoonful of salt to each gallon. The buttermilk is then cooled to 50 degrees, at which temperature it is kept ready for use.

The starter is made from pure lactic acid culture obtained from the laboratories where it is cultivated. The lactic acid bacteria are carried by means of sterilized milk powder made from the dried casein of milk.

#### STARTER WILL KEEP WELL

A small quantity of this powder is put into a small bottle of milk, which soon coagulates. The curdled milk is used in a new bottle of milk the next day and this process is continued through three or four propagations. These preliminary propagations of the starter are necessary to eliminate the peculiar taste of the original powdered milk culture.

A starter prepared in this way will keep for six or eight weeks. When the mass begins to lose its solidity through the formation of gas bubbles or the presence of other bacteria it should not be used further.

## DIVERSITY IS IMPORTANT IN KANSAS FARM PROFIT

Size and Productivity of Business Also Play Parts—More Live Stock Needed

The factors most important in determining the profits in farming are size, diversity, and productivity of the business, according to W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Of these factors, the one which confronts Kansas farmers is diversity of business," said Mr. Grimes. "Too many Kansas farmers derive the greater part of their income from one enterprise, which if it fails leaves them without resources."

"Seasons vary while the requirements of different crops are constant. Seasons which are unfavorable for one crop are often favorable for another. The farmer who is following diversified farming methods usually has a good yield of some crop."

"Another difficulty of importance to the farmer who grows only one crop is that he has an abundance of work during rush seasons and has little to do at other times. Under present conditions labor is scarce. Often by growing a combination of crops he can distribute his labor throughout the summer season."

"In the wheat growing section of western Kansas farmers should plant part of their ground to crops for feed and keep sufficient live stock to utilize them. Live stock furnish work throughout the winter and often enable the farmer to hire a farm hand for the year."

"Feed crops usually do not conflict seriously with wheat harvest and distribute farm labor throughout the summer season more uniformly. They will yield a profit when fed to live stock. Roughage which is of little value otherwise may also be fed. Keeping live stock is the most economical method of maintaining the fertility of the soil and the only practical method for nearly all sections of this state."

"Better diversity in the business of the average farmer will increase the profits, establish farming on a safer business basis and enable the farmer to safeguard against the danger of complete failure in any year and aid in overcoming the present scarcity of labor."

## GEESSE AND TURKEYS SHOULD BE FATTENED

Simple Method of Feeding Birds Will Save Producer Considerable Loss, Says N. L. Harris

Simple methods of feeding will save considerable loss for the poultry producer who has been accustomed to market turkeys and geese without any special fattening, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant.

The goose especially is easily fattened. The old-time method was to tie several geese to a stake in some quiet shady place and give all the finely ground grains they would eat readily. In from one week to 10 days the birds would put on large amounts of fat at a small outlay for grain. In recent years it has been the custom to place a few geese in a small yard with ample shade. A wet mash composed of 60 per cent finely ground corn meal, 30 per cent shorts, and 10 per cent beef scrap is given. When possible the mash should be mixed with sour or butter milk. By this method rapid gains are realized.

The turkey, being somewhat of a wild fowl, does not take kindly to small pens and is usually fed on the range. Birds that are to be marketed for the holiday trade are given all the cracked corn they will eat twice a day. When freezing weather comes early and destroys insect life it is advisable to furnish some form of meat feed, such as commercial beef scrap, where birds can have easy access to it.

In case a local market is to be supplied it is possible to feed turkeys in crates. The birds are put in small crates in a quiet, protected building and fed three times a day on batter made of corn meal, low grade flour, beef scrap, and a small amount of bran mixed with butter milk. This method is more expensive and only practical where special markets are to be supplied. The old range method of fattening is more desirable as well as economical.

Care should be taken to remove all breeding stock from the birds selected for market as it is not desirable that those to be kept over should become too fat.

## HOGS MUST HAVE EXERCISE IN ORDER TO DEVELOP WELL

Should Have Free Winter Range in a Fenced Stalk Field

Exercise is one of the most important factors in the growth of hogs. Hogs that are confined in a small lot do not develop sufficient stretch and frame, points out Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the agricultural college.

"The problem of exercise," said Mr. Gatewood, "is more difficult to solve in winter than in any other season of the year, due to the fact that hogs should be kept off the pasture for the good of the pasture."

"Exercise can best be provided by allowing the hog free range on a field which is fenced hog tight and which has not been planted to any crop. Stalk fields in which cattle are running make a desirable place for stock hogs. Because hogs are likely to remain in their sheds too much in the winter they should feed some distance from their sleeping quarters. This forces them to take a certain amount of exercise."

## IDLE ACRES DON'T PAY

UNCULTIVATED LAND MEANS FINANCIAL LOSS TO FARMER

Vast Acreage Could Be Put to Use for Purpose of Increasing Food Supply and Farm Profits, Says Dr. Theodore Macklin

Idle acres on the farm mean a financial loss to the farmer, points out Dr. Theodore Macklin, in charge of rural economics in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. Uncultivated land indicates that so many dollars of the farmer's investment are unutilized and that the farmer or operator is paying so much rent or interest on capital from which he receives no returns.

"Formerly land was exceedingly cheap," said Doctor Macklin, "and then the farmer could not be criticized for not having used the land to its fullest extent. Now, however, conditions have changed and land has a high value."

#### LITTLE LAND IS IMPROVED

"The farm acreage of the United States comprises 46 per cent of the total land area, but of this acreage only 54 per cent is improved land. While much of the unimproved land actually is utilized in the production of live stock, there is far too much waste land."

"Obviously if this land were put to proper use it would constitute a vast acreage which could be used for the production of food products and thus increase the food supply. To the individual farmer any procedure which would bring into use the idle acres would result in greater profits for the farm business."

#### WASTE ON MANY FARMS

"It is easy to overlook the fact that land is lying idle on almost every farm. This has been true because farming has not been considered a business, subject to regular principles which affect other lines of business. In the planning of farm buildings, the location and building of fences, and mapping the shape of the fields and lanes, much land has been rendered unworkable. With increased prices, greater profits can be obtained by farmers who apply themselves to better planning of farm organization."

"Two outstanding features are seen in the present food crisis brought on by the war. The supply of food production is short or insufficient to meet the demands and there are possible ways of increasing the food supply. This possible increase can come only when greater efficiency is practiced by the farmer."

"To some extent the level of prices must guide the farmer as to the rapidity with which he can rearrange his farm to utilize efficiently the acres now rendered idle. It is safe to predict that, in the future, prices will not return to the level that existed before the war. Hence the farmer is safe in at least making a start toward the reclaiming of the idle acres."

## TO KILL THE BOX ELDER BUGS, JUST SCALD 'EM

George A. Dean Gives Simple Method of Ridding House of Troublesome Insects

The red and black box elder bug which crawls into houses through doors and windows at this time of year and becomes a nuisance, may be controlled by a simple method, asserts George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The most practical method is to pour boiling water on the adult insects when they gather in the fall and early spring on the foundation, cellar windows, and corners on the sunny side of the house, or on the young bugs when they cluster in the summer on tree trunks and at the bases of trees and shrubs.

Sometimes another lot of the bugs will gather in the same places. These have come from adjacent properties. Persistent use of boiling water will kill these pests and thus prevent their gaining access to the rooms. Some persons believe they can get rid of

the bugs by cutting down the box elder trees. This is not true, however, because they are frequently found around houses a considerable distance from a box elder tree.

The adult bugs hibernate through the winter. In the spring and summer they lay their eggs on the trunks of various trees and shrubs, especially the box elder tree. The young insects are bright red in color, and may be seen in clusters on the trunks and at the bases of these trees and shrubs, where they suck the sap from the plants.

## BREAD AND CAKE CRUMBS USED IN PLACE OF FLOUR

When Thoroughly Dried and Put Through Food Chopper They Make Good Substitute

Use of bread and cake crumbs as a substitute for flour for the sake of wartime conservation of foods is the suggestion of Miss Flora Monroe, manager of the cafeteria in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Stale bread and cake should not be thrown into the garbage pail, pointed out Miss Monroe, because when thoroughly dried, put through the food chopper and reduced to fine crumbs, they may be successfully used in the proportion of one part crumbs to two parts flour in many recipes.

Bread crumbs work in nicely in muffins and other warm breads in which baking powder and soda are the leavening agents. The crumbs should not be used in yeast breads.

Cake crumbs may be used in spice, caramel and devil's food cakes, but should not be used in white cakes. If crumbs of heavy, rich cake are used, it is not necessary to use as much sugar. Cake crumbs make a good foundation for spice puddings, and are an excellent foundation for making steamed brown breads.

A delicious cabinet pudding may be made from rich cake crumbs. The addition of dried fruits, raisins, or currants improve the flavor of the mixture. The crumbs are placed in a baking pan as a foundation, with a soft custard sauce placed over them, and a meringue made from the reserved egg whites placed on top.

## COLT SHOULD BE GIVEN ADEQUATE PROTECTION

Comfortable Quarters in Time of Severe Weather Are Aid in Horse Raising

Comfortable, sanitary quarters for use in time of storm and severe weather should be provided for colts in the winter time, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Colts should not be housed in unclean, poorly lighted, or poorly ventilated sheds or barns—neither should they be compelled to expose themselves to the storms and cold weather.

In a colt growing experiment conducted by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, 20 colts were provided with a shed open to the south. The results obtained show that such protection is sufficient for this locality.

The sheds were kept clean and well bedded. The colts were allowed to come and go as they pleased. It was observed that they remained in the open a large portion of the time seeking shelter only in times of storm and severest weather.

J. B. Marcellus of Kansas City, Mo., has been placed in charge of drainage and irrigation engineering in the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college to serve in the absence of H. B. Walker, who received a captain's commission in the officers' reserve corps. Mr. Marcellus is a graduate of the University of Kansas and has had 15 years' experience in practical engineering, including drainage and irrigation work in the west and middle west.

## AND SO THEY WEAR SILK

GIRLS CONSERVE COTTON FOR MAKERS OF EXPLOSIVES

Army Wants Wool, and There's No Linen Left, So What Else Can a Woman Do?—Goods Should Not Be Weighted Too Much

With the supply of linen practically exhausted, wool in demand for the army, and raw long staple cotton selling for 40 cents a pound, silk—if purchased conservatively—is desirable material for dresses, according to Miss Ethel H. Jones, instructor in domestic art.

"The cotton must be conserved to make high explosives, and desirable wools are scarce and hard to find besides being necessary for the army," said Miss Jones.

#### SILK CUTS LAUNDRY BILL

"From the economic standpoint silk saves laundering, may be worn on more occasions than cotton, and if it is of good quality and not weighted too much will wear fully as well as cotton or wool and be serviceable."

"In the manufacture of silk the salts of tin and iron are added to the dye to weight the silk. The test for weighted silk is to fold and crease with the finger nail and by pulling to see if the threads separate. If they do the silk has been weighted too much. Taffetas are especially apt to be overweighted."

#### CONSERVATIVE PATTERNS BEST

"If silk is purchased it should be of good quality and conservative in pattern. For general wear in a climate like this, silk is desirable."

"Silk used to be looked upon as a luxury but now that it is being manufactured in the United States there is no reason why it should not be generally used."

## DRONES EAT THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS WORKER BEES

Two Methods of Exterminating the Unprofitable Insects Are Suggested by Entomologist

That beekeepers cannot afford to feed the drones, is the opinion of Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Drones should be exterminated.

"Drones do not work, and eat three times as much honey as the worker bees," said Doctor Merrill. "When a hive is full of drones it is a sign that the queen is 'playing out.' Eventually the worker bees will kill the drones but not until they have consumed a considerable amount of honey."

"The most practical method of ridding the hive of drones is to use artificial foundation. The bees make four cells to the inch in wax in which the queen lays the eggs that hatch the drones, and five cells to the inch for worker bees."

"Any dealer will supply a beekeeper with an artificial foundation which if used will eliminate the drones. The wax is made with five cells to the inch and molded on tiny wires to keep it in shape, because if prepared comb becomes bent or injured in any way the worker bees will draw it out and probably replace it with wax for drone bees."

"Another way to kill the drones is to open a frame and shave off the caps from the drone cells with a knife. Then the worker bees will draw out the immature drones. These cells are distinguishable from the others because they protrude higher than the rest of the cells."

## WILL NOT SET PRICE

(Concluded from Page One)

tempts to destroy our national efficiency in war are responsible for the unrest of which you speak.

"The profits of the meat packers are to be limited and their business rigidly controlled. The limitation of profits will be announced before November 1. I believe it sound business for every farmer to increase hog production for 1918 as much as possible. I am sure that the nation needs that increase to help win the war."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, November 7, 1917

Number 8

## TO PLAN THE FARMSTEAD

SHOULD BE ARRANGED FOR ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

Is Location of Executive Department of Farm, Points Out Engineer—European System Is Not for America

The farmstead should be planned for economy and efficiency, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Unless this is done, labor is wasted and time lost.

"Several main ideas should be kept in mind in planning a farmstead—type of farming, location of the farm with reference to market, topography, and arrangement of the farmstead itself with reference to the relation of the buildings to each other," said Professor Ekblaw. "Other minor considerations of importance are direction of prevailing winds, drainage, outlook, and proximity to the road."

"The farmstead is the location of the executive department of the farm. It generally is taken to include the farm buildings and adjacent lots."

### FOLLOWS SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

"The modern idea of scientific management of industry includes a painstaking care in the layout of the plant. Considering the farm as a factory, its planning is one of the most important branches of scientific agriculture. It should be done with the greatest of care because it is difficult to change the arrangement of buildings without great inconvenience and expense."

"In Europe, where land is extremely expensive and farms are small, it is common to find the farmstead so unified as often to consist of one building. The advantages of such a system are minimum amount of land used, economy affected by unity of structure, and saving in material and labor in feeding."

### WHERE FARMS ARE LARGE

"The European system does not work out well under American conditions. In America, where large farms are the rule, the structures for various purposes are separated. While there is some loss in economy, the distributed buildings are more in accord with American esthetic ideas. Better sanitation and appearance result."

"Different kinds of animals are kept separated, and such buildings as machine sheds and corn cribs can be built with cheaper construction than is desirable for structures in which animals are housed."

## EXHIBITOR HAS DEVELOPED AMERICAN POULTRY INDUSTRY

Fancier Is Responsible for Distinct Types and Breeds of Birds

That the work of the exhibitor has been of utmost importance in the development of the poultry industry in America, is the statement of F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The poultry show system in this country is highly developed.

The fancier is responsible for the distinct types and breeds of poultry. Both breeders and producers are under obligation to the fancier for the possibility of that uniformity which is essential in marketing modern high class products. Breeding of standard bred poultry is the chief aim of the great majority of poultry breeders. The poultry shows have promoted the industry to such a degree that the industry has become a financial success.

In recent years the utility men have taken part in the shows. They have awakened interest in greater egg production. They are now uniting with fanciers to encourage the breeding of purebred poultry for utility purposes. The tendency of the poultry shows is to stimulate interest in poultry produc-

tion and educate the public along poultry lines. Experiments are constantly being carried on to improve fowls of medium size that are economical and of good laying quality, and that may be raised profitably.

In England poultry shows have failed under war conditions, because the utility bird is the only one the producers can afford to feed. Realizing the importance of this condition, many fanciers are developing the utility side of their strain and are attempting to combine the two factors.

## AMES-AGGIE GAME WILL BE HARDEST IN VALLEY

Teams Are of Equal Weight and Have Each Been Defeated Only by University of Kansas

"It will be anybody's game."—Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics and head Aggie coach.

The Ames-Aggie game will be the closest and hardest fought contest in the Missouri Valley series, in the opinion of Coach Clevenger. The teams are of equal weight, and have made practically the same kind of showing this season, each having been defeated but once—and that by K. U.

The game Saturday will be the homecoming game for Ames. The Aggies will be at a slight disadvantage because they will be playing away from home and because Ames played no game last Saturday and should be in the best physical condition. Although two or three Aggies were slightly injured in the K. U. game, the team is expected to be in fighting trim by Saturday.

Although the Aggies gained more ground and made a better showing than K. U. in nearly every department of the game, they lacked the proper punch to score against K. U. Saturday. The Olcott men conserved their strength and were the real aggressors in only two periods of the game. The score, 9 to 0, was the result of a goal from the field, and a touchdown made immediately before the close of the game. Carl Roda, "Pete" Ptacek, and Whedon were the stars for the Aggies.

## FRANCE NO BETTER THAN KANSAS FOR PERCHERONS

Proper Feeding Will Produce as Good Horses in United States as in Europe

Breeders and dealers have discovered that just as good Percherons can be grown in Kansas as in France if they will but feed the horses as well as do the French, asserts Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Late figures show a decrease of 25 per cent in the horse stock of France," said Doctor McCampbell. "In the past most of the horses imported for breeding purposes came from France. It is evident that the war has made impossible the extensive importation of Percherons for many years."

"This condition has been a real blessing to the horse industry of this country. So long as the French supply was available, the breeders allowed themselves to depend upon that source. The war, however, has almost entirely stopped the importation of purebred horses into the United States. In 1913, 5,713 horses were shipped into the United States for breeding purposes. Most of these horses were Percherons. Thus far in 1917, only 64 Percherons have been imported."

"The most valuable effect that the war has had on the importation of horses into the United States is that it has forced breeders and dealers to appreciate more fully the value of the American-bred purebred for breeding purposes."

## 8,000 KANSANS CANNING

MOTHER-DAUGHTER CLUBS IN STATE NUMBER 128

Are Doing Most Effective Work in Conserving Food Products in War Year, Says Otis E. Hall—Give Public Demonstrations Also

Mother-daughter canning clubs have done more effective work towards conserving the surplus products from the gardens and orchards of the state than has any other agency, asserts Otis E. Hall, state club leader, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

The total membership of the 128 Kansas canning clubs is 8,094, and taking the scattering reports which have been received up to this time as a fair average for what the entire membership has done, 424,000 quarts of food products have been canned by these "soldiers of the commissary"—and they are still canning.

### WILL CAN 500,000 QUARTS

The canning club season will not close until December, when an accurate report from each club member will be sent in to the college. Mr. Hall estimates that the record of these clubs for the season will be 500,000 quarts of food products. Surplus vegetables which have been grown in home gardens constitute the greater part of these canned products. Twenty-five per cent of these club members had not before tried to preserve for winter use anything except a little fruit and a few tomatoes.

A mother and a daughter who live in Riley county and who are members of a Riley county canning club, report that they have canned 100 quarts of green beans, 125 pints of corn, 42 quarts of peas, 72 quarts of tomatoes, and 25 quarts of greens, all from the home garden. They are still canning and expect to can something like 50 quarts of pumpkin and squash.

### WICHITA CLUB LEADS COUNTRY

The Wichita club, which is not only the largest mother-daughter canning club in Kansas but the largest in the United States, has several members who previous to this year never attempted to do any canning at all. Several of these inexperienced canners report that they have more than 100 quarts of canned products stored in their cellars and pantries.

The Glenwood club, which for two years has held the championship honors for Kansas and which last season was awarded first honors by the United States department of agriculture, is breaking its own record this year. During the month of September the members of this club canned 2,000 quarts for themselves and in addition canned \$100 worth of vegetables and fruits for Bethany hospital in Kansas City.

### EXHIBIT AT KANSAS SHOWS

At the Free fair, Topeka, the State fair, Hutchinson, and the International Wheat show, Wichita, mother-daughter canning club members gave public demonstrations in canning. Large exhibits were also shown at each of these fairs. The Wichita club had about 1,500 jars on exhibition at the wheat show and won the special prize of \$75 offered for the best and largest canning exhibit and \$200 in individual and team prizes.

In most cases these mother-daughter clubs meet once each month. During the canning season several of them meet every two weeks. A social time is one of the objects of these meetings, but some phase of canning always forms the main part of the program. Canning difficulties are discussed by the members and much help is obtained in this way. An actual canning demonstration by Mr. Hall or one of his assistants is given once or twice a season.

"At one meeting I attended recently," said Mr. Hall, "a mother-daughter team demonstrated three ways of canning chicken. Another team prepared an attractive dish of canned asparagus and another of field corn which was made into corn club breakfast food. Samples of these dishes were passed to all present, and all agreed on the quality and palatability of these products."

Many of the club members find it necessary to purchase fruits for canning purposes and in some communities the clubs arrange with local dealers for a supply of fresh fruits at somewhat better rates than could be obtained by individuals on small quantities. Clubs are also able to get local merchants to send away for vegetables which are not grown in the community.

## FARM AND HOME WEEK IS SET FOR LATE JANUARY

Attendance of Close to 2,000 Is Expected—Well Known Speakers on War-time Subjects a Feature

Farm and Home week will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college January 21 to 26, according to announcement by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons—men, women, and children—from Kansas farms are expected to attend. Subjects of particular importance in war-time will be discussed.

Annual meetings of live stock and other Kansas organizations will be held in the course of the week. An event of interest to stockmen will be a Percheron sale Friday, January 25.

Speakers will include Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, Major General Leonard Wood, Governor Arthur Capper, and L. J. Tabor, master of the Ohio grange and a member of the price fixing committee of the food administration.

An exhibition of corn and other grains will interest the farmers. The boys and girls who are winners in the home club contest will bring their exhibits and compete for state prizes. Exhibits by the mother-daughter canning clubs will be featured.

## CO-OPERATION WILL HELP ADVERTISER AND PAPER

Publication Should Help Make Advertisements Attractive and Interesting, Points Out E. T. Keith

Coöperation between the small town advertiser and the newspaper is necessary if either is to secure the best results, believes E. T. Keith, instructor in printing in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke Monday before the students in the course in industrial journalism.

"The newspaper should direct or advise in the use of advertising space," said Mr. Keith. "Because the merchant may know the clothing business or the grocery business, it does not necessarily follow that he is a good man to prepare ads. If the readers see his ads and are not induced to buy, the advertising does not pay."

"It is to the advantage of the newspaper to make its advertisements just as interesting and effective as possible. Better ads will increase the prestige of any newspaper. The readers will come to have faith in the truth of what they read in the advertisements and if a merchant finds he has sold goods because of the advertising it will be no trouble to sell him more space."

"If even the small town newspaper would employ a real advertising man, one who knows something of the different enterprises as well as the psychology of advertising, the merchants would take up with it readily. The advertiser would receive better service and it would be a good selling point for the newspaper itself."

## HOG CHOOSES FEED BEST

EXPERIMENTS SHOW GOOD WINTER RATION FOR PIGS

Animals Select Right Proportions of Corn, Shorts, and Tankage for Economical Gains—Alfalfa Pasture Is Valuable

Corn, shorts, and tankage—free choice—make an excellent ration for the winter feeding of hogs. This has been proved in experiments being conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station.

In making the calculations, ground corn was charged at \$1.68 a bushel, shorts at \$57 a ton, and tankage at \$80 a ton.

### HOW COSTS COMPARE

In dry lot with a self feeder, lot 16 was fed corn 70 per cent, shorts 24 per cent, and tankage 6 per cent, mixed, at a cost of \$12.69 a hundredweight of gain; lot 17, corn 60 per cent, shorts 32 per cent, and tankage 8 per cent, mixed, \$13.30 a hundredweight; and lot 19, corn, shorts, and tankage, free choice, \$12.48 a hundredweight.

With alfalfa pasture and self feeders, lot 20 was fed corn 80 per cent, shorts 16 per cent, and tankage 4 per cent, mixed, at a cost of \$11.49 a hundredweight of gain; lot 21, shelled corn, shorts, and tankage, free choice, \$10.44; lot 23, shelled corn, tankage, and ash, free choice, \$10.17; lot 24, corn meal, free choice, \$10.65; and lot 25, corn meal 100 per cent, ash 2.5 per cent, mixed, \$11.47.

### HOGS TURNED DOWN MINERAL

In lot 23 the pigs were offered bone ash, rock phosphate, and ground limestone, but none was eaten. The pigs chose from the corn and tankage as their appetites dictated. In this lot the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$10.17, as compared with \$10.44 for shelled corn, shorts, and tankage, free choice; \$10.65 a hundredweight for corn meal alone, free choice; \$11.47 for corn meal and ash mixed; and \$11.49 for corn meal 80 per cent, shorts 16 per cent, and tankage 4 per cent, mixed. These results indicate that corn and tankage, free choice, furnish most economically all the elements necessary when pigs are allowed alfalfa pasture.

The fact that shorts are not necessary when pigs are allowed alfalfa pasture is of particular value because shorts are usually higher in price than corn and thus add to the cost of production.

### PASTURE BRINGS BIG RETURN

A comparison of lots 19 and 21 emphasizes the value of alfalfa pasture in finishing hogs for the market. In lot 19 without alfalfa pasture, each pig made a gain of 129.05 pounds, the grain costing \$.1248 per pound of gain, making the total gain cost \$16.10. In lot 21 with alfalfa pasture each pig made a gain of 133.5 pounds, the grain costing \$.1044 per pound of gain, making the total gain cost \$13.94, a difference of \$2.16 a pig in favor of those on alfalfa pasture.

By pasturing the alfalfa at the rate of 20 pigs to the acre as is often done, the alfalfa would have yielded an income in pork production at the rate of \$43.20 an acre for the 89 days in use.

The experiment shows that the pig is evidently the best judge of proportions and should be allowed to select the corn and tankage in such proportions as his appetite dictates.

Corn fodder is low in protein but supplies a cheap and satisfactory form of carbohydrates and balances well with protein concentrates such as cottonseed meal, bran, and alfalfa meal, points out Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

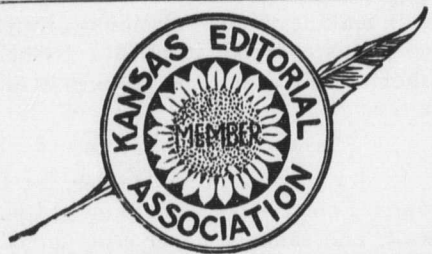
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newsletters and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917

### THE NEW POSTAGE TAX

This is the first time in the history of the United States that letters have been taxed, though revenue was raised in the civil war and the Spanish-American war by taxes on medicines, legal documents—including checks,—and other articles.

It is a notable fact, however, that, aside from the present tax, postage rates are about the only prices that have remained stationary during the last few years. Practically everything else—including railroad rates in some cases—has increased.

The new postage rate—2 cents plus 1 cent tax per ounce—is much lower than the rates which for many years were in use in this country. Until 1847 the postal service of the United States was nothing to boast of. In that year the first postage stamps were issued, and a rate of 5 cents a letter was fixed for distances of 300 miles or less, and of 10 cents for distances greater than this. Four years later a 3 cent rate was made the standard for distances not greater than 3,000 miles, with 10 cents for greater distances. The 10 cent rate was for the purpose chiefly of covering the cost of the long haul across country, mostly by stage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast or vice versa. In 1863, as railways had begun to push out upon the frontier, a rate of 3 cents per half ounce was fixed without regard to distance. It was not until 1883 that this was reduced to 2 cents, while two years later the weight that could be carried for this amount was raised to an ounce.

Up to 1863 there was no established free delivery, even in the largest cities, and no rural free delivery until 1896.

In paying the new postage rate we are not paying as much as thousands of men now living used to pay when there was no war or other unusual condition of affairs.

### AN INTELLECTUAL RECRUIT

The Baconian-Shakespeare controversy is the latest war recruit. The hoary debate, so long esteemed the least useful of man's inventions, has strangely achieved an ultimate service.

The chief of the Midway staff of professors of English, it appears, has long been addicted to spoofing Baconians. When nothing else more stirring was at hand this savant found savage delight in refuting the follies of those who essayed to reveal the pseudo secrets of the Bacon family. In yielding to frivolous pleasure the scholar of necessity became learned in the making and unmaking of codes.

Now this quondam player with literary baubles has put the skill acquired through his avocation to high use. At Washington the man who can reveal enemy secrets is in high demand. So it has happened that the adroitness gained in toying with irrelevancies of scholarship has become an incisive aid in the prosecution of the war. For

upon the correct decoding of intercepted messages depends much of the safety and success of our fighting men.

Thus again war is utilizing the waste products of peace and Professor John M. Manly, furloughed by the University of Chicago, is Captain John M. Manly, detailed to headquarters at Washington.—Chicago Herald.

### A DISTINCT LOSS

The resignation of Dr. Henry Jackson Waters as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will be a distinct loss to the state of Kansas.

During the nine years of his presidency, Doctor Waters has advanced Kansas Agricultural college into a position of recognized dominancy in the field of agricultural colleges and scientific schools of the nation, and has made it a distinct asset to the state of Kansas in promoting the interests of Kansas' greatest industry—farming and stock raising.

While his talent for organization early expressed itself in the morale of the institution, itself, and gave to Kansas Agricultural college a distinct advancement, academically, his greatest achievement as president of Kansas Aggie college has been the establishment of the institution in a position of recognized leadership among the farmers and stock raisers of the state. The magnitude of this task can best be appreciated when you recall that your practical farmer, who has for years staked his chips against nature, is one not easily led by what he terms "swivel chair farmers," and for many years, while the scholastic tone of Manhattan was well established among schoolmen and educators, it fell woefully short of a position of leadership and influence among the practical farmers and stock raisers of the state. With consummate tact and diplomacy Doctor Waters removed the academic stigma from Kansas Aggie and ingratiated the institution into the confidence of the Kansas farmer and made it a distinct factor in the agricultural life and progress of the last half decade.

Doctor Waters' activities in recent months in promotion of administration war measures and as Kansas' president of the Hoover food administration for Kansas have shown him possessed of the qualities of the statesman as well as those of the successful organizer of institutional activity.

Though he leaves Kansas Aggie, his new sphere is closely allied to the work which has won him national recognition within the past ten years, and as editor of one of the leading farm journals of the Missouri Valley, the Weekly Star, Kansas will share in the fruits of his leadership for many years to come.—Hutchinson Gazette.

### DOGS IN WARFARE

It has been estimated that over 10,000 dogs are in use by the various armies at war in Europe; how many more have lost their lives in service no man knows. This fact alone is sufficient to prove beyond argument that the dog is a military adjunct of the first importance. But in spite of the example of other nations at war, our government has thus far done practically nothing toward the securing and training of dogs for the American armies and ambulance service abroad. It is high time that we made a serious beginning.

The military dogs are no hobby; their usefulness has been amply demonstrated. In Europe they are used, in the main, for three purposes—as ambulance assistants and searchers out of the wounded, as scouts and messengers, and as sentries. To a small extent they are used as ammunition carriers as well, while terriers have been employed to rid the trenches of rats. Of these activities the most valuable, probably, is the first.

I have before me a sheaf of clippings from newspapers, magazines, and journals devoted to dogs in which are recounted literally hundreds of instances where dogs have saved the lives of wounded soldiers during the present war. I am tempted to reprint some of these stories, for the sake of their emotional appeal. But they are, after all, only isolated instances. They are

simply indications of the great work being done by the dog on European battlefields, a work of which we have taken little or no official cognizance. These stories lead me to believe that not a day passes on the French and Belgium fronts that does not find some dog, unmentioned in the orders of the day, braving shell fire and bullets in the discharge of his appointed duty, and perhaps laying down his life in the heroic effort.

For the dog can do what no man can. He can dash through shot and shell, swiftly and to a position where it would be sure death for a man to go. He can find the wounded by his superhuman sense of smell, distinguishing

The fact, of course, is that business men have no more business thinking this now than ever a legislator had. The real interests of business and the government, or the nation, are identical, now as then. If business serves the country now, it serves itself. If it does not, it weakens its own foundation.

The misapprehension about this is unfortunate for the simple reason that no one is ever really secure in right conduct until he realizes the advantage of it. Business is never going to do its full share in this war until it sees what is perfectly clear to every one who has looked squarely at the issues involved, that in fighting the

## Coming to Himself

Wallaces' Farmer

A RETIRED farmer dropped into our office the other day, an old friend who moved to town a number of years ago for the same reason that so many others move to town—advancing age and the difficulty of securing competent help determined him to let the boys do the farming, while he and his wife would take it easy the rest of their lives. When he called on us, he looked exceptionally well, and we remarked upon it.

"Well, sir," said he, "I never felt better in my life. I have been having a good time this year. When the war broke out, everybody got excited about raising stuff to feed the people, and I decided I'd have to do my part, and I have been helping the boys on the different farms. I have lived in town, but have gone out to the farms almost every day all summer. I have cultivated more corn this year than I have altogether for the past five years. I have been driving the mowing machine and the rake, and doing odd jobs about the place. I found it a lot more fun to do this than to have go uptown and sit around gassing with the other old fellows; and it has been a mighty good thing for me physically. The boys treated me mighty nice. They gave me the easier jobs, but I counted for a full hand all right, except that I did not work quite as long hours. I saved them a lot of time also in doing errands. As I went into town every night, I could take in things for them and bring back things. I guess the way things look now, more of us retired farmers will have to get busy next year. They are taking a lot of good, husky boys, and farm help is going to be mighty scarce. Some of the city boys will do fairly well, if we can find time to teach them, but they are a good deal of a nuisance until they have had experience. I don't blame them any. They are good, willing fellows, but they simply don't know how to do farm work. In the old days, when a man drove one team, it wasn't much of a trick to learn how to farm; but nowadays, when we hitch up three or four horses, an inexperienced man may cost the farmer more in one afternoon than his work is worth for all summer."

Our friend's looks confirmed all that he said. He was clearly in the "pink of condition," both physically and mentally. Scattered over the corn belt there are thousands of other retired farmers who, during the past summer, have done just as he did. Their long experience made them worth half a dozen inexperienced men, and fully equal to many experienced farm hands who did not have their hearts in the work.

Next year there will be still greater need for this experienced help, not alone for what they can do, but for breaking in inexperienced boys and young men.

the living from the dead. He can bear water and restoratives to the stricken soldier, and then, by bringing back a helmet or other object, inform his masters of the wounded man's presence, and then lead them there when it is safe to go.—Walter A. Dyer in the Red Cross Magazine.

### IN DEFENSE OF BUSINESS, TOO

Here and there in the comment of current business apologists is still a trace of fundamental misapprehension, if not indeed of cant. Business, we are told, has rendered important service to the government, and the impression is left that it has done this out of the goodness of its heart—that it had two alternatives, to proceed in its usual way or to cooperate with the government, and that it generously chose the latter. Sometimes the impression is left that it forgivably chose the latter, the allusion being to old persecutions of business by the government.

The misapprehension, it will be seen, is essentially that which caused the persecutions, namely, that the government and business are two independent entities, with separate interests.

country's fight, it is fighting its own—and that it has no profitable alternative.

What if some sacrifice of immediate profit is involved? Hasn't the story of business progress been just a story of the progressive sacrifice of immediate profits for something better? The honest successor to a faker makes less on his first deal, perhaps, but builds up a permanent trade. So a manufacturer or merchant narrows his margin of profit to obtain a larger and steadier turnover. You may prefer a 5 per cent to a 15 per cent investment, because of the greater security. It is the most familiar phenomenon in business, present sacrifice for future gain, insuring prosperity by paying the price of it.

So when you cut off some paying practice which is non-essential and only a disservice to the country in a time like this, when you refuse to take an abnormal profit, when you turn all the labor and materials your business controls to the most effective possible war use, even at a sacrifice to yourself, you are simply conforming to tried and proved business policy.—System.

### YOUNG SOLDIERS

Ivan Adair in the London Graphic

Only yesterday were they Chaffing at unwelcome rule, Measuring study by their play In the little world of school.

Only yesterday intent On the limits of their sphere, Every waking effort bent On the "Now" and on the "Here."

Lo! at midnight came the call, Breaking in upon their sleep, And their manhood, over all, Rose to live and run and leap.

Thus, before their day was born, Many a war-kissed eager lad Thought of childhood with a scorn As a thing he never had.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of November 5, 1892

R. U. Waldraven, '90, has moved to Rulo, Nebr.

The students' payroll for October amounts to \$901.71.

J. W. Ijams, '90, writes from Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., ordering THE INDUSTRIALIST.

Professor Hitchcock writes in Science for October 28 on "The Botanical Library of a Station Botanist."

Badges yellow and blue have been flying in friendly rivalry this week, and all will stand by their colors until after election at least.

The college herd was this week housed in comfortable winter quarters. The cattle are in excellent condition considering the scantiness of the late pasture.

Miss Susan W. Nichols, '89, writes from St. Joseph of performing the duties of a stenographer in the fore noon, and of music teacher in the afternoon.

Republican, Democratic, and Populist leaders took advantage of the political gatherings in the city this week to visit the college, in which all of them are interested.

D. H. Otis, '92, writes from Washington, D. C., of a pleasant visit in Vermont and New York and pleasant times in Washington, where he expects to spend the winter.

Persons desiring a copy of the "College Symposium" can secure one of the few remaining copies by addressing H. W. Avery, Wakefield. Price, \$1.25, postage paid.

Miss Josephine Harper of this college will read a paper on "History and Civil Government" at the semi-annual meeting of the Social Science club at Topeka November 17 and 18.

Professor Hood, in a lecture before the students yesterday afternoon, told something of one of the great manufacturing centers of Massachusetts—Lynn. Among other things he gave some of the early history of the town, its wonderful manufacturing growth in late years, and described two of its principal industries—that of shoe making and the development of electrical appliances.

### THE FUNNY MERCHANT

"My son, there is nothing so mysteriously funny as an advertisement. The prime, first, last, and all the time object of an advertisement is to draw custom. It is not, was not, and never will be designed for any other human purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes and his store is so full of customers he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to his printer and goes in for advertising. When the dull season gets along and there is no trade, and he wants to sell his goods so bad he can't pay his rent, he stops his advertising. That is, some of them do; but occasionally a level headed merchant does more of it, and scoops in all the business while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bill. There are times when you couldn't stop the people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the door, and that's the time the advertisement is sent out on its holy mission."—West Union (Iowa) Union.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

James D. Trumbull, '96, is farming near Dimmitt, Tex.

Harry Stockwell, '14, visited friends at the college last week.

Miss Gladys Grove, '17, is teaching home economics at Jarbalo.

August W. Seng, '11, was here for the K. U.-Aggie game Saturday.

Erle H. Smith, '15, is assistant sport editor of the Kansas City Journal.

Wallace Park, '17, and Mrs. Park have returned from a month's visit in Ohio.

Nicholas Enns, '15, a salesman at Hutchinson, attended the game here Saturday.

Henry Bayer, '16, who is farming this year near Toronto, was a college visitor Saturday.

F. H. Dillenback, '16, is located at Guthrie, Okla., where he is county agent for Logan county.

Miss Anna Brandner, '17, of Clifton, visited college friends Saturday and attended the K. U. game.

Miss Laura Mueller, '17, visited in Manhattan last week end and attended the K. U. game Saturday.

C. G. Wellington, former student in industrial journalism, is a copy reader on the Kansas City Star.

M. G. Kirkpatrick, '15, superintendent of the city schools of Belleville, was here for Homecoming day.

John R. Hall, jr., former student in industrial journalism, is doing rewrite work on the Kansas City Star.

A. G. Van Horn, '16, has been made county agent in Wyandotte county, with headquarters in Kansas City.

Paul Carnahan, a former student, is stationed at the Mare Island Electrical school, Vallejo, Cal. He enlisted in the spring.

Mrs. Hallie (Smith) Bixby, '08, with her youngest son, is here for an extended visit at the home of her father, B. W. Smith.

Dr. Jack Riddell, '93, captain in the United States medical corps, stationed at Fort Riley, was a Homecoming visitor Saturday.

J. A. Hull, '17, who is teaching manual training and physics in the high school at Stafford, was in town for the Aggie-K. U. game.

Miss Lillian McCarty, '17, was here for the Homecoming game. Miss McCarty is teaching home economics and botany in the high school at Maize.

Frederick Vail Waugh, son of Frank A. Waugh, '91, and Mrs. Alice (Vail) Waugh, '93, is driving an ambulance at the front, "somewhere in France."

Mrs. Martha (Harbord) Forman, a former student and a sister of Major J. G. Harbord, '86, is now living in Manhattan. Her address is 1628 Laramie street.

Miss Emma Irving, '10, is a missionary teacher for the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission society. She is stationed at Capiz, Pannay, P. I.

F. S. Turner, '17, who has been assistant county agent in Leavenworth county, has been made county agent in Anderson county, with headquarters in Garnett.

M. A. Carleton, '87, cerealist with the United States department of agriculture, was here last week on an inspection trip in connection with government work.

Miss Bird E. Secrest, '92, attended the advisory council meeting on Saturday and remained over Sunday the guest of her classmates, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hartley, '92.

Leon N. Moody, '16, and most of the football team from the high school at Burwell were here for the K. U. game. Mr. Moody is principal of the Burwell high school.

Rudolph B. Nelson, '09, is in the mechanical drafting department of the Pacific Electric Railway company. His address is 262 North Stafford avenue, Huntington Park, Cal.

John R. Neale, '17, who is working for the government in classifying land and whose headquarters are at Pueblo, Col., is at the head of the division working around Trinidad.

W. E. Tomson, '12, is field agent in dairying for the United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the Montana State college. His headquarters are at Bozeman.

Mrs. Daisy (Harner) Roehm, '06, and children are spending the winter in Nashville, Tenn., with Mrs. Ivy (Harner) Selvidge, '93. Doctor Roehm is educational director at Fort Oglethorpe.

Earl R. Harrouff, '16, is in the medical and sanitation detachment of the 353rd Infantry at Camp Funston. "So far I've enjoyed this life," writes Mr. Harrouff, "and I hope to enjoy it to the end."

W. P. Tucker, '92, recently attended a meeting of the live stock growers in Gainesville, Fla., and reports a very pleasant time. He was entertained by O. W. Weaver, '11, and Mrs. Kate (Blackburn) Weaver.

J. B. Thompson, '05, is now extension horticulturist in charge of cooperative experiments and grasses and forage crops, University of Florida. His former experience in Guam and Hawaii particularly fitted him for this line of work.

Prof. J. M. Scott, '03, returned to his work at Gainesville, Fla., after a pleasant visit with relatives in Kansas and Northern points. He reports the Kansas State Agricultural college colony at Gainesville as well and pleased with the work.

William F. Droge, '10, is a member of the faculty of the Colorado Agricultural college at Fort Collins. Mrs. Helen (Myers) Droge, '13, and two children will spend the winter in Fort Collins, but the rest of the year will stay on the homestead in northeastern Montana.

Leo W. Rexroad, '13, Ira E. Taylor, '13, and F. H. Freeto, '15, have applied for permission to take examination for assistant civil engineer in the United States navy. The successful candidates will receive the commission as lieutenants in corps of civil engineers in the navy.

Victor L. Cory, '04, former county agent in McPherson county, was a passenger on the schooner Fannie Prescott, captured by a German U-boat. It is not yet known whether he was killed or taken prisoner. He was on his way to Liberia, where he was to be a missionary and teacher of agriculture.

Miss Florence Carvin, '13, is in charge of home demonstration work in eight Missouri counties—Jackson, Cass, Bates, Vernon, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, and St. Clair. Her headquarters are at Independence. She is employed by the United States government in cooperation with the University of Missouri.

Mrs. Mary (Pritner) Lockwood, '99, is in charge of home economics extension for the University of Arizona. Her headquarters are at Tucson. Her husband, Dr. Frank O. Lockwood, who from 1899 to 1902 was professor of English language and literature in the Kansas State Agricultural college, is now head of English in the University of Arizona.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Emmert, '01, McPherson, on July 9, a son, Frederic Meacham.

Born, to Mr. Alfred C. Smith, '97, and Mrs. Mary (Waugh) Smith, '99, Etiwanda, Cal., on June 13, a son, William Waugh.

Born, to Mr. A. L. Burns and Mrs. Ruth (Gilbert) Burns, '14, 2473 Davidson avenue, New York City, on September 12, a daughter, Elizabeth Ruth.

### MARRIAGES

#### HARDMAN-SMITH

Miss Bessie Lourene Hardman, '14, and Mr. James O. M. Smith were married at Commerce, Ga., on Thursday, September 20.

#### RUGGLES-OEHERLE

Miss Lula Ruggles, a former school of agriculture student, and George W.

Oeherle, '16, were married at Iola, October 8. They are making their home on a farm near Lawrence.

### NORWOOD-HENDERSON

Miss Lucile Owens Norwood, a former student in industrial journalism, and Lieutenant Walter F. Henderson, M. O. R. C., were married on Sunday, October 7, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Norwood, St. Joseph, Mo. Lieutenant and Mrs. Henderson are at home in Manhattan.

### GILPIN-HENDRICKSON

Miss Ethel May Gilpin and Mr. Victor Guy Hendrickson, '14, were married in Evanston, Wyo., October 13. After a trip through the east Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson will be at home after November 13 at Tie Sidings, Wyo., where Mr. Hendrickson has a position with the Union Pacific Railway company.

### IS RECRUITING FOR ARMY

Louis B. Bender, '04, captain in the United States army, is now stationed at Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash. He writes as follows:

"Having recently been transferred to this post in the suburbs of Seattle, I want to get in touch with the branch alumni organization in Seattle. Can you give me the address of any of the officers or guiding spirits?"

"I am doing my bit as commanding officer of this recruit depot post. Have as many as 700 recruits at times but they come and go rapidly."

### DOCTOR DAVIS'S WORK

Dr. K. C. Davis, '91, is taking a leading part in the rural life of Tennessee. The Nashville Banner says in a recent number:

"Dr. K. C. Davis of the department of agriculture of Peabody Teachers' college, was one of the judges of products at the county agricultural fair for Williamson county held at Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday, October 13. On the night of October 12 he spoke at a community meeting at Joelton on the 'Benefits of Community Organization.'"

"Doctor Davis's new edition of an elementary text in agriculture, 'Productive Farming,' revised and enlarged by him, has just come from the Lippincott press. This text in its former editions, has had an enormous run and the publishers claim that it is more used than any other elementary text on the market."

### WRITES JUNIOR SOLDIER PLEDGE

D. H. Otis, '92, assistant dean of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, is author of the pledge used by the Junior Soldiers of the Wisconsin schools. The pledge follows:

"I wish to volunteer as a Junior Soldier for the defense of my country. In so doing, I make the following promises:

"1. That I will be loyal to my country and to my country's flag, and that I will do all I can to rebuke or otherwise disapprove of any statements coming from my schoolmates that reflect in any way on my country or its efforts to win the war.

"2. That I will not find fault at the table with the food set before me, and I will not take on my plate more than I can eat. I will also do all I can to help and encourage every effort in my home to save food, in order that others may not go hungry."

### IN POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY

A number of college alumni were present at the dinner given recently by the Polytechnic society, Fargo, N. D. The society includes members of the faculties of the Minnesota State Normal school at Moorhead, the North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo college, and the Fargo high school. Arrangements for the dinner were in charge of Miss Lois Failyer, '07. Among those present were F. W. Christensen, '00; C. J. T. Doryland, '08; O. A. Stevens, '07; W. G. Ward, '12; and E. G. Meizer, former instructor in German in the college. Prof. R. C. Doneghue, president of the society, was a classmate of Prof.

L. E. Call in the Ohio State university.

The program of the society for the year includes an address today by Professor Meinzer on "Problems in Compiling North Dakota History," and an address on February 6 by Professor Christensen on "Animal Calorimeters and their Uses." Professor Stevens heads the program committee.

### SAWMILLS AND THE WAR

"The sawmills of the United States are fighting for world democracy," said R. S. Kellogg, '96, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, in an address before the engineering students of the Kansas State Agricultural college Monday.

"Few persons realize the extent to which wood is a necessary material in modern warfare. Without the great forest resources of the United States we could be of little immediate help to our allies, who are fighting to overthrow the worst military despotism the world has ever seen.

"Our national army now under training is comfortably housed in wooden barracks in 16 great cantonments from the Atlantic to the Pacific, built in record breaking time and requiring a total to date of 800,000,000 feet of lumber. No other available material could afford such speedy, economical, and satisfactory construction. The rapidity with which these buildings have gone up is almost beyond belief.

"The ordinary wooden packing box is usually given little consideration, yet humble though it is, the multitudinous supplies for the army and navy could not be handled without such means of protection and transportation, hundreds of millions of feet of lumber going into such boxes and also into boxes for the packing and transmission of munitions. The army transport wagon is a model of strength and serviceability. Into them enter the best grades of pine, oak, and hickory. Many thousands of these wagons are now under construction for the army.

"Since the beginning of the war the cry has been for ships and still more ships, and hundreds of wooden ships are under construction on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Every such ship requires at least a million and a half feet of timber, either the yellow pine of the south or the Douglas fir of the west, while for parts subject to unusual strain there is nothing so good as white oak. Last of all, the heavy planks are held to the frames by trenails of locust. Perhaps even more important than ships are airplanes, a sufficient preponderance of which will quickly determine the outcome of the war."

### SISSON HEADS UNIVERSITY

Edward O. Sisson, B. S. '86, A. B. University of Chicago, Ph. D. Harvard university, was installed as president of the State University of Montana at Missoula on October 11. He is the fifth president of the institution.

In entering upon the presidency Doctor Sisson made a brilliant address on the functions of the university, laying down these principles:

"First, the State university will cultivate its own great field with energy and fidelity.

"Second, we will strive to use economically, effectively, and gratefully all the material resources which the state has given us.

"Third, next to our care and culture of the students on the campus our contribution is to the state at large.

"Finally, we shall foster and nourish the spiritual resources of this great state which we serve.

"Social, economic, and political problems in this commonwealth and in our country will be largely solved by the men and women educated by our universities, if only our universities have courage and vitality to do their duty.

"The greatest task of the State University of Montana is to train men and women to think clearly, wisely, humanly upon all the questions that arise in the life of a free people and to train them also that after they think

clear and true they will act with decision and energy."

Doctor Sisson enters upon his work with the confidence and good wishes of alumni, faculty, and students, representatives of whom addressed the audience at the installation services. The Montana Kaimin, the student newspaper of the university, said editorially of President Sisson:

"Custom alone decrees that Dr. Edward O. Sisson be formally inaugurated president of the State University of Montana. To the students—to those with whom and for whom Doctor Sisson shall henceforth strive, he has before now become the head of this institution. To them the formal installation is little more than superficiality. Mr. Sisson's intensely human character, his profound scholarship, his strong personality, his sympathetic nature, have already installed him as president in the hearts of the students of the university—have installed him far more strongly than could ever formalities of procession and address."

Doctor Sisson has been in educational work since his graduation from the college. He studied in America and Europe, and taught in public schools, academies, colleges, and universities. For some time he was commissioner of education for the state of Idaho.

### FIRST RANK FOR COLLEGE AT AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW

Stock Wins Five Firsts and Four Seconds at Big Exhibition

The Kansas State Agricultural college ranked first among institutions exhibiting at the American Royal Live Stock show this year. Five firsts, four seconds, one third, and two fourth prizes is the record.

The winnings in detail: Hereford—second in two year old, fourth senior yearling, fourth senior calf, second on herd.

Shorthorn—first in two year old, second in senior yearling, first senior calf, first in herd.

Angus—first in two year old, second in senior yearling, third senior calf, and first in herd.

### ARTHUR BOYER RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP IN DEBATING

Industrial Journalism Senior Is Awarded Forensic Honor—Miss Sloop Heads Girls

Arthur W. Boyer of Scranton, senior in industrial journalism, has received the \$100 college debating fellowship for this year, and will act as student assistant in coaching the men's debates.

The fellowship is generally announced at the debaters' banquet in the spring, but on account of war conditions it was impossible to know what men would be back, and the award was not officially announced until this fall.

Miss Lola Sloop, junior in home economics, was given the girls' debating fellowship last spring, and is helping the girls who are now working on the triangular debate.

### IN LATE FALL OR WINTER PREPARE FOR HONEY TIME

Beekeeper Should Make Plans in Accordance with Expected Product

Late fall or winter is the time for the beekeeper to prepare for the next honey season, points out Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The beekeeper," said Doctor Merrill, "should decide whether he is going to raise extracted or comb honey. If he is going to raise comb honey, he should have as many supers ready as might be needed in a favorable year. It will be well to plan for a full crop and have the equipment on hand ready for use.

"In a heavy honey flow the bees fill the comb honey sections in a comparatively short time and it is unwise to have to wait for supplies at this time.

"If a man has 10 colonies he can well afford to own his own extractor. He should order it in winter and set it up ready for use. He will need to order other implements which he will find listed in any good bee catalogue."



## DON'T LET SOIL WASH

### FALL IS TIME TO TAKE PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Gullies May Be Filled or Series of Dams May Be Built Across Them—Cover Fall-plowed Land with Straw Dressing

Measures to prevent the washing away of fertile soil of the farm next spring should be taken this fall, according to R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Usually more time is available for this work in the autumn than in the spring.

Large deep gullies in cultivated fields or in pastures may be filled with fodder, brush, weeds, or coarse straw, with rocks thrown on to weight down the material and prevent it from washing away. Soil gradually will wash in and be held by the vegetable matter and finally will fill the gully. Where such materials are not available a series of brakes or small dams across the gullies will aid in filling them and preventing erosion. The brakes or dams may be made by placing large stones in the gully, by fastening boards firmly in it by the use of stakes, or by making small concrete dams across the channel. The dams will check the current of water and thus cause it to deposit a part of the sediment it carries and fill in the depressions above each dam.

#### DRESSING WILL ABSORB WATER

Wheat fields or fall-plowed land subject to erosion during the winter or early spring may be held in place to a considerable extent by covering the field in the late fall or winter with a light dressing of straw or manure. This added organic matter will absorb large quantities of water and tend to break the force of small streamlets and prevent the formation of gullies.

A satisfactory method of stopping erosion on fall plowed fields or fields that are to be plowed in the spring is by a shallow open ditch running diagonally to the direction of the natural flow of the water. The ditch should have a gradual fall sufficient to carry off the excess water of the field but not sufficient for the water to gain enough force to cause erosion in the ditch. The ditch should be placed far enough up on the slope to intercept the water before the streamlets have gathered enough force to cut the soil into ditches.

#### DITCHES TO STOP EROSION

If the water cannot be carried away by one ditch several ditches must be constructed close enough to remove the water.

These ditches are easily constructed. A few furrows are cut with a plow where the ditch is to be. The loose earth is removed to the low side of the ditch by a road scraper or small grader. The upper edge of the ditch should be cut down to a gradual slope. When completed the ditch should be broad and shallow so that it can be crossed by farm implements. This type of ditch will last for several years if the sediment is cleaned out of it each fall.

## WOMEN SHOULD JOIN TO REDUCE DELIVERY COSTS

Marketing by Telephone Increases Expense of Living—Housewife Should Keep Stock of Staples

Marketing by telephone increases the cost of living. If women would band together for the purpose of ordering efficiently and thereby reduce the cost of delivery service, they would enable the grocer to sell at lower prices, according to Miss Lenore Richards, assistant in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Order, telephone, and delivery service is added to the cost of everything a woman buys.

Often the woman is rushed with the morning work when the order boy calls. She orders whatever she happens to remember in the haste of the moment, points out Miss Richards. When she starts to prepare lunch there is no cheese for the salad, and no rice for the pudding. She telephones to

have these articles delivered "special." The first order is already on its way. Often a third, and even a fourth order, is sent by means of the telephone. Such ordering undoes every effort of the grocer to give the woman low prices. She has made it necessary for the store to keep extra help for her special orders.

"It is poor economy to buy in small quantities and at frequent intervals," said Miss Richards. "The housewife should keep a stock of staple groceries and keep tab on her pantry shelves, thus avoiding extra orders by telephone."

"Explicit ordering cannot be done by telephone. The brand of goods, or the size of the box is seldom given, and the order clerk sends out the goods that will bring the firm the highest profit. Buying from the store in person means money for the housewife. She will see goods sold at special prices. These prices are not given over the telephone but are announced on placards in the store."

"Money can be saved through comparison of the cost of package and bulk, and by refusing adulteration and substitution of goods. Personal investigation and experimentation on the part of the housewife will reduce the grocer's and butcher's bill to a surprising degree."

## WIRE WRAPPERS PROTECT BEST AGAINST RABBITS

Poison Baits, Preventive Washes, Shooting, and Trapping Are Other Effective Methods

Wire wrappers afford young fruit trees the best protection against rabbits, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The use of poison baits and preventive washes, as well as such time honored methods as shooting and trapping, also is effective.

Rabbits are a serious pest in orchards, and in many localities are so numerous as to cause considerable injury, especially to young trees. One orchardist in the northeastern part of the state lost nearly 40 acres of young trees last winter from their work.

The best wrappers are made from galvanized wire. The initial cost of wire wrappers is heavy, but since they are permanent, they are the cheapest protection in the long run. Either window screen or quarter-inch mesh screen may be used. Both are satisfactory, but the window screen serves to reduce the injury of borers as well as rabbits.

In making the wire wrappers, 18 to 20 inch wire should be used depending upon the height of the first limbs on the trees. It should be cut into 12 inch lengths and fastened with wire or hooks. The lower edge should be buried a few inches in the ground. This will keep field mice off.

Poison baits have been successfully used in the northwest, but their use is risky since the baits may be consumed by stock. Preventive washes should be adhesive, repellent, and non-injurious. Carbolic acid, lime sulphur, and a mixture of soft soap, carbolic acid, and sal soda, are all good washes.

## SPRAYED APPLE ORCHARDS PRODUCE WORMLESS FRUIT

Co-operation Between Farmers and Horticultural Department Proves Effective

The spraying of apple orchards for combating insect pests and fungous diseases, which has been carried on by the horticultural department of the agricultural college in coöperation with farmers of Riley and adjoining counties, has been effective.

The fruit obtained from the sprayed orchards shows an almost entire absence of worms and will store well, in the opinion of Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture. The orchard owners have already sold a large number of apples from the trees. They have brought good prices.

The horticultural department coöperated with the farmers in caring for their orchards in sections where the farmers were too busy to give them enough attention.

## BACK TO FAMILY HOG

### ADOPTION OF OLD CUSTOM WOULD REDUCE MANY MEAT BILLS

But You Mustn't Keep the Pig in the Parlor—One-sixth of American Expenditure for Food Is for Pork

The family hog may play an important part in keeping up the Kansas meat supply during the war, in the opinion of Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Since food has become one of the most important items in carrying on the war, the hog is growing more important and more valuable each day," said Mr. Gatewood. "One-third of the money spent for food is spent for meat—America is a meat eating nation."

#### PORK PRODUCTS A LUXURY

"The average person in the United States consumes 178 pounds of meat annually. Of this practically half is pork, so that approximately one-sixth of the money spent for food is spent for pork."

"Ham and bacon are selling for from 36 cents to 45 cents a pound. Such prices are prohibitive to many persons, and make both products a luxury in any case. Much is being done to utilize all waste products, and yet the family pig could be made to help many families reduce their meat bill by eating such waste products as could not be used in any other way."

#### WILL USE KITCHEN WASTE

"City ordinances in most towns prohibit the keeping of pigs within the city limits, but a family living in the outskirts of a town would find it a saving to keep a pig. It must be remembered that a pig kept in close confinement must be kept under sanitary conditions. No animals are subjected to more insanitary conditions than the hog, and yet no animals are cleaner when given the opportunity."

"The waste products from the kitchen, along with a little pasture and a small amount of grain, can be turned into a high priced and necessary food."

## TO GET EGGS IN WINTER KEEP CHICKENS WARM

Uniform Temperature Is Necessary—Feed and Exercise Will Also Count in Production

Hens may be a source of profit even under the present high cost of feed if given a dry, warm house, good feed, and plenty of exercise, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant.

One of the principal objects of poultry is winter egg production. As it is an entirely unnatural time for eggs to be produced, it is necessary to keep the birds in a well ventilated house free from drafts. Winter egg production depends as much on good winter quarters as on feed or care.

The type of house is not so important as the fact that it should be tight on three sides and have plenty of ventilation. The house should be protected from cold winds. An orchard or grove of trees is one of the most efficient methods of wind protection.

To insure egg production, it is not necessary to have the house heated, but it should maintain as nearly uniform a temperature as possible. One of the greatest drawbacks to egg production in this part of the country is the fact that one day it is warm and sunny, and the next cold and cloudy. This affects winter egg production more than continued cold weather.

## BLUE SEEMS COLD SINCE IT SUGGESTS WINTER SKY

Colors Make Their Impression Because of Their Places in Nature—Why Red Is Warm

Colors affect one's feelings because of their places in nature. Since blue suggests a cold winter sky and ice, it should not be used in decorating a dark and poorly heated room, points out Miss Grace Averill, instructor in home art in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"One thinks of red as being warm because he sees something of red in fire," said Miss Averill. "He realizes that it is an irritating color—it has been used with effect in bull fights. Even the old turkey gobbler is excited by red."

"Each color has its own individual characteristic. Red gives the idea of warmth and cheer, just as some persons have the faculty of making warm friends. Red, on the other hand, is likely to be irritating unless it is used sparingly. The effect of a touch of red in a room is cheering but a room should not be papered in bright red."

"Blue denotes a different characteristic. It is like the cool, sedate, dignified person. Blue retreats instead of advances. For this reason a small room may be made to look larger if it is papered in blue. Because it is a cool color, its use should be reserved for rooms which are naturally cheery and admit much sunlight. A north room should not be papered in blue."

"The use of a room should help to determine the colors which are to be used. The living room naturally receives much use and should be done in rather dark colors. A bed room should be decorated in lighter colors because it is used comparatively little."

"The floor should be the darkest color and the ceiling should be the lightest. If a ceiling is dark it looks heavy. Too much color should not be used—that is, colors should be dulled, restful, greyed. Bright colors are more pleasing when used in small areas."

## WHEN MILK FEEDING PAYS PROFIT TO POULTRYMAN

F. E. Fox Tells of Conditions Under Which Plan Is Remunerative—Period Lasts Two Weeks

When buttermilk or skim milk is available milk feeding can be made profitable, says F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The gains are rapid and vary from 15 per cent in the case of hens to 40 per cent for broilers. Broilers not only fatten but they also grow.

In this kind of feeding, portable batteries holding from 46 to 70 fowls are used. The birds are fed twice a day all that they can clean up in 20 minutes.

A mixture of 40 per cent shorts and 60 per cent corn meal probably is one of the best dry feeds that can be used in the ration. One pound of this dry feed should be mixed with two pounds of buttermilk.

The length of the feeding period usually is two weeks, as it is not profitable to feed longer. Fall is the best time to fatten poultry. The birds have a good appetite at this time and the market usually is favorable.

Milk feeding bleaches the flesh of the fowl and makes the meat more tender. The average farmer has not the equipment for this type of feeding, which consists of a four celled battery and a building where there is plenty of sunlight and ventilation.

## WAS COLDEST OCTOBER IN NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

Month Also Showed Less Rainfall and More Frost Than Usual

October, 1917, was the coldest October since 1868. Its rainfall was less than normal, its per cent of cloudiness greater, and the number of nights in which the temperature fell below freezing was larger than is usual for this month, according to J. O. Hamilton, professor of physics in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The highest temperature for the month was 90 degrees on the fourth, the lowest being 14 degrees on the thirtieth. This is the lowest October temperature recorded here since October 23, 1863, when the temperature dropped to 11 degrees.

The rainfall for the month was 1.6 inches as compared with 2.26 inches, the average rainfall for October. The date of the first killing frost was October 8. Fruit on the trees was not injured until October 19, when the temperature fell to 19 degrees.

## AN AID TO PRODUCTION

### DRAINED ACRES WILL HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

Irrigation Can Now Be Made Profitable in Kansas, Believes J. B. Marcellus—These Improvements Add to Permanent Farm Values

Every acre of Kansas land that can be drained and used in the production of food products will not only help win the war but will be a permanent addition to the value of the farm, state, and nation, in the opinion of J. B. Marcellus, acting drainage and irrigation engineer in the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Not only should steps be taken to improve every swampy acre or tract subject to overflow, but in the western part of the state an effort should be made to increase production through means of irrigation projects. At present prices irrigation by pumping readily can be made profitable."

#### USED 100 MILES OF TILE

Kansas usually is not considered a state with great need for either drainage or irrigation, but the report of the drainage and irrigation engineer of the division of extension of the agricultural college for the year ending June 30, 1917, shows that 55 farms were examined for drainage improvements.

The improvement of these farms called for the use of 500,000 linear feet, or nearly 100 miles of tile. Under average conditions this means a direct benefit of approximately 1,000 acres, and an increase in value to each of the 55 farms.

#### MANY PROJECTS ARE EXAMINED

In addition to tile drainage improvement the report shows assistance given on 27 drainage projects. They concerned the prevention of overflow of land. Some of these districts involve 15,000 acres. With an average of 5,000 acres for each project, this would show 135,000 acres which have been or can be increased in efficiency. Special flood and storm problems in a dozen different localities were also given consideration.

In the western part of the state an examination was made of 47 irrigation projects. Most of these were pumping plants.

## WINTER CARE AFFECTS PROFIT ON FALL PIGS

Animals Should Be Fed Regularly, and Should Be Sorted into Lots on Basis of Size

The care given in the winter months has much to do with the profit from raising pigs that are farrowed in the fall months, in the opinion of Ray Gatewood, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"For the best development pigs should have been farrowed not later than September," said Mr. Gatewood, "thus giving them sufficient size to withstand the cold of winter."

"Previous to weaning time the pig should have access to a self feeder, from which he can eat a variety of grains. Corn and shorts with tankage supplement serve best for this purpose. Skim milk when fed at this time is worth more than at any other time. This should be fed regularly both as to time and amount. As soon as the pastures are gone the pigs should be fed alfalfa hay. This should be fed in a rack to prevent waste."

"Pigs should be sorted into lots on the basis of size—otherwise the smaller pigs are at a disadvantage in respect to both eating and sleeping quarters. Too many should not be allowed in one pen because on cold stormy nights they will pile up and pneumonia will result. The house should be kept dry, free from dust and dirt, and well ventilated. Plenty of fresh bedding should be added at intervals. Abundance of sunshine should be let into their quarters. Then give them the run of a good lot so that they will have plenty of exercise."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, November 14, 1917

Number 9

## KEEPS BOYS ON FARMS

### ELECTRICITY HELPS SOLVE BIG RURAL PROBLEM

Is Convenient and at the Same Time Prevents Many Fire Losses—Central Station Power Best, but Private Plant May Be Erected

The introduction of electricity into the farm home has done much toward solving the back-to-the-farm or rather the stay-on-the-farm problem, in the opinion of Clarence E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Modern conveniences which electricity makes possible, combined with the good, clean living that cannot be duplicated in any town, tend to make the country compete successfully with the bright lights of the city streets for both the boy and the girl.

#### USEFUL IN DOING CHORES

It is now generally recognized that electricity furnishes the cleanest, safest, most effective and most convenient system of artificial lighting. It is especially valuable for use on the farm—in the house, stables, and barns where there is always danger of fire when oil, acetylene, or gas lamps are used. Many of the farm chores must necessarily be done in the early morning or late evening and as a safe, convenient, and time saving light the electric lamp far surpasses any other form of lighting.

A large percentage of fire losses in rural communities are due to the use of oil lamps and other dangerous illuminants. A fire once started in the country is certain to be more destructive than in town because of the lack of help and fire fighting facilities.

#### MANY MACHINES MOTOR DRIVEN

Probably the most common motor driven device for the home is one of the many types of washing machines. The introduction of one of these into the home not only eliminates the greater part of the labor of wash day but saves a great deal of the wear and tear on clothes.

The sewing machine, the churn, and in fact all motor driven devices for the home, use a surprisingly small amount of power—not more than that used by two or three incandescent lamps. The other useful and labor saving machines are the motor driven separator and grindstone. When the monotonous tasks may be quickly and easily finished farm life becomes a real pleasure.

#### PLANT MAY BE SMALL

"However much the farmer has appreciated the desirability of having electric lights, he has lived too far from any source of power to be able to buy it at a reasonable cost," said Professor Reid. "The private lighting plant has for the most part been regarded as a luxury even for the wealthy city farmer."

"Within the last few years, however, the electric lamp has been so improved that the size of the plant necessary to do the same amount of lighting as before has been reduced to approximately one-third the former required size. Thus new possibilities have been opened up to the residents of the country in the way of private lighting plants."

#### SHOULD CONSIDER FUTURE NEEDS

"In general it is better, if possible, to buy current from a transmission line or from the town power plant, even if the farmer must pay the cost of extending the line rather than to generate his own power."

"If it is impossible to obtain central station power, in selecting an isolated plant the future need should be carefully considered in order that the capacity of generator and battery will be sufficient to fill the requirements for several years to come."

"If one plant is \$50 or \$100 higher than another it may be depended upon that the manufacturer of the higher priced plant has put that money into increased efficiency, quality, and reliability. Competition in the electrical industry is such that a difference in price is invariably determined by these factors."

#### CHOOSING PLANT AND BATTERY

"If electricity is to be used more than 400 or 500 feet from the plant or if motors are to be installed, it is usually better to use 110 volts. If two buildings situated in close proximity to each other are to be lighted 32 volts can be used."

"Select a plant and battery, if possible so that the lights can be oper-

#### AN ANCHOR FOR HUMANITY

The work which the Young Men's Christian association is doing in connection with the Great war should make the strongest possible appeal to college men and women. At a time when the nations are straining their resources to the utmost in a business which subjects men to inconceivable hardship, pain, mutilation, and terror, as well as to death in its most repulsive forms, this organization comes as the only one with an international recognition that makes it possible to engage in comprehensive alleviating service.

This service is almost unlimited in scope. It seeks to defend the spirit from despondency, degradation, and debauchery; it offers the body rest, cleanliness, healing, and recuperative activity; it gives the mind wholesome occupation and saves thousands from insanity and death in the prison camps of all belligerents.

The Young Men's Christian association is one of the heaviest anchors that humanity has forged for her own salvation, and every dollar contributed to the Friendship War fund is a strand in the mighty cable that is needed to prevent the shipwreck of civilization.—Dr. J. T. Willard.

ated from the generator during those periods of greatest use, for from one-fourth to one-half of all the energy used in charging the storage battery is lost and cannot be recovered again."

#### TOTAL OF 1,687 REPRESENTS FALL ENROLMENT IN COLLEGE

Special Semester, Opening this Week, Has Added 61 Students

Sixteen hundred eighty-seven students have enrolled thus far this year in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The enrolment in the regular semester to date is 1,626. Monday and Tuesday 61 students, mostly men in the course in agriculture, registered for the special semester that opened this week.

Heavy enlistments, and work on farms and in industrial enterprises, account for the reduced attendance this year. The number of men here, usually nearly two-thirds of the total, has dropped to a point where it only slightly exceeds the enrolment of women.

Farmers' bulletin boards are being placed in the towns of Ford county through the efforts of J. V. Hepler, emergency demonstration agent. Mr. Hepler reports that the Commercial club of Dodge City has agreed to establish a rest room in connection with the club, to be used jointly by the people of the town and by farmers and their families.

## BIG CHANCES TO SERVE

### AGRONOMIST NOW HAS UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITIES

Dean W. M. Jardine Gives Presidential Address Before National Society—Men of Future Must Be Both Scientific and Practical

"Never before has the opportunity for service been greater for the agronomist," declared Dr. W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and president of the American Society of Agronomy, in an address Monday evening before the tenth annual meeting of that society in joint session with the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

"The little group of men who met in Chicago 10 years ago to organize the American Society of Agronomy doubtless had a vision of increased service which agronomists might render by such a union of forces. I doubt, however, whether their imagination visualized, even as a possibility, the nation plunged into a world war or the services we are now called upon to give."

#### ARE FACING GREAT PROBLEM

"Men must be fed and clothed before they can fight. Since that fatal fourth of August, 1914, all agencies, federal, state, and private, have been called upon to face a great problem. A continuous stream of foodstuffs must be kept moving from this country and Canada to our allies and the allied armies at a time when not only the world's available food supply is low, but the stores of wheat in Russia, India, and Argentina are inaccessible. Especially heavy, therefore, is the responsibility resting on agriculture."

"The agronomists must not forget the future. During the present crisis and after it has passed, there are two fundamental ideals which they must keep before them. They must render such service as will warrant the increasing confidence of the farmer and must obtain so thorough a training that they will be able to understand and appreciate the relationship between the fundamental sciences and agronomy, and to make original contributions to the science of agriculture."

#### AGRONOMIST IS MIDDLEMAN

"The agronomist is more or less of a middleman between the man of pure science and the man on the farm. He must be scientific enough, on the one hand, to understand the principles evolved by the pathologist, the biologist, and the chemist, and practical enough, on the other hand, to apply these principles to the business of farming."

"In the past, and even in the present, leading men in agriculture have not always been well trained. Because of native ability, practical experience, and the fact that the field was in a pioneer stage of development with many pressing problems of elementary character, they have achieved notable results. The problems of the future will be more difficult. The meager training of the past will not serve."

#### DEAN JOHNSON IS SPEAKER AT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Will Address Washington Meetings on Motion Pictures and Farm Institutes

Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, will speak at the meeting of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, in Washington, D. C., this week on the motion picture as a means of distributing agricultural information.

Dean Johnson will also attend the American Institute of Farmers' Institute Workers while in Washington. He is chairman of the standing com-

mittee on young peoples' institutes in this organization and will give the report of this committee.

Dean Johnson is one of the 10 extension directors called to the national conference on farm labor in St. Louis November 9 and 10.

## CHRISTINE MILLER HERE IN RECITAL ON TUESDAY

Is Regarded as Greatest Mezzo-Contralto on Concert Stage—Number Is Second of Artists' Series

Christine Miller, regarded by the musical world to be the greatest mezzo-contralto on the concert stage, will sing in the college auditorium Tuesday evening, November 20, under the

#### COMMENDS WAR FUND

I heartily indorse the Students' Friendship War fund. It is one of the vital things that we must support during this war, and I consider it my duty to help it. If our army is to reach and maintain the maximum efficiency, it must be guarded against the influences which have wrecked great armies in the past. This can be accomplished only by constructive effort—only by putting in the place of the destructive influences those things which make for happiness and well-being. It is this which the Students' Friendship War fund is intended to do, and the personnel behind it insures its complete success in its great purpose. The Kansas State Agricultural college expects to raise at least \$8,000. I trust the faculty and the students will see to it that this amount is exceeded. College men and women have been leaders in all patriotic activities in every country. In this important constructive work they will not lag behind.—President H. J. Waters.

auspices of the Artists' series, which has taken the place of the college lyceum course. This entertainment is the second number of the series.

Although of Scottish birth, Miss Miller has lived in this country since her early childhood, and is typically American. She received her early training in her home and it is to this early training that Miss Miller attributes her later successes.

Through her own efforts Miss Miller has attained her unusual success. No master developed her talent.

Arthur E. Westbrook, head of the department of music, has this to say of Miss Miller:

"It has been my privilege to hear Christine Miller in both concert and oratorio. Without exception I consider her the greatest mezzo-contralto I have ever heard. She is gracious and charming in appearance, her singing is most artistic, and her programs are wonderful."

The other two numbers of the Artists' series are the entertainment by the Zoellner Stringed quartet, one of the two greatest quartets of its kind in the world, February 25, and readings by Miss Gay Zanola MacLaren, January 18.

#### COLLEGE STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR MORE HOGS IN KANSAS

Will Try to Reach Governments' Figure of 25 Per Cent Gain

The Kansas State Agricultural college has started a campaign in the interest of increased hog production in Kansas. The government has asked for a 25 per cent increase in hogs in the next year, and in order to make this possible the college is coöperating with the government in endeavoring to stimulate interest in hog raising.

## WHITE TO TELL OF WAR

### SPECIAL WORKER WILL SPEAK AT COLLEGE TOMORROW

Is to Open Campaign to Raise at Least \$8,000 Here for Students' Friendship Fund—Executive Committee Is Named

A talk on war conditions behind the British and French trenches by Harry White, prominent Y. M. C. A. war worker and for the last two years with the Christian association in France, will open a campaign to raise at least \$8,000 among students and faculty of the college. Mr. White will speak Thursday at a special student assembly.

Kansas colleges have pledged to subscribe \$40,000 as their part of the million dollar Students' Friendship War fund. Of this sum, the Kansas State Agricultural college has pledged itself to raise \$8,000 as a minimum.

#### AUXILIARY OF LARGER FUND

The Friendship fund is an auxiliary of the 35 million dollar sum which the business men of the country are expected to contribute.

The Kansas campaign had its beginning in Topeka October 26, when Kansas students and business men met to hear George Sherwood Eddy, who had just returned from General Pershing's camp in France, discuss social questions which he said must be solved if America's troops are to give their maximum of efficiency to winning the war.

#### WORK INDORSED BY PERSHING

Mr. Eddy told of General Pershing's endorsement of the work already being done in France by the Young Men's Christian association and of his request that the work be carried out on a larger scale.

The local campaign is being managed by an executive committee composed of Dr. J. R. Macarthur, professor of English; Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, dean of the division of home economics; and Miss Pauline Richards. Miss Stella Strain, Homer Cross, Bruce B. Brewer, and O. T. Bonnett all students. Dr. J. G. Emerson, professor of public speaking, heads a special committee which is to have charge of soliciting subscriptions from the faculty.

#### HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS IN SESSION AT THE COLLEGE

President Waters, Deans, and Others Address Special Conference

A conference of the 13 Kansas emergency home demonstration agents was held at the Kansas State Agricultural college last week.

Among the speakers at the meeting were Dr. H. J. Waters; E. C. Johnson, dean of college extension; Mrs. Mary Pierce VanZile, dean of home economics; W. E. Peterson, extension specialist in dairying; Miss Mary M. Baird, of the home service department, division of extension; and Miss Lottie Mulvane, assistant club leader, division of extension.

Eleven Kansas counties now have home demonstration agents and two cities—Topeka and Kansas City—have special agents. Those in attendance at the meeting are Miss Juanita Sutcliffe, Winfield, Cowley county; Miss Ellen Nelson, Liberal, Seward county; Miss Mollie Lindsey, Ness City, Ness county; Miss Maude Coe, McPherson, McPherson county; Miss Ellen Batchelor, Kansas City, Wyandotte county; Miss Bertha Boyd, Hugoton, Stevens county; Miss Myrtle Blythe, Washington, Washington county; Miss Edna Danner, Marysville, Marshall county; Miss Avis Talcott, Effingham, Atchison county; Miss Elsie Baird, Garnett, Anderson county; Mrs. Clyda Greene, Topeka, Shawnee county; Miss Marion P. Broughton, Kansas City; Miss Mary W. Ward, Topeka.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT ..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD ..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS ..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12 ..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newsletters and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917

### THE FRIENDSHIP WAR FUND

The Friendship War fund deserves everything that has been said for it. It is endorsed by every man who knows anything about the plans made for its use. It will give protection, comfort, and pleasure to the men who are and will be fighting the battles of the nation in France.

Faculty and students of the college have the duty—rather, the privilege—of subscribing to this fund, one of the most important projects begun in this war year.

### KILL THE BUGS NOW

Any time, except perhaps midwinter, is time to kill the bugs that infest fields and gardens. Now, however, is a time when this work can be done not only to the destruction of insects but to the betterment of next year's crops.

Plowing, which puts the ground into the best condition for crop growing in the coming season, will kill the insects that winter in the ground. Among these are wire worms, cutworms, army worms, white grubs, and corn ear worms.

Burning will destroy other insects, such as chinch bugs, which winter in trash and clumps of grass. Of course, fields and pastures should not be burned, but the trash in the garden and clumps of weeds and grass along the roads and in the edges of the fields may be destroyed to advantage.

Destroying insects now will mean an enormous reduction in their number next year, and less work for the farmer in destroying them when he should be occupied with other duties.

### SAVED BY SUNFLOWERS

After all, Kansas may come into her own once more.

The sunflower is the reason for it. We are short of dyes and things, very important, since the Germans fell out with the rest of the world and we have to perk up, get busy and learn some things that we have before not known.

So a scientist, with lots of time on his hands, has it all figured out that the sunflower can be turned into linseed oil or something just as good.

Growing sunflowers is one of the best things we do in Kansas. We didn't know there would ever be a reward for this and we're not quite ready to absorb all of it.

Sunflowers grow here, there and everywhere. They are as wild as the daisy on Cape Cod or a dandelion in the state house yard at Topeka.

But they can be tamed.

Where the farmer or other agriculturist gets close to them in Kansas and makes up to them with a shovel and hoe and some encouragement, they'll get as big as anything, and be as pretty as a state flower ought to be.

In this year of 1917 the sunflowers seemed to grow any place not taken up by any other plant and in countless instances crowded out the other

flower or plant and took the soil over for its own use. The sunflower was abundant in a hundred different ways this year and there was a big enough acreage, if it could be cashed in and made into something or other, to pay the national debt.

We shine with sunflowers in Kansas. Just let us know they're salable and we'll find a way to make more money than we ever did with wheat or shoats.—Hutchinson News.

### NO MAN'S LAND

Just now Kansas is, seasonally, No Man's Land.

Two weeks ago southeastern Kansas was, in any direction a vista of growing wheat and green pastures and alfalfa meadows stretching to the horizon's brim—a vista of green brodered with tints of browning cornfields and shades of brown ripening kafir. Once in a decade does southeastern Kansas thus retain her earlier, summer charm—a summer landscape on which swift autumn sunrises come and swift autumn twilights fall.

Then came a night with the tang of frost under a coldly sparkling sky, followed by an incomparable day of sunshine, and behold! the green of the shellbarks was transmuted into a filigree of leaves of pale gold. Elms and box elders and willows flaunted and posed in robes of Chinese yellow, and rising sun found the sugar maples clad in crimson and scarlet and royal purple and old gold, the woodbine that crept to the very top of the dead cottonwood was ruby lacework, and against the aftermath on the wild meadows, washed in amber and cinnamon and russet brown, the clump of oaks in a corner field shown in the sun with the sheen of a peacock's tail.

And came another night and winter's patrol; and a sullen day of bitter wind, and instead of a landscape like an artist's dream was a landscape of rustling brown leaves and lonesome, whispering blades of brown grass blended into the drab of bleak-standng hayrick and sentinel rows of corn shocks, all under a drab and lowering sky; and southeastern Kansas was in the No Man's Land which lies between the sound of the cider-mill and the burnt grass smell of Indian Summer.—Toronto Republican.

### KEEPING TAB ON CONDITIONS

One of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the United States has for years maintained a complete crop reporting service for the guidance of its own business. There are several hundred salesmen, and each one, as he "makes" his territory, takes careful note as to agricultural conditions. These findings are then transmitted to the company. At headquarters the figures are compiled under direction of one of the officials, who has made an extensive study of crop reporting. The printed reports, together with excellent maps and graphs, are then mailed out to each salesman.

Why, it might be asked, should a wholesale hardware house be interested in crop conditions? The answer is easy. Agriculture is the nation's biggest business, and is the basis of practically all business. Furthermore, there is a direct and intimate connection between the work of the man who manufactures farm tools and the labor of the man who uses them.

Let us suppose, for example, that salesmen traveling in the western beet sugar regions of the country during the winter report heavy falls of snow. This means ample water for irrigation purposes the following summer. With plenty of moisture, conditions should be favorable for beet growing. A large crop of beets creates a demand for beet growing and marketing machinery and tools of all kinds. With this knowledge the company is able to figure intelligently as to future demands. If the prospect is for drought, hose and sprinklers, rather than lawn mowers and scythes, are to be supplied. A big corn crop calls for knives, scoop shovels, harvesters, additional wagons, and material for bins.

Now, if it pays a hardware firm to keep such a close tab on crop conditions, will it not profit the farmer to study carefully state and government

reports? Farming is no longer a neighborhood business. We are interested not only in state and national production but in world crops. What the American farmer receives for his year's work may be influenced by the wool clip of Australia, the wheat yield of eastern Europe, or live stock conditions in the Argentine.—Farm and Fireside.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of November 12, 1892

The roof of the new propagating pits will be in position today.

F. A. Waugh, '91, spent two days with college friends this week.

Professors Popenoe, Lantz, Walters, and Mason will present papers before the State Horticultural society at the Winfield meeting, December 7 to 9.

Mr. Coan of Salina, is here again to deliver photographs of student groups made last week. The pictures are good, and many were ordered by the sitters.

The carpenters are today removing the partition between the printing office and the hall, by which considerable additional floor space and more light will be gained.

G. L. Clothier, '92, writes that he is elected superintendent of public instruction for Wabaunsee county, on

### A GRENSTONE ELM

Witter Bynner

When I watched an elm, a Grenstone tree,  
Curtain a star to bed,  
I thought of the swinging stars at sea—  
Wished I were there instead.

But now when I watch the open dome  
Of the big and lonely sea,  
And think of the Grenstone elm at home,  
Home's the place for me!

### SUNFLOWERS

A good motto for patriots: Give in, give up, give, give out, give on.

To hear some men talk, you would believe that they are really successful.

Every state in the union ought to have an asylum for the hopelessly insane.

The reason that a bluff has to be run is that it will fall over if it is walked.

Another one of the horrors of war is trying to remember how to pronounce "debacle."

When a girl falls in love with a fellow named Louie she usually lights pretty hard.

One of the best things about the war is that the world's output of cocksureness has fallen off 90 per cent.

About the proudest mortal on earth is the girl who has wanted to be married for six years and has been for six weeks.

At least this much can be said of the ultra-popular Hula Hula girl: she wears her own complexion with a vengeance.

### TRANSPLANTING AN OLD MAN

Uncle Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, who died sometime ago in his eightieth year, had a keen sympathy for aged farmers and a thorough understanding of their problems. One of the ideas he kept emphasizing was this—that if a farmer has got too old to work, he ought not to pull up and move away from old friends and the old life, but should stay on his farm, lightening his work as much as necessary, or giving it all up if wholly unable to work, but still keeping in touch with it by living on the place.

We believe Uncle Henry was right. The old farmer who moves to town usually dies pretty soon. He is separated from the friends he used to know, the life he used to know, and is too old to adjust himself to the new life. A man is somewhat like a tree: you may transplant him pretty successfully in youth, but after he has made his growth in one place, transplanting is not only a difficult but a dangerous job.

These reflections come to mind as we run across an old clipping in which Uncle Henry Wallace expressed his views. On this occasion he wrote:

"I don't blame some of you for retiring. There comes a time to every farmer when there is no other way; but I do think it is a pity you moved to town instead of renting the farm and living in a house of your own on part of it, so that you could keep in touch with your old church, your old school, and your old neighbors, and keep an eye on the farm.

"Some of you have made the mistake of losing interest in the farm after you have moved to town, feeling sure of a stated rent in cash or a stated share of the crop. It is quite easy for a tenant who has the lease on a good farm for five years or more, to so farm it that the landlord is as badly off at the end of the lease as in the beginning, even if he has obtained a high rent in full.

"If you are still living on the farm, and have not rented it as yet, kindly consider the suggestion not to move to town, but to build another house, if need be. Keep a couple of horses, a cow, some chickens; have a garden; buy an automobile, if you like—but stay on the farm."—Progressive Farmer.

## Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

IT HAS long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and by joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure, the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines above us.

The great duties of a day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render thanks for these things, let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by his grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that, in his good time, liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, the seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State.

H. N. Whitford, '90, is granted a first grade teacher's certificate.

Sugar beets for analysis are arriving daily from all parts of the state.

C. A. Campbell, '91, and D. C. McDowell, '91, came up from Emporia to vote.

G. V. Johnson, '91, has gone to Boise City, Idaho, to teach for the winter.

Miss Bertha Winchip, '91, has returned from a summer's visit in New England.

A son was born November 8 to Fred Elliot, '87, and Eva (Knostman) Elliot, student in 1889-'90.

W. P. Tucker, '92, has, it is reported, bought an interest in the Douglass Tribune, a paying newspaper property.

Miss Emma Secrest, '90, and J. N. Bridgman, '91, are well pleased with their studies in Leland Stanford university in California.

the Populist ticket, and that he will try to do honor to his alma mater.

Miss Bertha Kimball, as editor, has placed in the hands of the printer the eighteen letters she has received from the class of 1890, numbering 27 members. The letters will be issued in about two weeks.

Miss Maude Sayres, '89, is on the program for a paper in the department of natural science at the annual meeting of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri, at Topeka November 17 and 18.

Mrs. Kedzie and the cooking class, or, properly speaking, the cooking class and Mrs. Kedzie, treated the regents and faculty and faculty wives to an excellent "breakfast" at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. The meal was a credit to the cooks, and was highly enjoyed by the guests, who testified to their appreciation of the repast by singing "America" on a full stomach.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

The Rev. F. L. Courter, '05, is stationed at Blue Hill.

F. E. Gilmore, '16, is now detailing structural steel on building designs at Tulsa, Okla.

Harve Frank, '17, of Jewell City stopped in Manhattan recently on his way to Chicago.

Miss Lucy Baughman, '17, is teaching domestic science in the high school at Arkansas City.

Miss Annette Perry, '17, who is teaching in Cawker City, spent the week end at the Chi Omega house.

T. K. Vincent, '16, received his commission as second lieutenant of the field artillery in the regular army.

Miss Mildred Robinson, '17, who is teaching in Pawnee Rock, was a week end guest at the Pi Beta Phi house.

Miss Mabel Hunter, '17, who is teaching in the high school at Kanopolis, visited in Manhattan last week.

Miss Martha Blain, '17, of Keats, was a college visitor Saturday. She is teaching in the Keats high school.

Miss Viola Peterson, '17, who is teaching in the Lane high school, is visiting friends in Manhattan this week end.

Miss Lucile Maughlin, '16, who is teaching home economics in the Ingalls high school, spent the week end in Manhattan.

Miss Lois Wemmer, '16, stopped in Manhattan on her return from the meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' association.

Miss Charlotte Hall, '17, who is teaching domestic science and art at Axtell, visited relatives and friends in Manhattan last week.

Miss Anna Neer, '17, who is teaching school in Chase county, is the week end guest of Miss Pearl Hoots, freshman in music.

Miss Anna Lora Miller, '16, is at Ness City keeping house for her sister, Miss Cecil Miller, '16, who is teaching in the high school there.

Mrs. Lena (Finley) Mason, '05, is visiting her parents in Manhattan. Her husband, Dr. K. P. Mason, '04, is stationed at Camp Funston.

Miss Celia Johnson, '17, is the principal of the high school in Hemdrum, Minn. Miss Johnson is supervisor of home economics and domestic science.

Miss Hazel Pierce, '17, teacher in the Phillipsburg high school, passed through Manhattan Thursday on her way to Topeka to attend the teachers' convention.

Miss Evelyn Potter, '15, of Agenda visited college on her way home from the State Teachers' association. She is teaching domestic science and art and English.

John Stockebrand, '15, and Mrs. Stockebrand, '16, visited in Manhattan recently. Mr. Stockebrand is teaching agriculture in the Yates Center high school.

Miss Gladys Grove, '17, who is teaching in Eureka, and Miss Teresa Goodwyn, '17, who is teaching in Linwood, were week end guests at the Kappa house.

J. E. Cooley, '07, who is working for the Automatic Electric company of Chicago, and whose headquarters have been at Indianapolis, has removed to Saskatoon, Canada.

Worth Ross, '11, Charles Haines, '09, Hile Rannels, '10, and Carl Mallon, '07, are in the officers' training camp at Fortress Monroe. They were in the same company at Fort Sheridan.

Miss Lillian Buchheim, '17, teaching at Lebanon, Miss Lucy Baughman, '17, teaching at Arkansas City, Miss Viola Stockwell, '17, and Miss Lois Bellomy, '17, visited friends in Manhattan this week.

Miss Myrtle Bauerfind, '17, who is teaching domestic science in the Minneapolis high school, attended the Kansas State Teachers' association meeting at Topeka Friday. She visited the college during the week end.

Mrs. Zepherine (Towne) Shaffer, '11, and Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer, former commandant at the college, are now located at Camp Pike, Ark. Mr. Shaffer was recently advanced to lieutenant colonel and transferred from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. Shaffer says there is a good opportunity for an up-to-date tea room at Camp Pike.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. William R. Curry, '14, and Mrs. Minnie (Pence) Curry, '14, Troy, on October 28, a daughter, Lillian Elizabeth.

### HONORS DOCTOR WATERS

The annual Kansas State Agricultural college dinner in connection with the meeting of the State Teachers' association in Topeka was this year in special compliment to Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, who is shortly to leave the college after eight years of outstanding service.

More than 100 persons were present at the dinner. Dr. J. T. Willard, '83, presided and introduced the speakers. The blessing was asked by Dr. M. L. Ward, formerly professor in the college and later president of Ottawa university. George C. Wheeler, '95, a member of the Alumni Advisory council, spoke in behalf of the alumni. Governor Arthur Capper, who was a member of the board of regents at the time when Doctor Waters was elected president, pledged the board to a most careful search for a successor to the retiring executive. Dr. Nathan C. Schaffer, for many years superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, presented the greetings of out-of-state visitors to Doctor Waters.

One of the features of the program was an address by Dr. J. E. Kammeyer, professor of economics in the college, on the subject, "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Doctor Kammeyer spoke of the large number of college men who have enlisted for the war, and went on to say:

"Father and mother will keep the home fires burning. Never doubt that. Whether it be in a lonely cabin on our wind-swept prairies where the light shining through the kitchen window joins company with the twinkling stars hanging low on the horizon; whether it be in the more pretentious farm homes of our mid-state valleys and uplands; or whether it be in homes that line the streets and boulevards of Kansas City, Wichita, or Topeka, be assured that in these Kansas homes fathers and mothers will keep the home fires burning till their boys come back.

"Shall we do less? Shall not we, custodians and caretakers of their Alma Mater, keep the lamp of useful learning burning brightly and keep in progress all the activities in which they once participated, and on which they will dwell in fond memory while far away on foreign soil?

"We too must keep the home fires burning there on the hill in Manhattan. In the class rooms and laboratories, on athletic field, at assembly, in society halls and chapter houses, in shops and fields—everywhere the work must go on though it be with diminished numbers. Not a single activity should be dropped, for they would have it so. This annual gathering of faculty and alumni here in Topeka should continue. It will hearten them to know that we think of them, and that their Alma Mater lives—that the home fires there are kept burning for them also.

"The nation that will win in modern warfare is the nation which has the best economic organization, and this organization must be reinforced by, and interwoven with, an educational system that will efficiently serve the social and political needs of the nation. This is the whole secret of Germany's strength. It is not so much a question of numbers nor of area, not even of natural resources, but it is predominantly a matter of organization. Russia has larger numbers and greater area and better natural resources than any of her allies, but she lacks organization of those resources. She has no adequate transportation system. That is why thousands starved in her cities, while

abundant food supplies lay unused a few miles away; and for the same reason her men at the front often went without food and munitions at most critical moments. Even military organization is secondary and subordinate to economic organization. It can not win without an adequate base, and an uninterrupted communication with that base. That is why in a literal as well as poetic sense we must keep the home fires burning, and come out of this war with a better social, educational, political, and economic organization than we had when we entered it.

"In this no one has set us a better example than our honored president. His splendid service as an organizer, and his ringing appeals to the people of this state to organize both for better production and wiser consumption of every economic good are of incalculable value. It's the thing of fundamental importance any time but never more so than right now.

"His work in the Kansas State Agricultural college during the past nine years is known and appreciated by all. He has left his impress upon your Alma Mater for all time. He has given her such a standing that your diplomas are worth more today than they were when you received them. Like gilded commercial paper they have risen above par.

"And now he is going to leave us. We acknowledge that his going is a great loss to the college and to the state; but somehow we of the faculty and the students can not think of our loss solely in institutional terms; it becomes a personal matter. When people associate with a man for nine long years, they cannot remain neutral. They are either attracted or repelled. They like or dislike because they know him. The state, the nation, the Kansas City Star know Doctor Waters, the president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; but we know Prexy, our Prexy, the man as they cannot. The state's loss is institutional, our loss is deeply personal. He has bound us to him for all time by every quality of mind and heart which men respect and admire. We let him go reluctantly, and not without a feeling of jealousy of those whose privilege it will be to associate with him as we have; but our best wishes and highest hopes follow him like a benediction. They can take him out of the state, and out of official relation with us, but they can't take him out of our hearts.

"For him, too, we will keep the home fires burning."

Doctor Waters made a most appropriate response to the addresses, expressing his regret at severing the ties which bound him to the institution, but pointing out the demands of the greater work which he looks forward to doing in the future.

The program closed with the singing of "Alma Mater."

Among the special guests at the dinner were Doctor Schaeffer, Dr. C. H. Judd, director of the school of education, University of Chicago; Dr. David Snedden, professor of educational sociology, Columbia university; and C. W. Green of Kansas City, member of the state board of administration.

## WILL NOW MEET STRONG KANSAS COLLEGE TEAMS

Aggies Have Games with State Normal and Washburn—Defeat at Ames by Narrow Margin

With every Missouri valley conference game played, the Kansas Aggies now have two of the strongest Kansas conference elevens to meet. The Kansas State Normals are the opponents next week at Manhattan, and the Washburn Ichabods will be played at Topeka on Thanksgiving day.

Following their close defeat at the hands of Coach Mayer's Iowa Aggies Saturday, when a drop kick in the last minute of play enabled the Ames eleven to win 10 to 7, the Clevenger men got down to work in earnest this week, with the hope of wiping out the memories of the Kansas and Ames defeats with victories over the Normals and the Ichabods.

The eleven Coach "Bill" Hargis will bring to Manhattan from Emporia November 22 ranks high among the Kansas elevens, and at present is slated for the championship of the conference. The line, with giant "Tubby" Vaughn as the star, has successfully withstood the attacks of Kansas back field men this year.

The Aggies emerged from the Ames contest without a serious injury. The absence of Charles Enlow, who was called into the aviation service last week, crippled the team's forward passing attack, but Clyde Key, 140-pound end, filled Enlow's place acceptably when the team was on the defensive. Roda, Clarke, and Sullivan starred at Ames.

The probable Aggie lineup is Captain Randels, left end; E. (Pete) Ptacek, left tackle; Gates, left guard; Aye, center; Roda, right guard; Whedon, right tackle; Key, right end; Clarke, quarterback; Hinds, left half; Sullivan, right half; L. Ptacek, fullback.

## TEACHERS' MEETING AT TOPEKA BREAKS RECORDS

Directors May Divide Association into Four Sections—Would Have Superintendent Appointed

Records of all sorts were smashed by last week's meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' association in Topeka, at which 8,000 members were present.

The association adjourned without electing any officers. Instead, it adopted an amendment to its constitution providing that the general officers shall be elected by the executive committee. Still more significant was the provision in this amendment that the directors may divide the association into four sections, calling a convention next year for each of the sections instead of holding one big meeting in Topeka.

The resolutions also urged that the office of state superintendent be taken out of politics, and that the superintendent be appointed by the state board of education.

Patriotism was the dominant note of the convention. Perhaps the most vivid demonstration of this was when Rabbi Stephen Wise arose to speak to a great meeting in the auditorium. He asked the audience whether he should talk on his assigned subject, "The Task of the Teacher in a Democracy," or on the war. The vote was unanimous for the war talk. Fully half of the addresses were colored in some degree by thoughts on the war.

A high mark of excellence was set by the program of addresses.

The president of the association, W. H. Johnson of the University of Kansas, was in the chair at the general sessions except on Friday evening when the Topeka Chamber of Commerce furnished the program as a courtesy to the convention, and William Allen White of Emporia presided.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES TO DEBATE BIG FARM QUESTION

Iowa and Kansas Institutions to Hold Contest Here Saturday Evening

A debate on an agricultural question between two agricultural colleges will be the unusual entertainment provided at the auditorium Saturday evening. The contest will be open to the public without charge.

Teams representing the Iowa State college and the Kansas State Agricultural college are to discuss the question, "Resolved, that in the cornbelt it is more essential to the welfare of the tenant farmer to improve methods of renting than to improve other methods of acquiring ownership."

Thirty-five purebred Holstein calves have been shipped into Morris county through the efforts of A. L. Clapp, county agricultural agent, and the bank at Burdick. These calves range in value from \$50 to \$125 and were distributed to boys in the vicinity of Burdick at cost. At the time of distribution of these calves O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, talked to the boys on the selection and care of purebred dairy cattle.

## PLANT IS LIKE PERSON

HAS SAME LIFE REQUIREMENTS. SAYS HORTICULTURIST

Best Location for House Plants Is South or Southeast Side—Conditions of Wild State Should Be Reproduced as Far as Possible

The requirements of house plants are much the same as those of human beings. They need plenty of sunshine, air, and moisture both in the soil and in the atmosphere, says M. F. Ahearn, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The best location for house plants is on the south or southeast side of the house. It is well if the windows project slightly beyond the lines of the building. The windows should be fitted with a device for obstructing the sun's rays if necessary and they should be provided with a protection against frost.

REQUIRE FERTILIZER IN WINTER In winter the plants require a fertilizer to develop luxuriant growth. Various patent fertilizers for house plants are on the market and most of them are valuable as a means of providing food in the soil.

No hard and fast rule may be laid down for the watering of house plants. Plants that are growing rapidly will develop an extensive root system. Such plants will require water more often than plants that have just been repotted. Some plants require watering every day while others may not need water more than once a week.

### HOW TO WATER PLANTS

It is a good thing to study the habits of a plant in its wild state and try to reproduce in the house conditions that are favorable to its growth. Water-loving plants, for example, should be given a considerable amount of water while a plant from the desert should be watered sparingly. It is better to water the plants freely while watering than to give them small amounts at frequent intervals.

Most plants are benefited by syringing the tops with cool, fresh water. This may be accomplished by setting the plant in the sink or bath tub or by sponging the leaves. The moisture which should be present in the air of the living room may be obtained by setting a small receptacle, containing water on the register, the radiator, or the back of the stove. The temperature at night should be 50 to 55 degrees if possible, but a temperature 10 to 15 degrees higher during the day will not injure the plant. Air may be admitted by opening a window on the opposite side of the room. On warm days set the plants out doors for an hour or two in some spot protected from the wind.

When the soil becomes filled with roots the plants should be repotted in larger pots so that they may not receive any check in their growth.

## SHOULD CARRY INSURANCE ON VALUABLE LIVE STOCK

Owner, Especially if a Man of Limited Means, May Well Take Out Policies on Purebreds

Purebred live stock should be insured if they are particularly valuable, or if they are owned by a man of limited means, in the opinion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Before they are insured," said Doctor McCampbell, "such factors as capital invested, quality of live stock involved, size of herd, and financial resources should be taken into consideration."

"There are a few reliable live stock insurance companies, and many whose reliability might be questioned. Information relative to the reliability of any insurance company may be obtained from the state insurance commissioner."

"The rates usually charged by reliable insurance companies for purebred stallions under 10 years old and jacks under 8 years range from \$8 to \$10 for each \$100 of insurance. The charges for mares under 12 years old and bulls and cows under 8 years is from \$6 to \$8. These rates apply for insurance against death for any cause. Insurance runs for one year."



## SHOULD KEEP MILK COWS

### MEN WHO RETAIN THEIR HERDS WILL MAKE PROFIT

When Normal Conditions Return Demand Will Be Heavy for Dairy Cattle—Poor Producers Should Be Marketed Now, However

Milk producing cattle should be kept on the farm, in the opinion of J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Better times are ahead for the farmers who can keep their herds together.

"Many farmers are selling their cattle—not so much in Kansas, perhaps, as in other states," said Professor Fitch. "The tendency when feed is high and labor is scarce is to reduce the number of cattle. After normal conditions return there will be great demand for dairy cattle. People should hold their dairy stock to meet the demand when those conditions return."

#### COWS WILL BE FED CHEAPLY

"Because of the high price of beef cattle, now is the time to sell the poor producer. Cows will not be fed so liberally this year as in other years. With alfalfa selling at \$25, people will hesitate to feed it to ordinary milk cows. Most cows in Kansas will be fed on corn silage and alfalfa hay, which form the cheapest balanced ration obtainable, although high producing cows should receive some grain."

"Should the farmer have silage but not alfalfa, he can use corn or kafir fodder and get the required protein from cottonseed meal or oil meal. For the farmer having a high producing cow, and having corn and oats available, two parts of corn, two parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of cottonseed meal or oil meal—each by weight—will provide a good ration. This grain mixture should be fed at the rate of one pound to four pounds of milk produced in addition to the silage and hay."

#### MAY USE MUCH ROUGHAGE

"It is possible by feeding available rough feeds and some protein feeds to rough the cows through the winter. They may produce less, but the returns may be as much as in other years."

"Keeping records is important, as it provides a way of knowing just what each cow is doing. Some way of weighing and testing will not only give specific knowledge of each individual but also assist in determining the ration. In this way the poor producer can be located. Keeping records pays better than ever before."

"Any great reduction in the number of dairy cattle will mean higher priced dairy products later. The public should be willing to pay a reasonable price for dairy products at this time in order that the dairy herds may be kept together."

### FALL PLOWING IS USEFUL TO EVERY HOME GARDENER

Is Particular Help to Root Crops—Improves Heavy Soils Also

Fall plowing is one of the most beneficial practices for the thrifty home gardener to follow, points out F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Fall plowing is of benefit to all types of garden crops, but particularly to root crops which require a loose, friable soil for their best development. It will improve the physical condition of the soil, will aid in holding moisture, and will help hold in check many of the insects injurious to garden crops.

Deep plowing is especially beneficial to heavy soils. Early working in the spring is made possible, and thus the inadaptability of these soils to early maturing vegetables is counteracted to some extent.

### MILK COWS WILL INSURE CREDIT TO YOUNG FARMER

Man Entering Business with Limited Capital Should Have Some Dairy Cattle

The young man starting into farming with limited capital should keep a few good dairy cows, in the opinion of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy hus-

bandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The young farmer with the milk cow is the fellow whose credit is good the year around," said Professor Reed. "He has a decided advantage over the farmer without milk cows in that he has a steady income the year around and in this way does not have to depend so much on credit. With this regular income he pays his grocery bills and his interest—not only that but he has one of the most profitable means of utilizing a part of his feed. A few good cows will insure his success."

"The young farmer hesitates to buy milk cows because feed is high and because he does not like to milk. The feeds are high but milk products are steadily increasing in price."

"The majority of milk cows on the average Kansas farm are not profitable. They do not produce enough milk of the desired quality. It is important that the cow be a good producer. She should produce at least from 250 to 300 pounds of butter fat, and the more she produces the more profitable she will be."

"The grade cow and the purebred sire are the best combination for the beginner."

### LIVE STOCK SHOW TO BE HELD SATURDAY EVENING

Saddle and Siroin Club to Give Public Exhibition, Including Milking Contest and Husking Bee

The Saddle and Siroin club, an organization whose membership consists of the upper classmen taking the animal husbandry course, will put on a live stock show on the evening of Saturday, November 17.

The purpose of this show is to give the general student body and the people in the vicinity of Manhattan an opportunity to see the best live stock which the college maintains and shows at the big expositions.

It is also hoped that the show will be a means of stimulating a spirit of good fellowship between the students of the animal husbandry department and the other departments of the college.

The program as arranged consists of stock parades, judging contests, a husking bee, and a dance. An interesting feature will be a judging demonstration by members of the stock judging team, who will judge classes of prize-winning show steers and explain to the audience their reasons for the placings just as they are required to do in the International judging contest.

Doubtless one of the most entertaining features of the evening will be a milking contest by the girls taking the course in special investigations in foods.

The demonstrations and parades will last from 7 to 9 o'clock and will be given in the judging pavilion which will be arranged and decorated especially for the occasion. After 9 o'clock adjournment will be made to the gymnasium, where an old-fashioned husking bee and a dance will be held.

### MILKING MACHINE IS AID TO FARMER WITH 30 COWS

Will Help Solve Labor Problem Where Large Herds Must Be Cared For

The milking machine will help solve the labor problem for the dairyman who milks 30 cows or more, believes O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Labor in Kansas was 25 per cent short before the draft and now it is much shorter," said Professor Reed. "Dairyman with large herds are having trouble getting help and are using milking machines successfully. With a herd of less than 30 cows very little labor saving is affected."

"A milking machine will not do quite so good a job of milking as a first class hand milker but will do a better job than an average milker. The success one has with a milking machine will depend to a considerable extent upon the ability of the person who operates it. A man must be something of a mechanic to operate a machine with the best results."

## KEEP COLD FROM PLANT

### STRAWBERRIES SHOULD BE MULCHED IN NEAR FUTURE

Slough Grass Is Best Material—Affords Protection Not Only Against Winter but Against Spring Freezing and Thawing

Strawberries should be mulched in early winter to protect the plants from severe weather, and from alternate freezing and thawing in the early spring, points out Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Sometimes thawing begins when the soil is frozen one or two feet deep. If six or eight inches of the ground thaws out and a sudden change of temperature causes the ground to freeze two or three inches, the expansion is so great as to break the roots. Then the roots are exposed to the atmosphere, and if dry weather follows, many plants will be killed.

#### STRAW SHUTS OUT AIR

Coarse slough grass is the best material for mulching. Common straw is good, but packs closely around the plants and shuts out the air. If this material is used, it must be watched, and if it gets too compact it should be loosened.

Care should be taken in selecting straw that has been thoroughly threshed, if wheat or oat straw is used. If poorly threshed wheat straw is used, the berry patch will be transformed into a wheat field in the spring. Straw that has been in the stack for a year is good for this purpose although new straw is better if it is threshed well, because it is more easily handled and does not pack so tightly around the plants.

#### DECEMBER 1 THE TIME

The bed should be mulched the first of December, if conditions are favorable. A prevalent idea among old fruit growers is that the bed should be mulched when the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a wagon. If the ground is not frozen by December, however, the mulch should be put on anyway, and earlier if the soil is becoming dry.

A covering three or four inches deep is a proper mulch, if wheat or oat straw is used. If coarse straw is put on, the covering may be thicker, and if the ground is likely to heave badly it is well to use a coarse thick mulch.

### FAKED NEWS STORY IS DENIED BY CALL

Professor of Agronomy Has Not for Years Written Article on Wheat Production Costs

L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, is not responsible for the article attributed to him by certain papers and dealing with the cost of producing wheat.

"There has appeared recently in papers," said Professor Call, "an article on the cost of producing wheat that has been accredited to me. In this article a detailed statement of the cost of the various operations of producing wheat were given and the statement made that under present conditions wheat could be produced for about 80 cents a bushel."

"I have not authorized such a statement. In fact, I have not within recent years made a statement for publication of any kind on the cost of producing wheat. At this time, with the rapidly rising cost of labor, machinery, twine, and other items of expense, it would be practically impossible to estimate correctly the cost of producing wheat in this country."

### LOFT IN POULTRY HOUSE DESIRABLE FOR KANSAS

Keeps Quarters Comfortable at All Seasons of the Year—Has Some Disadvantages

A straw loft in a poultry house in a climate such as that of Kansas, affords many advantages, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant. One serious disadvantage, however, is that a harbor is furnished for rats and mice.

"The stuffy condition found in many poultry houses is avoided by building a house with a small loft above, in which is stored straw or hay," said Mr. Harris. "This absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, prevents frost from forming on the ceiling, and cuts off the direct rays of the sun from the roof of the roosting quarters."

"The poultry house must be made comfortable in the extreme heat of the summer. Hens compelled to roost in hot, stuffy houses come forth in the morning in a somewhat depleted condition. They cannot be expected to produce the maximum number of eggs if thus handled. The straw loft insures good ventilation for all seasons of the year."

"A convenient harbor for rats and mice is furnished by the straw loft, however. These pests often chew the straw into fine dust, which filters into the roosting quarters below."

"The straw loft also increases the expense considerably. Where this expense is involved, however, it is desirable that the loft be built high enough to be used as a store room."

### FUEL AS WELL AS FOOD SHOULD BE CONSERVED

Power Plant Superintendent Gives Suggestions for Getting All Heat Possible from Coal

Coal consumers should learn to conserve fuel as well as food, declares Jacob Lund, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college heat and power plant. Conservation consists in getting the most heat out of the fuel used.

A pound of coal contains approximately 13,000 heat units, which are given off if the fuel is completely burned. If it is not completely burned, only one-third of the heat units will be given off.

Heat in buildings may be conserved by keeping an even fire in the furnace so that the rooms will not become overheated. At times when the rooms are not occupied, the heat should be shut off from them. Fires should be carefully banked at night so that they will not go out and thus allow the house to become chilled. Coal should be put in often and in not too large quantities at a time. Keep a full bed of live coals constantly, but be careful not to overload the fire with too much green coal.

Care should be taken that no coal is wasted through the grate of the furnace. If the furnace has an open, coarse grate, use coarse coal. If it has a fine grate, use fine coal.

Another factor in coal conservation is the size of the lumps used. It is wasteful to throw large, heavy chunks of coal into the furnace. The lumps should not be larger than three or four inches in diameter. All large pieces should be broken.

Frequent stirring of the fire is wasteful as pieces only partly burned may fall through the grate. If clinkers form, remove them carefully so that the fire will not be disturbed any more than necessary.

### GAINEX AUTHOR OF ARTICLES IN SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

Contributes Results of Experiments in Soil Bacteriology—Metzler Writes Also

P. L. Gainey, soil bacteriologist in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, is author of three recent articles in learned agricultural publications.

"The Significance of Nitrification as a Factor in Soil Fertility" appears in Soil Science. In this article Professor Gainey shows that productivity in non-productive soils, in so far as nitrogen is the limiting factor, is not limited by the processes of nitrification.

In the Journal of Agricultural Research appears his article on "The Effect of Paraffin on the Accumulation of Ammonia and Nitrates in the Soil."

The third article, "Some Factors Affecting Nitrate-Nitrogen Accumulation in Soil," appears in the same magazine. Of this article L. F. Metzler, research student in the laboratory in soil biology, is joint author with Mr. Gainey.

## CONCRETE FOR POSTS

### SHOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR STEEL AND WOOD

Cement Has Increased but Little in Price, While Other Materials Are Out of Reach, Points Out Farm Engineering Professor

Because of the increased price of wooden and steel posts, it is advisable to substitute concrete, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Even in normal times concrete proved itself a desirable and economical material for fence posts," said Professor Ekblaw. "Its use now is all the more advantageous because cement, the expensive part of concrete, has increased comparatively little in price."

#### MAKE POSTS IN WINTER

"The time for making concrete posts is in the fall or winter, when the work on the farm is slack. They should be made in some shed or sheltered place so that they will be protected from too rapid drying and from freezing. Either homemade wooden molds or the commercial ones made of metal may be used. The latter although more expensive are more desirable. The post that is five inches square at the bottom and three by five inches at the top is the best type for general use. The end and gate posts should be heavier."

"A rich mixture of concrete should be used, as the main requisite of the post is strength. If clean, bank-run gravel is the aggregate employed, a one to four mixture of cement and gravel should be used. If sand and broken stone are used, the proportion should be one part of cement, 1½ parts of sand, and three parts of stone."

#### REINFORCED WITH WIRE

"Imperfect number 5 rods, sold as seconds by the steel mill, make the simplest reinforcing. Two number 9 wires twisted together to form a stiff strand are also good. The post should be made of a wet mixture, the reinforcing being placed about an inch from the outside. The molds should be left undisturbed for at least 48 hours. After the posts are removed from the molds, they should be allowed to cure for a month. Every day during this time they should be thoroughly wetted to prevent the development of shrinkage cracks from too rapid drying."

"In commercial molds from six to 10 posts can be made at a time. At present prices the cost of material should not exceed 35 cents a post. This is reasonable considering that concrete is practically permanent. Experience has shown that the average loss in well made posts is not more than 2 per cent a year."

### NATURE WILL THIN POULTRY HOUSE THAT'S OVERCROWDED

Disease Will Break Out Unless Owner Cares for Condition Himself

Don't permit an overcrowded condition in the poultry house. If the flocks are not thinned by the poultry raiser, nature will thin them for him, points out N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry farm.

"Many persons unintentionally kill birds by overcrowding," said Mr. Harris. "Generally in the hatching season the young chicks are given plenty of room. Later, as the birds grow and farm work becomes more burdensome, the chickens are neglected. Eventually there are two birds where there should be but one. This condition is likely to result in disease."

The Ozark Trails convention will meet at Chanute today. Three thousand automobiles and 10,000 delegates are expected.

The Shawnee county farm bureau executive committee has voted to give special attention to hog cholera control, blackleg vaccination demonstrations, seed corn selection, farmers' institutes, and extension schools during the next three months.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, November 21, 1917

Number 10

## HOW TO SELECT LAMBS

**A. M. PATERSON POINTS OUT NECESSARY QUALITIES**

**Animals Weighing from 55 to 60 Pounds May Be Put into Feed Lot—Stock for Market Should Be Rugged—What Feed to Give**

In selecting lambs to be fattened for the market, the feeder should use care, picking those which are rugged, have plenty of constitution, and are uniform throughout, points out A. M. Paterson, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Lambs weighing from 55 to 60 pounds are of a good weight to put into the feed lot. If the lambs are to be grazed a short time before being put into the feed lot, a lighter weight is preferable.

Proper feed and feed lot equipment are two other important factors to be considered in fattening lambs.

### START WITH LITTLE GRAIN

A mistake often made by feeders is giving lambs too much grain at the beginning of the feeding period. At first the lamb should not be fed more than one-eighth of a pound of grain a day. This amount should be gradually increased until the lamb is on full feed, when it should be eating from 1 1/2 to two pounds of grain a day.

Where alfalfa hay is fed the lambs should be given all they will clean up. As the grain ration is increased the roughage ration should be slightly decreased. Care should be taken to see that the lambs clean up all their feed at each feeding because this will avoid a loss of feed and the lambs will relish their feed much better. Lambs weighing from 75 to 80 pounds are of a good weight to put on the market.

### EQUIPMENT COST IS SMALL

"The cost of the equipment for feeding lambs is small, and good material should be used," said Mr. Paterson. "All that is necessary is good substantial feed bunks, and, if the greatest profit is to be realized, some sort of shed open on the south, to give the lambs protection from damp weather."

"The feed lot should be selected and arranged to give the best possible drainage, as there is nothing that will cause lambs to do so poorly as wet quarters. The feed bunks should be so constructed as to make feeding as convenient as possible. They may be constructed so that grain and hay may be fed together, and so that they may be fed separately. The former is preferable where little space is available."

## IT PAYS TO PREPARE WARM LUNCH IN COUNTRY SCHOOL

**Boys and Girls Will Do Work under Teacher's Supervision**

The warm lunch prepared as a part of the regular exercises of the school-room is a good investment, in the opinion of Mrs. H. W. Allard of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

A certain amount of equipment is needed by the individual and by the school in carrying out the plan. Each child should have plate, bowl, cup, knife, fork, and spoon of his own and should be required to take care of them himself.

The school should be provided with a suitable stove, table, and the utensils necessary in cooking—tea kettle, stew kettle, sauce pan, paring knives, serving spoons, and of course dish pans and towels. These should be kept in a closed cupboard which may be made by the boys of the school. A fireless cooker is of value in the preparation of these lunches. It allows for variation in the diet and saves

One hot dish is enough for the meal. It should be supplemented by the

lunch each child brings. The parents should know the day before, if possible, what the hot dish is to be so that these lunches may be planned properly. The material for the dish to be prepared at school may be brought each day from home, or it may be grown in the school garden and its preservation and preparation made a part of the school work.

The preparation of the meal should be supervised by the teacher but each week an older girl should be appointed to have charge of the lunches. Two or three other pupils should be detailed to help her in the work.

## IT COST \$6 A STUDENT TO KEEP COLLEGE WARM

**Figure Will Be Exceeded this Season Because of Smaller Enrollment and Higher Price**

The cost of coal required to furnish heat and light for the students of the Kansas State Agricultural college from October 1 to May 1 in the last college year, was \$6.54 a student, according to Jacob Lund, superintendent of heat and power at the college, and Miss Jessie McDowell Machir, registrar.

This figure will vary according to the severity of the weather and the cost of the coal, pointed out Mr. Lund. It is expected that the cost this year will be greater per student than that of last year because of the smaller enrollment of students and the increase in cost of coal.

Last year the coal burned in the furnaces for heating and lighting purposes from October 1 to May 1 was valued at \$17,000. The total amount burned during the 12 months for all purposes totaled \$25,000. More than 1,200 tons of coal are burned in the coldest months of the winter, but the average for the seven months when the steam is kept going is 900 tons.

From seven to 10 boilers are used during the coldest weather. All the heating furnaces are in the engineering building and the steam is piped to the various buildings of the college from there. In summer, when steam is utilized for power only, one large water tube boiler is used. The boilers range from 100 to 250 horsepower in size. This year another large boiler of 450 horsepower is being added to the equipment of the heating plant.

## NEW CORN DISEASE IS MOST PREVALENT NEAR MANHATTAN

**Physoderma Is Investigated by Professor Melchers and Government Specialist**

Physoderma, the corn disease recently discovered in Kansas for the first time and described by L. E. Melchers, assistant professor of botany, was found in a recent survey by a government investigator together with Professor Melchers in the Neosho bottoms in the vicinity of Chetopa and Iola. A trace of the disease was found at Fort Scott, Garnett, Ottawa, and Marysville. No evidence of it was noted in the vicinity of Parsons, Independence, Lawrence, and Emporia. In the vicinity of Manhattan it was found more prevalent than anywhere else in the state.

A survey has been made by a government investigator, together with Professor Melchers. It was continued north into Nebraska but just what conditions prevail in that state is not known. The physoderma disease attacks the leaves and nodes of the corn plant, giving it a rusty appearance. It is serious in India. How it got into this country is not definitely known.

In carrying out the survey it was found that apparently a new rust is attacking the corn. The common corn rust has characteristic markings and is easily identified. This new rust is being investigated now.

## DO NOT STOP BUILDING

**UNPATRIOTIC TO SUSPEND WORK, SAYS ARCHITECT**

**Conditions Are Returning to Normal, Points Out Professor Baker—Surplus of Workmen Exists in Some Parts of Country**

Building operations should not be suspended on account of the war, in the opinion of C. F. Baker, professor of architecture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The question has frequently arisen as to whether the present is a good time to undertake the erection of new buildings," said Professor Baker. "The opinions of uninformed alarmists have tended to create the impression that the government has commandeered all the available building material and labor. It is true that the government in its preparation for putting a great army in the field has created abnormal conditions, but to imply that its operations have prevented the continuance of private building is neither true nor patriotic, and is a menace to the economic welfare of the country."

### LUMBER PRODUCTION ON INCREASE

"The shortage of labor has affected chiefly those communities, such as Manhattan, which are adjacent to the large army cantonments, while in some sections of the country, owing to the unwarranted fears of private building operators, there is a surplus of building trades workmen."

"The most abnormal conditions have been created in the lumber market and in the problems of transportation, but the steel market has already taken its turn back toward normal conditions. The production of lumber, however, is being rapidly increased and the government's demands will probably somewhat lessen. Already the transportation problems have been much improved by the various commissions considering the industrial and economic situation."

### SHOULD STUDY TRANSPORTATION

"The architect in advising his clients not only is justified by the conditions but should consider it his patriotic duty to urge them to proceed with their contemplated building operations. It then becomes equally the duty of the architect to make a careful study of conditions, and possibly to use his ingenuity and technical knowledge in employing those materials and classes of labor which are least in demand for the conduct of the war. He must acquaint himself with transportation problems and see that orders for his materials are promptly placed so that he can assure his clients of approximately normal progress in the work."

"Feeling that building operations are unnecessarily and unwisely being abandoned, representatives of many industries and professions in session in New York passed a resolution asking congress to appoint a commissioner of peace industries, to regulate prices, if necessary, so that the business of peaceful industries may be continued during the war on a reasonably normal basis."

## FOWL NEEDS SUCCULENT FEED THROUGHOUT WINTER MONTHS

**Roots, Sprouted Oats, or a Wheat Field Will Do, Says Poultryman**

Some form of succulent feed is necessary for the health of the fowl during the winter months, says N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Roots or sprouted oats may be fed, or a wheat field conveniently located may be a means of supplying the necessary succulence. The latter, of course, requires less work, but has some disadvantages. The field may be covered with snow for weeks at a

time. The wheat is then inaccessible to the birds. Moreover, in the most severe weather it is practically dormant and is less succulent than at other times.

Supplying roots, such as small potatoes, turnips, or mangels, has some advantages. They can be stored in a cellar and a few given each day. The most satisfactory method, however, is to sprout oats. This naturally requires more work than either of the other methods but the oats are much more succulent and are relished by the poultry.

In order to sprout oats successfully they should be soaked over night in warm water, and then placed in shallow trays with porous bottoms.

They should then be liberally supplied with moisture by sprinkling two or three times a day. If kept at a temperature ranging from 50 to 65 degrees they grow rapidly and will be free from mold. They may be placed near a heating stove, or specially constructed sprouters heated by a lamp may be purchased.

One hundred hens will eat approximately three quarts a day. These succulent feeds are valuable in that they aid digestion. They act as appetizers and are excellent as tonics. Without some such feeds it is impossible to secure maximum egg production during the winter months.

## HERD OF HOGS SHOULD BE KEPT IN GOOD CONDITION

**This Will Have Important Influence on Future Litters—Liberal Feeding Is Necessary**

The condition and thrift of the breeding herd during the breeding season have an important effect upon the litters the sows are to farrow, according to Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The sows for the herd should be selected early and placed in lots according to age and condition," said Mr. Gatewood. "This work should begin about two weeks before the breeding season so that the sows may be in a gaining condition at the time they are bred. Sows at this time should receive, in addition to their grain ration, as much range as possible."

"The grain ration should be well balanced, and may be made up of corn, shorts, tankage, and kafir or similar feeds. When pasture is no longer available it is advisable to give the sows free access to alfalfa hay. The last cutting is the best and should be fed in racks to prevent waste."

"The boar also should be in a thrifty condition. He may receive the same ration as the sows and should be fed liberally."

"It is a good practice to place the boar in a pen where he may occasionally see the sows. It is not advisable to let him range with the sows as he will annoy them and keep them from doing well and will also make it impossible to keep breeding records."

## NOW IS TIME WHEN IT WILL PAY TO FEED GROUND CORN

**High Price Makes Practice Profitable in Handling Hogs**

With corn at the present high price, it will pay to grind it for hogs if the grain does not have to be hauled too far and the expense of grinding is small, says Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It is advisable to grind the corn when it is to be mixed with other feeds such as shorts, tankage, or oil meal, and fed in a self-feeder. If the corn is not ground and is mixed with the feeds named, it will tend to drop first in the feeder and leave the finer feeds behind and thus the hog will eat more corn and less of the other feeds.

## PASS WAR FUND GOAL

**STUDENTS AND FACULTY SUBSCRIBE LIBERALLY TO ENTERPRISE**

**Harry White, Christian Association Worker from the Front, Starts Campaign with Stirring Address—Committee Headed by Macarthur**

Students and faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural college pledged \$11,303 toward the Students' Friendship War fund, although the goal set in advance of the college campaign was but \$8,000.

More than 1,100 students contributed. The women led, 576 pledging \$4,427.50, or an average of \$7.68 each. The pledges of the men students averaged \$6.65 each, 526 contributions totaling \$3,515. One hundred sixty-eight faculty members pledged \$2,675. The remainder of the money came from miscellaneous sources.

### MONEY PLEDGED AT ASSEMBLY

A large part of this money was pledged at a special student assembly Thursday morning. Harry White, International Young Men's Christian association worker, who has seen the war in Mesopotamia, at the Dardanelles, and on the French front, told of the conditions that had caused General Pershing to send back a call for more Young Men's Christian association "huts" for the allied soldiers.

The hut is the one thing that will strengthen the morale of the troops and make the soldiers feel at home on the battle front, believes Mr. White.

### EVEN TURK SHOWS RESPECT

"The Y. M. secretary is the one man in camp who can serve them," he said. "He furnishes them a home away from home. Is it any wonder they almost worship his footprints in the sand? He has backed up every word with a deed of kindness that means so much to those men."

Even the Turk respects the sign of the Young Men's Christian association. The organizations established in Constantinople have proved their worth and insured the safety of the Young Men's Christian association huts on either fighting line.

"The war will not be won by ammunition and money," Mr. White said. "It will not be won by weak, demoralized armies, but by armies made up of strong Christian men. When armies have gone forth in the love of God and Christian purity, they have been gloriously victorious."

### NINE GIVE \$100 EACH

Mr. White called for contributions at the close of his address. Nine persons answered with pledges for \$100 each. Then came an avalanche of smaller contributions.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. T. Willard, acting president, who made a few introductory remarks. Dr. J. G. Emerson, professor of public speaking, and Bruce B. Brewer, junior in industrial journalism and editor of the Kansas State Collegian, preceded Mr. White with talks.

### STUDENTS FOLLOW UP MEETING

A follow-up campaign, conducted by O. T. Bonnett and Miss Pauline Richards, students, in which each student who had not pledged at the meeting was solicited, resulted in the addition of \$1,000 to the fund.

The campaign was conducted by an executive committee composed of Dr. J. R. Macarthur, chairman; Dean Mary Pierce VanZile, Miss Pauline Richards, Miss Stella Strain, O. T. Bonnett, Bruce B. Brewer, and Homer Cross.

An honor roll of more than 375 Kansas Aggie students who were in college last year but who are now in military service, has been compiled by Miss Jessie McDowell Machir, registrar. The list was first shown at the special assembly held Thursday.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newsletters and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917

## GET ACQUAINTED

In the winter months there is not a great deal of pressing work on the average farm. Frequently the man and the woman of the house find the time irksome because there is nothing to do. The boys and girls are at school most of the day. When they are at home they are out playing or are with the neighbor children holding a meeting of some important organization to which they belong.

While the time passes slowly in the absence of immediate duties and of the children of the family, the farmer and his wife can take a lesson from these children. The children of the neighborhood are together in school, in play, in clubs that they have organized. Why should not the grownups of the neighborhood be together, too?

In the older days there were literary society meetings, spelling matches, and other events which attracted everybody, young and old alike, from the entire community. Because these things have largely lost their interest is no reason why other community events may not be attractive. In many neighborhoods, canning clubs, Red Cross organizations, farmers' institutes, dairy clubs, have brought the people of the community together in a wonderful way.

While the work which these organizations do is important, their influence is equally important in getting people acquainted with each other. They make the community a real social unit instead of merely a group of isolated families or individuals. It's worth while for the people in any community to get acquainted with each other; they can help each other and help the community. It will pay in dollars and cents, but it will pay much more in the spirit of neighborliness, of friendship, of kindness, of coöperation, that it will develop.

## SPARROWS BAKED IN A PIE

Jacob Riis describes in one of his delightful essays how the good old housekeeper in his Danish home used to climb to the eaves to rob the sparrows' nests for a delectable pie. Now James Hunt of Philadelphia, who is crusading against the English sparrow, advocates the pie as the true destiny of the sparrow. He furnished the sparrows for such a pie opened in Washington recently at a luncheon served by the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The guests declared that the pie was good, and the flavor of the sparrow was superior to chicken and equal to partridge. Washington boys found this out long ago in their secret sparrow roasts, where dozens of these tidbits were spitted on wires before the

blaze and devoured by these food pirates.

Cleaning a sparrow is a simple matter of cutting the breast away from all other parts and skinning.

Special traps are used for catching sparrows. These are set near favorite rookeries, and dozens of sparrows are caught at a time.

## THE QUESTION OF PICTURES

The indiscriminate hanging of pictures which has been so long the vogue is much to be deplored. A picture that is intrinsically good, and bears relationship to other things of interest, can always be used, but there are many pictures used to fill up space, or because they have beautiful frames, and not because the subject is appropriate or the picture itself is good. If one has no pictures to start with, good photographs of old masters or colored prints are interesting.

The decorative quality of a picture is enhanced by the right background, the height at which it is hung, and its juxtaposition to other pictures. A modern picture is usually out of place on an antique background, and an antique picture has not a good setting in a strictly modern room. It is, indeed, a special talent to know just how much a decorative object really decorates. To crowd the walls, even with very beautiful things, is to fall far short in artistic taste. Unless it is an exhibit where all things of a certain type or class are to be kept together, proper space should be allowed for each object, so that it may have its full decorative value.

The heightening or lowering of ceilings can be accomplished effectively by the use of picture-molding. In a low-ceilinged room the picture molding should be placed within two inches of the top; in a high-ceilinged room eighteen inches to three feet is a good height.—Mrs. Van Rensselaer Schuyler in Good Housekeeping.

## PORK PROSPECTS

A birdseye view of the pork situation may be had from figures announced by the United States food administration. At the beginning of this year, swine in the United States numbered about 67,450,000. In Europe the decrease in hogs since the war began has exceeded 32,000,000. So the European shrinkage equals about half the total number of hogs in the United States.

In the face of this situation, the American people consumed more than three pounds more pork per capita during the last fiscal year than in the average of the three years before the war. Farmers who are doubtful about pork prospects should remember that the nation's feed supply is above normal and the meat supply is below the demands now made on it. Lower hog feed prices are already indicated in the reduced price of new crop corn.

In a recent statement, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, said, "If farmers are to find markets for feed, it must be to a great extent through an increase in animals. The monetary interpretation of this situation must be that we will have a low range of prices for feeding stuffs, and in view of the European situation and our own shortage in hogs we will have a high average price for pork products. Therefore, it must be to the vital advantage of every farmer to raise hogs."

## HEROIC WOMEN OF FRANCE

My words are not powerful enough to do even scanty justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world, and of ages past—the women of France.

Of the healthy men who are not engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plow and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rests upon their shoulders. The

home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the woman of France bears the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every convenience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in place of wheat.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the

A. E. Newman, '90, has recently been reelected superintendent of public instruction of county "C," Oklahoma.

The Kansas Capital devotes three columns to Professor Georgeson's bulletin on "Experiments in Feeding Steers."

Almost an inch of wet snow surprised early risers on Thursday morning, and traces of it were to be seen in shaded spots at high noon.

President Fairchild and Professor Georgeson attend the annual convention of agricultural colleges and experiment stations at New Orleans this week.

## Learn from Successful Farmers

Farmers Mail and Breeze

A LAWYER rents an office for about \$25 a month, buys a desk and chair and rug for about \$100, hangs out his sign, advertises, and reads every advertisement looking for business. He subscribes to every law journal published.

A doctor leaves a medical college, invests \$100 for surgical instruments, \$100 for a desk, chairs, and rug, sticks out a sign and begins practicing medicine. He advertises, reads the advertisements of other persons, and subscribes to every medical journal published.

A veterinarian leaves college, rents a run down livery stable, buys instruments with which to work, amounting to about \$100, sticks out a sign, advertises for business, reads the advertisements, and subscribes to every veterinary journal published.

You can go into the office of a lawyer, doctor, veterinarian, or any man with a profession, and you will find a very small investment, yet you will find a professional man that wants to keep up to date, and subscribes to every publication that would in any way give him information along his line of work.

A farmer invests from \$5,000 to \$50,000 in farm land. He invests thousands of dollars in improvements and in a great many cases he will try to convince you that one farm paper is all he needs. Instead, his plan should be the same as that used by the lawyer, the doctor, and the veterinarian—find out what the successful men in his line are doing. And the purpose of the successful farm papers is to give the plans worked out by good farmers—the systems that have proved to be successful. As the Farmers Mail and Breeze said recently about the methods needed in solving the farm labor problems of 1918:

The men whom you will get the most valuable help from are the successful farmers. How are they going to meet it? What additional machinery will they use? What technique have they planned for 1918? It will pay you to find out these things.

And you can find them out in the best way only by taking, and reading, several good farm papers. These will give the experience of the best producers generally, and the methods which the practical men have found to be the most profitable. This will allow you to profit from the work of all these other men. The money spent for a subscription to farm papers is not an expense—it is an investment.

French soldier until next spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this wheat is the chief factor.—Dr. Alonzo Taylor.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of November 19, 1892

The Rev. D. C. Milner led in chapel exercises yesterday morning.

There are eight candidates for college janitor, and more to follow.

The cadets were photographed on dress parade yesterday afternoon.

Professor Mason's parents have moved to Manhattan from Delphos.

The Rev. M. M. Lewis, '84, is pastor of the Baptist church at Ogden, Utah.

W. J. McLaughlin, '87, has been granted a five-year state teacher's certificate.

Sam Kimble, '73, delivers an address today at the Democratic ratification meeting in town.

Two boilers, each 30 inches in diameter and 12 feet long, have been ordered for the new propagating pits.

Doctor Mayo spent several days in Leavenworth this week as delegate to a convention of the Episcopal church.

C. L. Marlatt, '84, in the entomological division of the department of agriculture at Washington, is superintending the preparation of the government entomological exhibit for the World's fair.

Editor Stewart of the Manhattan Republic, student in 1873-'74, and later superintendent of printing for a term of seven years, is favorably mentioned for state printer under the incoming administration.

Mr. D. W. Working, '88, was married November 9 to Miss Ella Grace Booth of Denver. The happy couple will be at home in Longmont, Col., after December 10. Mr. Working is editor of the Longmont Times.

Captain Bolton and the cadets regret that this fine autumn weather cannot be improved in target practice. They have, however, the poor consolation of knowing that the fault is Uncle Sam's, not theirs, since ammunition has long been ordered.

Mr. Paul Halstead Fairchild, '86, was married November 10 at Passaic, N. J., to Miss Georgia Everett Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gay. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild are at home in Brooklyn, where the groom is a practicing physician.

## ROADWAYS

John Masfield

One road leads to London,  
One road runs to Wales,  
My road leads me seawards  
To the white dipping sails.

One road leads to the river  
As it goes singing slow;  
My road leads to shipping  
Where the bronzed sailors go,

Leads me, lures me, calls me  
To salt green tossing seas.  
A road without earth's road dust  
Is the right road for me.

A wet road heaving, shining,  
And wild with seagull's cries,  
A mad salt sea wind blowing  
The salt spray in my eyes.

A wet road calls me, lures me  
West, east, south, and north;  
Most roads lead men homewards,  
My road leads me forth

To add more miles to the tally  
Of gray miles left behind,  
In quest of that one beauty  
God put me here to find.

## SUNFLOWERS

America can at least be thankful that she now knows where she is AT.

Nobody has yet found the man who doesn't know that the cost of living has gone up.

It is not expected that 3-cent postage will interfere seriously with the circulation of fool questionnaires.

When you see a girl with rouged lips and large and enthusiastic earsinkers, you can shut your eyes and bet your hat on brown pumps and white spats.

MRS. GRUMPY'S THANKSGIVING:  
I'm thankful that I have some pains  
'Most every day or so;  
They give me lots to talk about  
Wherever I may go.

DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT THE WAR YET  
Mrs. Lotta Cards, one of the best known members of our conservative set, says that she isn't going in for Red Cross work for a while because she doesn't believe in crossing bridges until we come to them.

FRENCH AS STUDENTS SEE IT  
Over a story about the presentation of Synge's "Riders to the Sea" and Yeats' "A Pot of Broth," the University Daily Kansan runs the illuminating head, "Blackfriars Will Give Two Modern French Plays."

About the only difference the rush of Red Cross work makes in the domestic sewing on of shirt buttons and other buttons of less social standing is that your wife now has a good excuse for letting you run around in number 9 wire, safety pins, paper clips, and tenpenny nails.

## A YULETIDE PROSPECT

For Christmas  
I have bought  
My wife  
A set of furs  
That set me back  
A hundred bones;  
And she's  
Bought me  
A cut-glass nappy  
And a  
Dozen  
Oyster forks.  
Gosh!  
I'm a lucky guy.

## A LEFT-HAND TALISMAN

Is the kaiser's talisman still on the middle finger of his left hand during these days when destiny is drawing close to him. This square, dark-colored stone, set in massive gold, has a strange history. It was first worn by Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, more than 700 years ago, but was taken from the Eastern warrior-ruler by a German knight under the very walls of Jerusalem. In time it came into the hands of Ulrich, Margraf of Nuremberg, the founder of the Hohenzollern family, and his successors, generation after generation, have worn it ever since.—Dundee Advertiser.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Mrs. Dora (Thompson) Winter, '95, visited friends in Manhattan last Wednesday.

Miss Florence Wyland, '11, is teaching domestic science and chemistry in the Redfield (S. D.) high school.

Thomas K. Vincent, '16, is now second lieutenant of field artillery, U. S. A. He is at present in Kansas City.

G. S. Douglass, '16, of Marysville, has been spending a few days at the Sigma Phi Delta house while awaiting a call to the aviation corps.

W. N. Birch, '04, has resigned his position as agricultural agent for Twin Falls county, Ida., to accept a similar position at Madera, Cal.

B. F. Buzard, '12, has left his business as a dairyman near St. Joseph, Mo., and is planning to enter the army. He was at college last week.

W. M. Calvert, '16, foreman of the greenhouse last year, visited in Manhattan last week. Mr. Calvert now owns a greenhouse in Independence.

R. J. Hanna, '16, who is teaching manual training and athletics in the Mankato high school, spent the week end visiting friends in Manhattan and the college.

B. M. Andrews, '16, of Norcatur, left Wednesday for Schenectady, N. Y., after spending the week end at the Sigma Phi Delta house. Mr. Andrews will take a position with the General Electric company.

### MARRIAGES

#### LINDSAY-CLACK

Miss Nelle Lindsay, '12, and Mr. Greeley H. Clack were married on June 12. They are living in Kingman, Ariz.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gish, '08, Lincoln, Nebr., on October 29, a daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth.

Born, to Prof. W. W. Carlson, '08, and Mrs. Ida (Nonamaker) Carlson, '13, Manhattan, on November 11, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. N. A. Gish, '16, and Mrs. Marietta (Shumway) Gish, '12, Williamsburg, on October 21, a daughter, Frances.

### HAYMAKER AN INSTRUCTOR

H. H. Haymaker, '15, former football star and all round athlete, has been appointed instructor in botany. Mr. Haymaker specialized in plant pathology for two years in the University of Wisconsin and received his master's degree there in 1916. The last year was spent in working on his thesis. Since May Mr. Haymaker has been employed by the United States department of agriculture as a specialist in potato diseases at Greeley, Col.

Mr. Haymaker will relieve L. E. Melchers, assistant professor in plant pathology, of some of his classes in plant pathology since Professor Melchers is now acting head of the department.

### CAMPBELL TRACES EPIDEMIC

George R. Campbell, '16, proprietor of the Hudson dairy at Tulsa, Okla., made himself prominent in the eyes of all Tulsans recently, by tracing a scarlet fever epidemic to its source.

Mr. Campbell having noticed a number of cases of scarlet fever at homes supplied by his dairy, looked into the matter more thoroughly, and found that there existed one case of the fever among the four persons from whom he procured his supply of milk. The Hudson dairy at once closed its doors voluntarily and Mr. Campbell, though young and just starting into business for himself, made a most worthy sacrifice.

Dr. S. DeZell Harvey, superintendent of health, said that Mr. Campbell deserves much credit for his actions.

### SOME ALUMNI HISTORY

The first concerted action of the alumni of the college, writes the Kansas State Collegian, was in 1874, when the graduates gave a program, and presented former President Joseph Denison with a gift. The class of 1879 organized an alumni association with a constitution. In 1881 a banquet and reunion were held. In 1884 it was decided to have banquets and reunions triennially. Other meetings were left to the executive committee.

In 1899 seven persons were appointed in each county to promote the interests of the college. Later the number was increased to nine, but the committee never met in entirety.

In 1910 a constitution was adopted. Students upon graduation become members of the alumni. Marriage with an alumnus gives associate membership. Friends or former students may be taken in as honorary members.

The board of directors elects the officers and has charge of the arrangements and expenses of reunions and special meetings. The annual meeting of the Alumni association is held at commencement time.

### MISS DODD IN FRANCE

Miss Marguerite Dodd, '13, who went to France as a Red Cross worker in the spring of 1916, is still in France. Recent letters to her mother, Mrs. D. A. Dodd, 1709 Laramie street, tell of her experiences in France last summer.

Miss Dodd was among the throng that welcomed General Pershing and his men when they landed in France. Three months of last summer Miss Dodd spent in a village at the foot of Mont Blanc, and from there she made several trips into the Alps, having many interesting experiences in crossing some of the glaciers of the region.

Miss Dodd and her aunt expect to spend the winter in a villa at Menton. There is such a scarcity of fuel in most of the French towns that it is impossible to keep the houses sufficiently heated. The town of Menton, situated on the Italian border, is the warmest point in France. Early this fall Miss Dodd's party made the trip of 300 miles from Aix-les-Bains to Menton in nine days. Hotel accommodations were unobtainable and one night the party slept in a building most of which was occupied by pumpkins which had been stored for the winter.

"Many women here are attempting to relieve the monotony of the soldiers' lives," writes Miss Dodd. "One American family has extended the hospitality of their home to 24 French soldiers. My aunt and I have a comfortable villa at Menton for the winter, and we would be glad to learn the addresses of any of our acquaintances who are coming to France in order that they may be made welcome to spend their permissions at our villa, as this would be such a heavenly contrast to the cold, wet trenches."

### AT PERSHING'S RIGHT HAND

Graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural college hold important offices in the United States army and navy. The "Aggie" graduate who probably holds the highest commission is Lieutenant Colonel James G. Harbord, chief of staff, and according to the New York Times, the "right hand" of Major General John J. Pershing in France.

The magazine section of a recent issue of the New York Times contains an article on the life and work of Lieutenant Colonel Harbord.

Lieutenant Colonel Harbord was born in Illinois in 1866. He later came with his parents to Kansas, and in 1886 was graduated with honors from the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Harbord tried for a West Point vacancy in his district in 1887 but was defeated in the competitive examinations.

Mr. Harbord returned to the farm, and C. B. Sweezy, his opponent, went to West Point. Mr. Harbord decided to enter the army and make good. He enlisted as a private in the Fourth infantry in 1889. Having passed through all the noncommissioned offices, he was commissioned.

Mr. Harbord's first duties carried him to Cuba, where he served during the reconstruction period. Later he was transferred to the Philippine constabulary with the temporary rank of colonel. While in Cuba, General Leonard Wood was the executive head under whom he worked. In 1914 he was relieved from the constabulary and ordered to return to the United States.

Returning to this country, Mr. Harbord was stationed on the Pacific coast. Then he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under his friend Pershing. In 1916 he was ordered to the war college division of the general staff. A few weeks ago came the order to proceed to France as chief of staff to General Pershing. The friendship between Pershing and Harbord began when the two officers were on duty in the Philippines.

### SADDLE AND SIRLOIN SHOW IS BIG SUCCESS

College Live Stock Is Exhibited and Addresses Made by Faculty Men—Similar Event Each Year

The first annual Live Stock exposition held in the pavilion by the Saddle and Sirloin club Saturday evening was a success in every way, and the second Saturday previous to Thanksgiving is being reserved for the same event next year.

The live stock that is making Kansas State Agricultural college famous was shown. Classes were judged and reasons for placings given as at the International Live Stock show at Chicago.

Among the live stock shown were Matchless Dale, the shorthorn bull that has sired more first prize and championship winning steers than any other bull, living or dead; the highest producing shorthorn cow in America; the grand champion steer at the Kansas State fair; Maid Henry Pontiac, the Holstein cow that produced 28 pounds of butter in seven days—the highest record ever made in Kansas; Owl's Design, which holds the highest yearly record of any Jersey in Kansas, producing 765 pounds of butter in a year; and Canary Bell, an Ayrshire which has the highest yearly record of any living cow in Kansas. She produced 786 pounds of butter last year. Eight championship winning rams and ewes were displayed. Hogs of the different breeds were also exhibited.

W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department, gave a short talk in which he told of the purposes and aspirations of the animal husbandry department.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry, gave a brief history of the work of the animal husbandry department. He pointed out that practically the entire animal husbandry department had been built up in the last 15 years.

O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, discussed the records made by the dairy cows shown.

At 9 o'clock adjournment was made to the gymnasium where a dance and an old-fashioned husking bee were held. The gymnasium was appropriately decorated with corn stalks, alfalfa, and pumpkins. Cider and doughnuts were served.

Many of the progressive farmers around Manhattan took this opportunity to see the live stock that the college is breeding, and a number of soldiers from Fort Riley were present, which, together with members of the student body, made a large attendance.

### KANSAS AGGIE RUNNERS FAIL TO RUN QUITE FAST ENOUGH

Ames Wins Cross Country Meet on Local Field—University Second

Kansas Aggie cross country runners finished in fourth place in the Missouri valley race held on college field Saturday. Ames won the meet with a total of 24 points, the University of Kansas was second with 49, Missouri third with 69, and the Aggies last with 79.

Hawthorne of Ames finished first in the record time of 26 minutes and 56 seconds. Cromer and Husted of Ames

finished second and third, respectively. Dewart of Kansas beat Foreman, the first Aggie man to finish, by less than a yard.

The run was over a five mile course that began at the athletic field, then went east and around the campus, coming back to the field by the way of the agronomy farm. Eggerman, Barnes, and Nye, three regulars on the Aggie team, were out of the meet because of illness.

### CORN STALKS SHOULD NOT BE PLOWED UNDER THIS AUTUMN

Cattle Should Be Allowed to Graze in Fields in Early Winter

That corn stalks should not be plowed under this fall, is the opinion of R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

After being frosted the stalks become hard and slowly decay unless broken. Turning under the entire stalk destroys large quantities of feed that could well be used for roughage.

A more economical way of handling the material is to turn cattle into the field after shucking and let them graze during the late fall and early winter months. In this way all the manure would be returned to the field and the waste material from the corn would remain.

When this system is practiced, the remaining stalks should be broken up with a stalk cutter during the late winter months and then incorporated into the soil in the early spring. In this way the farmer will receive a considerable quantity of feed and the major portion of the plant food will be returned to the soil.

### QUAIL IS HELP TO FARMER IN PRODUCING GOOD CROPS

Bobwhite Eats Many Noxious Weed Seeds and Destructive Insects

Do not allow hunters to deplete the supply of quail on your farm, because they are valuable assistants in crop production. The bobwhite protects rather than destroys, points out Dr. J. E. Ackert, associate professor of zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

An investigation shows that half of the food of the quail consists of noxious weed seeds, one-fourth of grains, and one-tenth of fruits. Most of the grain eaten by the quail is picked up from the stubble. From early spring to late fall the quail wages a continuous war against insects, including several of the most destructive pests. It feeds freely on potato beetles, chinch bugs, cucumber beetles, wire worms, bill bugs, cloverleaf weevils, boll weevils, army worms, cutworms, and grasshoppers.

According to the attorney general, there will be no open season on quail this fall.

"With the added burden of production caused by the war," said Doctor Ackert, "every possible aid to the protection of crops should be utilized. Consequently each farmer should see to it that his quail are fully protected, and that this law is enforced."

In Tuesday's Jeffersonian was an editorial congratulating the Kansas City Star and the farmers of Missouri on the fact that Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college and ex-dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, will soon become editor-in-chief of the Weekly Star. Missourians are generally glad this great Missourian, born and reared on a Missouri farm, is to be editor of that great farm newspaper. Doctor Waters has given his fine abilities wholly to the service of the farmers of Missouri and Kansas and the middle west, and it is because of the larger field it offers him for that life work that he is entering the newspaper business. The Star is ambitious to make its weekly the greatest farmers' newspaper in America, just as its daily, in our opinion, is the greatest. And it has chosen the right man for the job.—Higginsville (Mo.) Jeffersonian.

## VERSE IS KANSAS GLORY

IMRI ZUMWALT TELLS OF LITERATURE OF STATE

Gives High Place to Poetry—Keeness of Editorial Wit Has Given this Form of Writing National Reputation

Verse is Kansas' greatest glory in the field of art and letters, in the opinion of Imri Zumwalt, editor of the Bonner Springs Chieftain, who spoke Monday before the students in industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The poetry of Kansas," said Mr. Zumwalt, "is more representative of spirit and ideals of the state, and is more widespread in its manifestation, than any other form of distinctly literary effort. It includes every style of versification known to the writers of rhyme and meter. It belongs to no school of form or thought."

### KANSAN THINKS FOR HIMSELF

"The Kansan recognizes no authority and takes no standard of tradition as his guide. The opinions of the majorities are to him nothing. He thinks for himself. He weighs every dogma on the scales of his intelligence. He tests every sentiment in the depths of his own heart. He applies to every propaganda the acid test of his own experience."

"The verse of Kansas is typical of the Kansan. It expresses with sincerity all his varied hopes, ideals, and aspirations. It should be collected with painstaking care."

### HAS KEPT SENSE OF HUMOR

The keenness of the Kansas editorial wit, Mr. Zumwalt pointed out, has given it a reputation throughout the nation. The country press of no other state is quoted outside its own borders as frequently as that of Kansas.

"In all her variety and freedom of opinion," continued the speaker, "Kansas has somehow preserved her sense of humor. Her stern history with its turbulent pioneer days and its devotion to great but conflicting causes, came near depriving the young state of that vital quality, but serene years have enlarged and broadened what the times of trial all but destroyed, and Kansas is ever more and more coming in the possession of the sense of humor."

### SPEAKER READS HIS POEMS

"Nowhere in the world is there to be found a greater variety of ideas, a greater freedom of thought, than in Kansas. That freedom of thought has given her a literature all her own, a literature neither trifling nor superficial, but sincere, earnest, and virile."

"Kansas has a history and that history has shaped the dominant characteristics of her thinking people. The glory of a state may manifest itself in many ways, but the inward spirit that makes a state great always finds expression in a literature. Such a literature has Kansas, kaleidoscopic, spontaneous, sincere, dynamic."

Mr. Zumwalt pleased the audience by reading several of his own poems for the students. Among those read were "Autumn," "Who Said Starve?" "More Ships," "The Peace of the Prairies," and "The Boy from the West."

### CANNING CLUB TO CARRY ON BY KNITTING FOR RED CROSS

Leavenworth County Organization Undertakes New Work with Much Interest

Red Cross work will be a part of the activities of the McGinnis Canning club in Leavenworth county.

A local representative of the Red Cross was invited to address a meeting of the club members on the work of the association and the way in which the canning club might share in it. A knitting circle of 10 members was formed and much interest was shown in the work.

I. N. Chapman, county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Chapman demonstrated the canning of pumpkin and sweet potatoes as a part of the program.



## ITALIAN BEE IS BEST

IS ADAPTED TO KANSAS CONDITIONS, SAYS DOCTOR MERRILL

Race Proves Resistant to Disease and Also Rids Colony of Wax Moths—German Bee Common but Less Satisfactory

The Italian bee is the best adapted for Kansas conditions, in the opinion of Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The Italian bee combines more good qualities than does any other race. It is a good worker, and protects the hive from robber bees, and wax moths. These moths get into a colony of bees and completely riddle the honeycomb. The Italian bee not only rids the colony of the adult, but also kills the young of this moth. This race of bees is also resistant to the European foul brood, one of the two most dreaded bee diseases in the country.

Another excellent attribute of the Italian bee is that it stops breeding when the honey supply becomes short, and in this way does not fill up the hive in the winter with a lot of extra bees that serve only to eat up the store of honey. It is ordinarily gentle.

THEY'RE LIKE THEIR NAMESAKES

The German, or black, bee is another race that is common in this country. It is not quite so large as the Italian bee, but is an excellent worker. This bee is somewhat inclined to rob the hives of other bees, and in this way does not live up to the standard of the Italian bee. It makes a good looking comb, capping the honey white. The principal disadvantages of this race are its susceptibility to the European foul brood and its cross disposition.

Another bee that is common in some parts of the country is the hybrid cross between the Italian and German races. This race is not very popular, as it combines all the bad qualities of both, and is usually of a mean and cross disposition.

THESE ARE GENTLEST KNOWN

Two other races of bees that are sometimes found in this country are the Carniolans and Caucasians. Both are good workers, but the Caucasian bees have a habit of propolizing the entrance and sides of the hive with a glue-like substance.

Both of these races are prolific, and are given much to swarming. They both resemble the German bee in conformation and color so much that it takes an expert to tell the difference. They are the gentlest bees known, cap the honeycomb nicely, and resist the European foul brood well.

## TIME IS WELL SPENT IN KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS

But Woman Who Prepares the Articles for Home Use Is Unpatriotic, Says Miss Green

Is knitting for soldiers a farce? Every woman who has been asking this question may rest assured that the time she spends in knitting for soldiers is well spent, in the opinion of Miss Helen Green, instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The woman who knits articles for home use, she characterizes as unpatriotic.

"The argument that the manufacturers can turn out better articles and in a shorter time than the home knitters is not a sound one," said Miss Green. "The manufacturers must now use their machinery and labor for making munitions, explosives, and other things that warfare makes imperative. The leisure time of countless women throughout the country may well be utilized in knitting.

"This industry can, in a measure, be taken to the home and every woman given an opportunity to utilize her spare time profitably and do a service to her country by contributing to the comfort of the soldiers. Every woman and girl who does not know how to do so should learn to knit and then knit, knit, so long as there is a need for knitted garments.

"Any woman who is close to a Red Cross auxiliary may go there for yarn and directions for knitting socks, hel-

rets, sweaters, and wristlets. As soon as articles are finished they should be taken to the local Red Cross headquarters. They will be sent where most needed. If one wishes to designate the receiver of the knitted articles the Red Cross will not furnish the material because as an international organization it sends its help where help is most needed.

"The woman who is not in touch with a Red Cross organization may make articles at home and send them to the nearest chapter. Dark colors should be chosen, or, if only bright colors are available, the garments may be dyed. On account of the scarcity of wool, the woman who knits for home use is unpatriotic."

## KANSAS AGGIES AND AMES TIE IN ANNUAL DEBATES

Upholders of Improving Methods of Renting Farm Lands Get Decision in Both Places

The Aggie debaters won and lost in the dual debate with Ames Saturday night—won at home and lost at Ames. The question discussed was "Resolved, that in the cornbelt it is more essential to the welfare of the tenant farmer to improve methods of renting than to improve other methods of acquiring ownership."

The decision of the judges was unanimous at both ends of the debate. Members of the affirmative team who won at Manhattan were Arthur W. Boyer of Scranton, senior in industrial journalism; Walter Houghton of Emporia, senior in agronomy; and Calvin Medlin of Manhattan, sophomore in industrial journalism. Members of the losing team were H. Clyde Fisher of Lowmont, junior in industrial journalism; H. A. Moore of Manhattan, sophomore in industrial journalism; and Turner Barger of Newkirk, Okla., junior in agronomy.

The debate in the college auditorium drew a record breaking crowd for events of this kind. Several musical numbers were given.

## RESERVE TRAINING CORPS TO BE ESTABLISHED AT COLLEGE

Junior and Senior Divisions Will Be Organized by Commandant O'Neill

A branch of the officers' reserve training corps has been granted to the Kansas State Agricultural college, according to a letter received this week by Dr. H. J. Waters, president, from the war department.

Junior and senior divisions of the corps are to be organized. The college cadet corps as it is now established will constitute the junior section, and persons who elect five additional hours of military drill, and who have completed their required two years, will be organized into the senior section.

Members of the corps receive approximately \$9 a month from the government. Full uniform, including blouse, shirt, trousers, cap, leggings and shoes, also is furnished.

The senior section may not be organized until the beginning of the next semester, Captain W. P. J. O'Neill, U. S. A., commandant of cadets, says.

## SQUARE ROD OF GARDEN MAKES MONEY FOR GIRL

Eva Mae Hyde Clears \$21 and Has 40 Quarts of Vegetables as Well

Forty quarts of canned vegetables in her mother's cellar and \$21.11 profit from one square rod of garden, is the record made by Eva Mae Hyde of Welda in Anderson county in the garden club contest conducted coöperatively by the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture.

This garden club girl won first prize of \$5 at the Topeka fair, and second prize of \$4 at the State fair at Hutchinson. She says she is going to have a large garden next year and has saved enough seed of lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, and beans to plant her own garden and supply 30 other club boys and girls.

## CATTLE DIE IN FIELDS

MANY FATALITIES MAY BE DUE TO ACID POISONING

Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Also Common. May Be Prevented by Use of Vaccine, Says Doctor Dykstra—What to Do for Bloat

Many reports of death of cattle which have been turned into fields of sorghum, corn, and other crops are being received at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Deaths at this time of year may result from one of several causes, points out Dr. R. R. Dykstra, professor of surgery.

It has been demonstrated conclusively that these fodders, especially when frosted or stunted, or when a second growth has taken place, contain the elements that form prussic acid in the stomach of an animal. If they are consumed by an animal, death is almost instantaneous, and, therefore, treatment is seldom of avail.

MOLASSES SOMETIMES OF VALUE

The internal administration of large doses of ordinary molasses has been recommended to neutralize some of the elements that form the prussic acid. This treatment is of value only before absorption of the poison has taken place. As a precautionary measure, only one or two animals usually are turned into a suspected field. If no ill results follow, the chances are that the field will be safe for the remainder of the herd. A chemical analysis is not practical, because only a few stalks in a field may be poisonous.

A common cause of death of animals in stalk fields is an infectious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia. In its acute form death takes place quickly, so that in many cases the owner observes no symptoms. This disease may be prevented by the use of a hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine injected under the skin. Such vaccines are for sale by all veterinary supply houses.

FOR PREVENTION OF BLOAT

Other causes of death of cattle in stalk fields are bloat and blackleg. Bloat may be prevented by permitting animals to fill up on accustomed feed before being turned into the stalk field, or they may be turned into the stalk field only for a short time at first, and the periods gradually lengthened.

After animals are once accustomed to the new feed the danger of bloat is not nearly so great. Because bloat sometimes comes on suddenly and may terminate fatally in less than a half hour, it is advisable for stockmen to have on hand a cattle trocar or canula, which may be introduced into the paunch through the upper left flank to permit the gas to escape. Such an instrument may usually be purchased for \$1.50.

## FEEDING FALL PIGS WELL WILL MAKE FARMER MONEY

Government Encouragement and Large Corn Crop Should Bring Good Results

Kansas farmers, encouraged by the government, should feed their fall pigs well. If they are given proper care they will be money makers, according to J. I. Thompson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Keep the pigs growing and in a healthy condition. Clean, warm pens with ample ventilation should be provided. Their shelter should be so arranged that they can get plenty of sunshine and exercise. Pigs should run to self feeders as soon as they are large enough to eat grain. They should be allowed to help themselves to alfalfa meal, tankage, and corn.

"It costs approximately 11 cents a pound to produce pork under present conditions, with alfalfa pasture and corn at \$1.68 a bushel, according to experiments carried on at the college," commented Professor Thompson.

"Although there is a large corn crop this year the farmers have been bearish about feeding hogs. They have feared that the packers would weaken the market after they had responded to the call for more pork. The shortage of hogs should warrant high prices for the next year.

"The government has attempted to stabilize the hog market and will use its influence so far as possible to keep the price above 15½ cents a pound, or a relative price of 100 pounds of pork to 13 bushels of corn.

"With the support which the government has given and with a large corn crop on hand, the farmers not only should keep sufficient breeding stock but should do their part by developing their fall pigs."

## NOW IS TIME TO SEARCH GRASS FOR CHINCH BUGS

Insects Have Gone into Winter Quarters and May Be Found in Clumps of Vegetation

Now is the time for the farmer to begin looking for the harboring places of the chinch bug, asserts J. W. McColloch, assistant entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. The bugs have gone into their winter quarters and if burning is to be done to destroy them the plots and fields to be burned should be found as soon as possible.

The chinch bugs harbor in bunch grass, big bluestem, and other clump-forming grasses. In places where the bugs did noticeable damage last summer, these clumps of grass growing along the roadsides, fences, and pastures adjacent to the infested fields of corn, sorghums, and cane will be found full of bugs.

Most of the chinch bugs are still up between the leaves and stems of the plant, and for this reason should be looked for now. Later they will work down into the crown of the plant where ordinarily a mulch of soil and decayed grass has gathered. Here the bug is harder to find than higher up on the plant.

Two methods may be used in searching for chinch bugs. One is to search for them in the mulch at the base of the stems if the bugs have gone down so far in the plant. In looking for the bugs the farmer should part the stems of the grass and look carefully through the mulch because the bug is hard to see unless it is moving. If the bugs are abundant they should be revealed in this search.

In the other method the farmer should take up clumps of the grass—roots and all—and carefully pick them to pieces over a white sheet of paper or cloth. This should be done in a warm room because the bugs will be more active and thus more easily distinguished.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS KEEP POULTRY FLOCK IN HEALTH

Disease Is Hard to Combat When It Gets Well Started

Sanitary precautions should be taken to avoid disease in the poultry flock. Prevention is better than cure.

When a contagious disease gains headway in a flock, it is almost impossible to combat it successfully, says N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant.

Roup proves disastrous. It is not so much a contagious disease as a condition. It is considered possible to breed a flock of birds of so strong and vigorous a constitution that roup cannot gain a hold. Roup is often caused by colds.

Colds are often the result of slight exposures, and if the bird were in a healthful condition would leave no ill effects.

Damp, filthy quarters tend to sap the vitality of the birds. As no better germicide is known than strong sunshine, it is desirable to have as much sunshine as possible penetrating all parts of the house and yards. Lice, while not a disease, tend to weaken the constitution, and so make the bird more susceptible to disease.

Sometimes flocks which receive the best possible care acquire disease from contamination by dogs, wild birds, or even the feet of visitors. This danger is largely avoided by applying some disinfectant and keeping the runs and houses in sanitary condition.

## HAVE TOO MANY STOVES

MORE KANSAS HOMES SHOULD BE HEATED BY OTHER MEANS

Hot Air, Steam, and Hot Water Furnaces. Though More Expensive to Install, Are More Economical and Efficient

The shortage of fuel and the constantly increasing cost of all kinds of fuel serve to emphasize the need for better and more efficient heating systems in residences, points out K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Probably 90 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas are heated by stoves. As a method of using fuels to obtain heat, a stove is extremely inefficient, believes Professor Ekblaw. The greatest advantage stoves have over fireplaces is that the fire container is entirely within the room so that most of the heat radiated is utilized. Their disadvantages are relatively limited capacity, difficulty of regulation, necessity for constant attention, and the dirt and dust which always accompany their use.

FARM NEEDS GOOD SYSTEM

"Modern farmsteads should be equipped with a more modern heating plant than a stove," said Mr. Ekblaw. "Hot air, steam, or hot water systems are better and more efficient than stoves. The main disadvantage is their higher cost. A hot air furnace large enough to heat an ordinary house, however, will usually not cost so much as stoves required to heat the same amount of space. Of the types of heating systems named the hot air system is the cheapest. The steam system is approximately twice as expensive as hot air. Hot water is about 15 per cent more expensive than steam. Each system has its own advantages and disadvantages.

"With a modern heating system the heat generator is one unit and a special place is usually set apart for it, so that the dirt attendant upon it is confined to that place. The labor of caring for one unit is of course much less than that of caring for several as is the case with stoves, and the degree of satisfaction that can be derived from having a good heating system in the house—one that will fully satisfy every requirement put upon it—is great.

WHAT SIZE TO GET

"In selecting a heating system the main points to be considered are amount of space to be heated, extremes of temperature in the particular locality of the home, type of fuel to be used, and amount of money to be put into the system. The size of the furnace should be carefully adjusted to meet the actual operating conditions. Too large a furnace is not economical but the plant should be large enough so that it can stand a reasonably heavy overload for a short time in case of a cold snap.

"The furnace will not operate well unless all the accompanying items of installation receive the proper care. The chimney flue should be perfectly smooth and as straight as possible, for otherwise the draft will be unsatisfactory. The regulation of the heating system is a problem worthy of careful study and attention, and it is well for the householder to study his furnace carefully, reduce the operation to a system, and follow that system faithfully."

In one sense Doctor Waters will enlarge his sphere of influence and increase the reach of his working arm by accepting the position as editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. His view is essentially statesmanlike and he is not afraid to take a definite stand when he is certain he is right, regardless of whether that stand is popular. He is not a trimmer. The times need men who have clear-cut, strong convictions—men who can and will lead. They do not need men who wait for public opinion, but those who carry the flag ahead of the advancing hosts. The Weekly Star is to be congratulated.—Wichita Beacon.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, November 28, 1917

Number 11

## USE OF FARM WOODLOT

### TREES SHOULD SUPPLY WARTIME WANT THIS SEASON

Dead and Borer Infected Wood Should Be Cut First for Fuel—Use Stunted and Gnarly Trees Next in Order

The farm woodlot is of special importance this season because of scarcity of fuel, points out Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The dead and borer infected trees should be the first to be cut for fuel. Not the tallest and straightest trees should be cut, but rather the inferior ones. Any tree infected with borers will soon infect many others unless cut out, but will make good fuel.

#### STUNTED TREES SECOND CHOICE

"If the dead and infected trees do not furnish enough fuel, the next to be taken should be the stunted and gnarly trees. These cut a little harder than the straight grained ones, but when the gas engine and the circular saw are used this becomes a matter of small importance.

"After all undesirable trees are cut it is a question of which trees to leave. The owner must look into the future and picture the development that each tree would probably make if left. If two trees are nearly equal in size and appearance he must consider the adaptability of the species, the rate of growth, the length of life, and the value of the tree when grown.

"It should always be kept in mind that the best, tallest, and straightest trees have been masters and have overgrown the surrounding trees. This shows that they have the largest and deepest root systems and are best fitted by nature to survive and for this reason should be left.

#### SHOULD STUDY WOODCRAFT

"In looking to the future of the woodlot one must study something of woodcraft which may be considered as an effort to know nature's way of obtaining the best results in wooded areas. No tree should be cut down without a well defined plan for the permanent life of the woodlot. If a tree is cut which will not send up a sprout to take its place another tree should be planted. The tree should usually be one that will grow in the shade for the first few years.

"In cutting stove wood all good posts and poles should be saved. If a new binder tongue or new plow eveners is needed keep an eye for suitable pieces of timber, for by doing this the woodlot will be made to save the owner many dollars.

## WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINERY NEEDED

Prospective Farmers Should Be Given Practical Training in High Schools, Believes W. H. Sanders

A working knowledge of modern farm machinery is essential to the present and prospective farmer, points out W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm tractors in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Probably 80 per cent of the plows used in Kansas are not properly adjusted, due to lack of knowledge on the part of the operator," said Mr. Sanders. "This results in increased draft, excessive wear on machinery, less thorough preparation of the seed bed, and lower yields. The same is true of many other machines, especially the gas tractor.

"High school courses should be so arranged that students may gain information relative to farm machinery and its operation. As agriculture is taught in 474 high schools in Kansas, it would be easy to devote part of the time allowed for the agriculture course

to the study of farm mechanics. Local farm implement dealers would undoubtedly be glad to cooperate by loan of machines, and sufficient other material for study, since most of their stock is not used during the winter.

"Farm machinery has enabled the American farmer to produce more per man than ever before and more than the farmer in any other nation. A better understanding of farm machinery, its operation and repair will enable the farmer to reduce the power required per unit of work and also to work with larger units. This will aid in overcoming the shortage of labor caused by the war."

## FARM ADVERTISING PAYS IN DOLLARS AND CENTS

It Offers Valuable Opportunity to Farmer with Special Product, Points Out W. E. Grimes

That farm advertising pays—and pays well—is the opinion of W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A distinctive farm name is one of the best means of advertising at the command of the farmer, believes Professor Grimes. Sight of the farm name should instantly bring to the mind of the observer the idea of the special product, or the exceptionally good stock or fruit for which that farm is known. When the reader of a paper, or the passer-by on the road, sees the name he immediately associates it with "Durocs," "Jersey milk," or "big red apples," the product specialized in by the owner of the farm.

Advertising offers greater opportunities to the farmer with the special product than it does to the general farmer, thinks Professor Grimes. If he raises considerable good seed corn or wheat, or has fine purebred stock he will do well to advertise in farm papers of his state. To the farmer who is producing considerable amounts of products of high quality the farm paper probably offers the best opportunity for profitable returns on the investment.

The local paper and the bulletin board are used principally as a means of selling direct to neighbors or passers-by. These reach only a limited territory and should be used when a few products are to be sold. Sending post cards and circulars through the mail is rather expensive considering the number of persons reached. Advertising through the mails is effective when one wishes to sell a large amount of a product to a grocer or wholesaler and a personal appeal is needed.

"The extent to which a farmer may profitably advertise and the method he should use is an individual problem which he must solve for himself," said Mr. Grimes. "He must determine whether he can find a better market for what he has to sell and whether the increased sales and better price will justify the expense of advertising."

## FIVE STUDENTS OF COLLEGE ARE SUCCESSFUL IN CONTEST

Win Prizes by Giving Reason for Keeping Sheep on Farms

Five members of the mutton production class taught by A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry, won prizes in a contest conducted by the American Sheep Breeder. The students gave reasons for keeping sheep on the farm.

Papers were received from practically every state in the union. A. L. Myers, junior in animal husbandry, won second prize. Prizes were also awarded to A. C. Hancock, senior in animal husbandry; Carl L. Hedstrom, senior in agriculture; James B. Angle, junior in agriculture, and Dan Bursch, senior in agriculture.

## MUST KNOW HIS PUBLIC

### SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPER MAN HAS TO UNDERSTAND READER'S MIND

Service to Be Creed of Every Department, Not of Advertising Office Alone, Says Prof. L. N. Flint—Editorial Fairness Needed

In being able to understand his public lies the secret of success for the newspaper man, believes L. N. Flint, head of the department of journalism in the University of Kansas, who addressed the industrial journalism students Monday afternoon.

"The circulation manager constructs a typical reader out of all his readers," said Professor Flint. "He studies this typical reader's mind. He asks the questions, What will make him take the paper? What will make him pay for it cheerfully? What will make him read it and believe in it?"

#### PAPER CHOOSES ITS CLASS

"He chooses the class that he wants to take his paper and endeavors to make his paper of the highest interest to that class.

"Service is the creed of the advertising man, and it is fast becoming the creed of every department of the newspaper. Results are what his advertisers want. His advertiser wants his ad to be in good company—not next to a whisky or fake medicine ad. He wants it to be seen, read, believed, and remembered.

"The news handler realizes that his reader is in a hurry. It is his business to serve him by giving him the gist of the story in the headline and in the lead. He wants things straight—he wants a picture presented clearly. The news writer endeavors to visualize the family circle and to give him constructive things.

#### READER WANTS ENTERTAINMENT

"The reader wants to be entertained, so the publisher gives him cartoons, comics, and feature stories that will brighten his everyday life."

Mr. Flint expressed the opinion that heretofore the editorial writer had not considered the public as much as he had himself. But he is coming more and more to realize that the reader wants information which cannot be found in the news stories, interpretation, and even persuasion.

#### PAPERS AND NEW YORK ELECTION

The speaker emphasized the place of fairness in editorial writing, ascribing the result of the recent municipal campaign in New York to a substitution of intensity for fairness on the part of the newspapers.

"The wise editor," said Mr. Flint, "will not only try to understand his public. He will also consider journalism as a call to a ministry."

## CHRISTINE MILLER PLEASES AND IMPRESSES AUDIENCE

Program by Mezzo-contralto Is Revelation of Musical Achievement

In a delightful and impressive program, Christine Miller, acclaimed by music critics to be the greatest mezzo-contralto on the concert stage today, was heard by 2,500 persons in the college auditorium.

Emotional and earnest in appearance, this great artist presented an entertainment which was a revelation of musical achievement. With her singularly fascinating personality Miss Miller was soon singing direct to the hearts of her audience. She is attractive and pleasing. Her power of expression is remarkable. Her facial expression, combined with her strength of voice, enables her to make her songs most realistic. With her clear enunciation and phrasing she is easily understood. Even the songs in French, which were introduced in a realistic manner, could be appreciated by all.

Miss Miller's program was pleasing and appropriate. Her encores consisted of old popular ballads and hymns with which all were familiar. A real touch of patriotism was given to the entertainment when Miss Miller sang the "Marseillaise." With one movement the audience arose, and here and there a soldier could be seen standing at salute.

The program given by Miss Miller was the second number of the Artists' series, which takes the place of the college lyceum course. The next number of the series will be an entertainment given January 21 by Miss Gay Zanola MacLaren, an imitative dramatic reader. The fourth and last number will be a musical entertainment by the Zoellner Stringed quartet February 25.

## PERCHERON BUSINESS IS RUN BY GENERAL FARMER

Now 547 Men Are Doing this Work in Kansas—Animal Husbandry Department Holds Consignment Sales

The Percheron business of this country is today in the hands of the farmer who is raising a few Percherons as a side line on the general farm, points out Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The number of Percheron breeders has increased rapidly.

In 1900, 72 farmers were breeding purebred Percherons in Kansas, while now 547 farmers are producing this breed. In former years the purebred Percheron business was largely in the hands of importers, dealers, and large breeders. Under such conditions the advertising and sales department of such firms was an important one. The business gradually has drifted over to small farmers.

In order to assist such breeders in selling their surplus Percherons at prices which the quality of their live stock justifies, the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college holds annual consignment sales to which the various breeders may consign from one to four head of Percherons.

When these Percherons are brought together at some centrally located place, properly advertised, the breeder gets from 25 to 50 per cent more for his surplus Percherons than he is able to get at home. In order that a high standard may be maintained for these sales so that the best buyers will be attracted, all Percherons accepted must be inspected by a member of the animal husbandry department and none are accepted unless sound, and good individuals of the right type.

The next annual sale will be held in the college pavilion January 25, at which 40 head of Kansas raised Percherons will be sold at public auction.

## STEVENS COUNTY STARTS EARLY ON FAIR PROJECT

School Event to Be Held Next Fall—Trips Offered as Prizes

Plans are now being made in Stevens county for a real school fair to be held next fall, reports R. F. Hagans, emergency demonstration agent of that county.

Boys in the high school at Hugoton and in the grades have been given practical work in agriculture in the field selection of seed, and kafir and milo seed from the best fields in the county has been gathered by the boys for producing their crops. The boys were accompanied on the seed selection tour by C. A. Thompson, principal of the Hugoton schools, and Mr. Hagans.

Each teacher in the county will encourage pupils in the work of the contest. Hugoton business men will finance the fair and some of the prizes being offered are trips to fairs, to the International Wheat show, and to the agricultural college for Farm and Home week.

## HELD BACK BY NEIGHBOR

### FARMER IS LIMITED BY CONDITIONS IN COMMUNITY

Cost of Running Entirely Independent System of Agriculture Is Usually Prohibitive—Neighborhood Can Be Gradually Changed

The average farmer is limited in the changes he can make in his farm business by the farm practices of the community in which he is living, according to W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

There are farmers in every community who would like to change their systems of agriculture but are restrained from doing so by the fact that their neighbors will not change. Many farmers have tried to change from one type of farming to another better suited to the region, but failed because the cost of running such an entirely independent business was too great.

#### APPLES SELL IN ORCHARD REGIONS

A man owning an orchard in a locality where there are no other orchards has trouble in getting rid of his crop. Buyers would rather buy in a district where there are a great many orchards, and it is often difficult to get them even to make a bid on the same class of fruit that they buy readily in other localities. Even when the farmer is so fortunate as to get buyers, he generally receives a lower price for the same grade of fruit than would be received in a general apple growing region.

Besides the problem of a market, labor which understands that type of work is hard to get, merchants do not keep in stock many of the materials needed, and implement dealers do not carry repairs for machinery not commonly used. These conditions make the cost of the change prohibitively high.

#### ILLUSTRATED IN STOCK BREEDING

These facts are probably more evident in the keeping of purebred stock for breeding purposes than in other lines of agriculture. If a man wants to buy several purebred Holstein cows, he generally goes to a locality where there are a large number of farmers keeping that kind of stock. Often there is a man in his own community who has for sale Holsteins that are just as highly bred as those in other districts, but he either has no market for them or must sell them at a greatly reduced price.

The farmer ought not to think on account of these facts that he should not change his system of farming just because his neighbors do not do likewise. It does bring out the fact that sudden and radical change generally is not successful. There are ways of getting around this handicap, however, and the farmer should make a careful study of conditions and determine how best he can bring his neighbors to his way of thinking.

Probably the best way for a farmer to start such a movement is to arouse the interest of his neighbors in his farming operations. Farmers in a community profit from the experiences of the individuals. The farmer should strive to excel his neighbors in their own farming operations. This focuses the interest of his neighbors on his methods of business. As soon as this has been accomplished he can gradually bring about the change that he advocates. This is necessarily a slow process, but if it is successful the community will follow the lead of the farmer who is bringing about the change.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

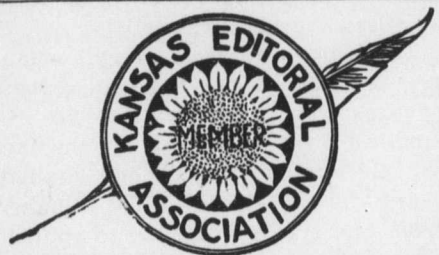
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917

## COUNTY AGENTS AND DEFENSE

Carl S. Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, spoke truly when he characterized county agricultural agents as "American agriculture's first line of defense."

The agents, Mr. Vrooman pointed out, are the men in the first line trenches, zealously guarding the farmer's interests and bringing to his attention all that is of immediate practical value in scientific teaching, and fortifying this with results from the experience of the most successful farmers of each county.

Since the United States became a belligerent, the county agent has done valiant war service. In counties having agents, it was possible during the past summer to secure truly wonderful results, in quickly and adequately meeting a difficult labor situation; in locating available seed stocks; in arranging for farm credits for the purchase of machinery and fertilizer; in supplying tractor power, and in other forms of effective leadership, all contributing to a great increase in the production of spring wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and other food crops; and, finally, in assisting in facilitating marketing.

Mr. Vrooman's point of view will appeal to the farmer of the middle west. Mr. Vrooman has spent most of his life in this part of the country, and a considerable part of his time in farming here. He sees agriculture in the large, as many men accustomed to the small farms and gardens of the east do not see it, and he sees what agriculture may accomplish in the war if it realizes completely its opportunities. The middle west and the west are the great agricultural regions of the country, and most of the accomplishments of agriculture must be made in these regions. They are welcoming the county agent, as they are welcoming every other aid to a saner and more modern agriculture.

## GIVING THANKS

Thanksgiving day in 1917? Why not? Have we nothing to be grateful for?

If we stop and think of the fate of the Belgians, the Serbs, and the Armenians; of the suffering among the people of all lands where there is war, can we come to any other conclusion than that we, of all nations, are most favored?

We are favored because we have plenty and can share our surplus with the less fortunate. One year ago we said we were favored because we had kept out of the war. This year we say with the conviction of truth and a holy cause, we are favored because we are in the war.

We are in the war to help free the world from the medieval fallacy of the divine right of kings and to separate the last of the line—William of Hohen-

zollern—from his self-assumed partnership with God, through which all humanity has been outraged and the Deity blasphemed. Let our Thanksgiving be a day of reflection and not of feasting; a day of dedication to our country's cause.—Western Farm Life.

## MORE POTATOES—LESS BREAD

One of the most effective means of conserving the wheat supply, thus aiding our government and our allies, and incidentally conserving our cash resources, is the more liberal use of potatoes in the family diet, substituting them as far as possible for bread. Potatoes, of course, contain a great deal more water than does bread, but in starch and energy one medium-sized (six ounce) potato is about equal to two slices of bread weighing one ounce each.

The potato should not be considered as a vegetable but as a breadstuff, such as wheat and other similar grains. Its food value should not be confused with that of many green vegetables with which it is usually classified and which are valuable chiefly for the minerals they contain. In fact, the potato, by its importance in the diet of mankind the world over, is entitled to share with bread the title of "staff of life."

The government's appeal, "Eat more potatoes and less wheat bread," is meeting with the patriotic response that it deserves but manifestly the farmer has greatest incentive for responding, particularly so if he has produced more potatoes than are required to meet his ordinary needs.—American Farming.

## BOOSTING DIXIE LAND

Recently in New York was held the annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress. The primary object of this organization is to boost the south. Not a bad idea for every section to consider. Its easy to knock, but seemingly hard to boost. Southern people have got the cooperative spirit and mean to let the rest of the country know about the south. The convention purposes to spend more than \$1,000,000 in acquainting other sections of the country with the opportunities offered in the southland. The southern people have as their rallying cry, "A greater nation through a great south." They recognize the principle of one for all and all for one—the country as one to help the many sections, and each section patriotically to do what it can for the country.

Prominent people in all walks of life were in attendance, and an unusual array of talent made addresses. In a wealth of subjects considered, conspicuous prominence was given to farming, education, industry and commerce. For years the Southern Commercial congress has stood for reform in way of farm loan legislation, country life education, agriculture in the schools, parcel post, better marketing and distribution. The sessions this year left a message rich in suggestion for other sections to consider. Not envy, not cutthroat competition, not selfish advantage, but mutual help and cooperation were the parting words the southern people left behind when they ended their visit.—American Agriculturist.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of November 26, 1892

J. W. Hartley, '92, was a caller last Saturday.

G. W. Wildin, '92, spent Thanksgiving in town.

There were no college exercises on Thanksgiving day.

S. N. Chaffee, '91, teacher at Lasita, is at the college today.

Miss Ina M. Turner, '89, visited in town a few days last week.

Miss Rupp's recent editorial is republished in the Salina Tidings.

A daughter arrived recently at the home of D. G. Robertson, '86, of Osborne.

Professor Olin gives an address before the teachers' association at Howard today.

Two heats a week will be run in the foundry until casings for the new propagating pits are finished.

A. A. Gist, '91, has been appointed station agent for the Rock Island Railway company at Victoria, Kan.

Professor Georgeson has been in Kansas City for several days gathering up steers for a second feeding experiment.

A. D. Rice, '92, is having a vacation of two weeks, while his new schoolhouse near Randolph is being completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Breese enjoyed a visit last week from the former's mother, who returned to her home in Cottonwood Falls on Tuesday.

the Horizontal Intensity of the Earth's Magnitude," and Professor Willard described a whistling well in Winona, Logan county.

The pocket gopher, as is well known, is one of the most wary of the burrowing rodents, and is rarely caught, even in the most skilfully devised traps. It was with considerable satisfaction, therefore, that I. Jones, a third year student, presented to the museum one day this week a specimen which he captured on the parade ground while drilling.

President Fernald of the Maine Agricultural college at Orono visited the

## The Price of Hogs

Joseph P. Cotton

Chief of the United States Food Administration Meat Division

THE main purposes of the food administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him, to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman, and to eliminate speculation.

All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the food administration has over the buying of the allies, our army and navy, the red cross, the Belgian relief, and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can affect them will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundredweight for the average of the packers' drives on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about 12 to one (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to one, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than 12, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about 13. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market, 13 times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the food administration which means to do justice to the farmer.

Regent Finley represents the college in the National Farmers' congress in session at Lincoln, Nebr., this week. Regent Wheeler is a state delegate.

Many students ate their Thanksgiving dinner at home, and a number who could not go and return the same day were excused from classes on Friday.

Professor Popenoe, Professor Georgeson, and Doctor Mayo will take part in a farmers' institute at Louisville, Pottawatomie county, December 22 and 23.

Professor Mason is collecting in Chautauqua county. THE INDUSTRIALIST may have something of interest to report next week concerning his trip.

The experiment of growing wheat continuously without fertilizer of any kind bids fair to be successful another—the fourteenth—year, if the healthy, vigorous growth of the cereal at this time may be taken as an indication.

Professor Nichols has just completed the task of putting 12 incandescent lamps in the iron shop. They will be operated by the dynamo purchased several years ago, which until now has been used solely for classroom work in physics.

At the regular meeting of the Scientific club last evening Professor Nichols read a paper on "Determination of

college Monday forenoon on his return from the New Orleans convention. After an address to the students in chapel, Mr. Fernald spent the remaining hours of his brief stay in an inspection of classroom work, giving special attention to the industrial features, which the institution he represents does not enjoy.

The state board of public works, consisting of Chairman Smith, Judge J. S. Emery, the Hon. Sol Miller, and Captain J. G. Haskell, architect, visited the college yesterday to learn our needs in the way of additional buildings. They recommend the general plan for library and museum building, botanical and zoological laboratories, general steam plant, farm house, dairy, and piggery, with such general improvements as may be necessary.

The fourth division of the third year class appeared in chapel yesterday in the following program of declamations: "After the Shackles Have Been Removed," W. Joss; "The Genius of Common Sense," Miss Isabella R. Frisbie; "Labor Organizations," T. W. Morse; "The Place of the Imagination in the Art of Expression," Miss Marie Haulenback; "Look Forward and not Backward," J. F. Odle; "The Penalties of a Well Known Name," Miss Blanche E. Hayes; "Hamilton and Disraeli," J. A. Scheel.

## FEET

Mary Carolyn Davies in Contemporary Verse

Where the sun shines in the street  
There are very many feet  
Seeking God, all unaware  
That their hastening is a prayer.  
Perhaps these feet would deem it odd  
(Who think they are on business bent),  
If some one went  
And told them, "You are seeking God!"

## SUNFLOWERS

We are coming, Emperor Wilhelm,  
— thousand strong. (Blame that censor.)

We shall be mightily pleased to have General Byng bang away again—and again.

Just think what a pleasingly elusive factor the chorus girl vote in New York will be.

What has become of the man who used to mention three square meals a day with an air of indifference?

One thing that we can thank the Russian revolutionists for is the fact that few of them are operating under their full names.

We often wonder how women find out that their husbands don't want much for supper on Auction Bridge and Red Cross afternoons.

It is said that the man who invented the davenport gave it his own name because what he really thought it was would not have looked well in print.

The reading public of America is very much indebted to the Hohenzollern Press Service for information concerning the whereabouts of our boys.

## A BOUDOIR BINGLE

"Where you lead, I'll follow,"  
Said the shoe-top to the skirt,  
And the stocking choked a swallow,  
For its vanity was hurt.

## OF COURSE IT IS

The food we eat at our house—  
It's a fright,  
There's not a single nibble  
Left at night;  
Meatless Friday, wheatless Monday,  
Eat less every day and Sunday—  
It's enough to ditch a parson;  
But it's right.

## THE SMALL SHOW HERD

The past show season has seen many men with small exhibitor's herds. In speaking thus we do not refer to the term exhibitor's herd in its technical sense, but rather as a group of cattle not large enough to enter in all of the classes.

To be a little more definite, one of the most striking aged bull exhibits at the National Dairy show was made by a breeder who had only the one animal to exhibit. This bull has been spoken of several times in connection with the show. He was an outstanding individual and he was placed this year over a sire that has been many times grand champion in shows of national and state-wide importance. He attracted much comment from the ring side, and he was certainly worthy of his place.

Many other classes of a similar nature have been commented upon in connection with state fairs and other events. It is a mistake for a man to stay at home with his cattle simply because he hasn't enough to fill the entire show. It is rather expensive, of course, to take one or two individuals for the care and the traveling expense is proportionately greater than for the whole herd, but at the same time the advertising that is attracted by a single animal is worth much.

The small exhibitor is in many cases the very prominent exhibitor of future shows. If he is successful this year, he is much more encouraged in his work as a breeder and the chances are that he will return next season with a larger showing. He absorbs much of the enthusiasm that invariably hovers over a show ring and this stimulates him to greater efforts during the coming year. Do not overlook the man with a small herd.—Holstein-Friesian World.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Charles M. Shaver, '15, is a practicing architect at Salina.

L. P. Wehrle, '14, is in the department of entomology, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Major Harry D. Orr, '99, is director of ambulance companies, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.

Walter G. Ward, '12, is in charge of the department of architecture and drawing, North Dakota Agricultural college.

Lieutenant R. W. Miller, formerly instructor in chemistry in the college, is stationed at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.

James F. Moss, '14, is with the Davis-Walkins Dairyman's Manufacturing company. He is erecting engineer for the refrigerating plant.

R. E. McGarraugh, '17, principal of the Alma high school, has resigned to become a second lieutenant in the United States army. He will be stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va.

### ALUMN REGRET LOSS

The advisory council, consisting of Miss Bird E. Secrist, '92, Miss Frances L. Brown, '09, H. W. Avery, '91, J. W. Berry, '83, and G. C. Wheeler, '95, met at the college recently. At the meeting the following action was taken:

"The advisory council, in behalf of the Alumni association, wishes to express its regret at the loss of Doctor Waters. The association and council recognize his services to the college and the state and feel that the development during his period of service has been due to his efforts."

J. Lucien Snyder, student in 1914-'15, brought his wife to visit college last week. They were on their wedding trip. Mr. Snyder is farming in partnership with his father in western Missouri.

Dr. W. A. McCollough, '98, has finished training in the medical officers' reserve corps at Camp Funston, and has been assigned to the aviation corps, where he is to examine applicants for aviation.

Miss Addie Root, '13, is in the extension service of the University of Missouri. In a recent civil service examination in her line of work, she ranked second among all candidates in the United States.

Keith Kinyon, '17, who received a commission as second lieutenant last spring, now holds a commission as first lieutenant in the marine corps. Lieutenant Kinyon is at present on the battleship Utah and writes that he is very well satisfied with his surroundings.

O. W. Beeler, '16, has resigned his position as principal of the Tipton (Iowa) high school to accept an offer from the Iowa State college at Ames. Mr. Beeler will assist in food conservation work. He has been at Tipton since his graduation, becoming principal last January.

Grover C. Kahl, '07, was in Manhattan last week transacting business for the Thermo Electric company of Kansas City. Mr. Kahl was supervising the installation of machinery at the Rocky Ford power plant by which current will be generated for use at Camp Funston.

William D. Moore, '12, who was in the training camp at Fort Sheridan for the last three months, has passed the examination and has been appointed first lieutenant in the signal reserve corps. Mr. Moore was formerly superintendent of the electric light plant at Holyrood.

Emmett W. Skinner, '16, who is now in the marine corps, has been raised

in rank from first lieutenant to captain. Mr. Skinner's home is in Manhattan. He played three years on the Aggie football team as a regular and was elected captain in his second year. He also landed an end position on the second all-valley eleven last year. Mr. Skinner is stationed at Guantánamo bay, Cuba.

### ENGINEERS IN ARMY

Many engineering graduates of the agricultural college hold prominent positions in the United States army. C. L. Ipsen, '13, has received a commission as lieutenant in the navy and will probably be stationed at Annapolis. W. A. Buck, '13, is also lieutenant in the navy. Claude B. Thummel, '05, is major of ordnance. Glen Edgerton, '04, is lieutenant colonel of engineers. Walter Van Buck, '11, is captain of engineers.

A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering, while in Washington, D. C., recently met many former students who were holding positions in the various branches of the army.

### MISS RICE WRITES ON LITERATURE FOR YOUNG

Professor in College Is Author of Book in Character Building Series—Work for Children and Parents

"Literature and Character" is the title of a new book by Miss Ada Rice, assistant professor of English, assistant principal of the school of agriculture, and alumni editor of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST. The work, which is published by the Howard-Severance company, Chicago, is volume 8 in a series entitled "Foundation Stones of Success," of which Edwin Markham is general editor. Miss Rice's book is illustrated with her portrait as a frontispiece, and with numerous pictures relating to the text. An introduction by Prof. W. A. McKeever is a valuable feature.

Miss Rice states the purpose of her work in these words:

"Literature embodies the ideals of the race. From the printed page, the reader catches the inspiration of these ideals and naturally reflects them in his own life. This is especially true if he is brought in touch with good literature in early years, before false ideals have become implanted.

"It is the purpose of this volume to place within the reach of parents and children a practical guide to character forming literature. No effort has been made, however, to make the work directly didactic, for best results in ethical teaching are obtained through presenting the truth indirectly."

The volume is particularly well adapted to the average home. The first part of the book takes up the material which should be presented orally to very young children, and pertinent and practical suggestions are made to parents and others in the methods of presenting the material. Stories and poems are given, with wise admixture of the ancient and the new. By use of the book, the child will be introduced at an early age to the treasures of folklore and to such writers as Shakespeare, Hawthorne, Wordsworth, Browning, Thoreau, and Carroll.

The latter part of the book is for reading by children themselves. Here are found the same discrimination in choice of literary material and the same pertinence and effectiveness of comment. The matter is grouped to illustrate work, heroism, patriotism, religion, and other important qualities of well-rounded character. Excellent lists of additional books add incalculably to the practical usefulness of the work.

### POTTER AGAIN SECRETARY OF IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS

College Dean Is Re-elected to Positions in Engineering Associations

A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering, has been re-elected secretary of the Land Grant College Engineering association and the engineering division of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

## HOW MEATS ARE CANNED

TIMELY FOOD CONSERVATION SUGGESTIONS BY OTIS E. HALL

Methods by Which Spareribs, Pork Tenderloin, Beef and Hog Liver, and Other Meat May Be Preserved—Cleanliness Is Important

Meats can be canned successfully by any housewife who understands the use of the hot water bath or steam pressure cooker methods of canning, according to Otis E. Hall of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

In the canning of meats, as in the canning of vegetables, definite rules must be followed to insure success. All parts of the meat that are used should be thoroughly cleaned. If the hot water bath method is used the heat must be intense enough to boil the water rapidly and the time of processing or cooking should not be counted until the water around the jars boils.

#### STERILIZE WITH BOILING WATER

The jars, lids, and rubbers should be washed and sterilized with boiling water and the meat should be packed into the hot jars until it reaches the top. If screw type lids are used they should be made as tight as possible with thumb and little finger before placing the jars in the cooking vessel. If the bail type jar is used the top bail should be left loose until the jar is taken from the hot water bath. Only first class rubbers should be used. Good rubbers can be stretched and will return to their natural size. Lids should be tightened as soon as the jars are taken from the hot water bath or steam canner.

If there is not enough meat to fill the jar it is not necessary to do so with water. Usually about a tablespoonful of boiling water, or just enough to create moisture in the jar, will be sufficient. If the meat has been browned before canning and the jar is not filled, the liquid or grease in which the meat has been heated should be poured over it as there is no danger of getting too much of this and it will make good gravy when the can is opened. All these points—although some of them seem unimportant—have a direct bearing on the success of the canning work and none of them should be overlooked.

#### BEEF AND HOG LIVER

In canning beef or hog liver, cut in slices one-third inch thick. Blanch or parboil one minute in boiling water, remove and pack in jars. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Fill jar with boiling water. This should require only a small amount as the meat should be packed closely. Some of the water should reach the bottom of the jar and this can be accomplished by pressing the meat away from the sides of the jar with a fork or knife to allow the water to pass. If using the hot water bath outfit, process three hours for pints and 3½ hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process in 10 to 15 pounds of steam 75 minutes for quarts and 60 minutes for pints.

Some housewives prefer to fry liver before canning. If this is done, it will be necessary only to warm the liver before serving and this can be done best in the oven. In no case should the liver be fried before and after canning. If fried before canning, the fryings can be poured over it instead of the hot water, and they can be used for gravy when the can is opened.

#### SPARERIBS AND PORK TENDERLOIN

In the preparation of spareribs and pork tenderloin for canning, cut into sections that will drop into jars. Spread these sections in single layer in bread pan or baking dish, place in a hot oven and cook until each piece of meat is nicely browned. It usually requires from 20 to 40 minutes for a hot oven to properly brown the meat. When browned sufficiently, pack well in hot jars, using two to four tablespoonfuls of liquid from the pan to each quart of meat, or the entire space left in jars may be filled with the liquid.

Make sure that part of the liquid reaches the bottom of the jar. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and lids carefully. Process in hot water bath three hours for pints and 3½ to four hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process 60 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam for pints, and 75 minutes for quarts. If the grease from the baking dish is poured over the meat, it may be used for gravy when the can is opened.

Spareribs and tenderloin also may be packed into jars raw, as recommended for heart, and processed 20 to 40 minutes longer than previously stated. The browning, however, adds a flavor which is not obtained when the meat is packed into jars raw.

#### RINSE IN COLD WATER

Rinse beef or hog heart in cold water, and cut in portions to fit jars. Pack the raw meat into jars and add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Place rubbers and lids in position. If hot water bath is used, process three hours for pints and 3½ hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process 60 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam for pints, and 75 minutes for quarts.

Rinse tongue thoroughly. Cut in pieces or leave whole, as desired. Pack well in jars, adding one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar—brown preferred—and two or three cloves. Fill jars with boiling water.

If pack is properly made the jar will hold little water—one tablespoonful is enough. Place rubbers and lids in position. If hot water bath is used, process 2½ hours for pints and three hours for quarts. If steam canner is used process 60 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam for either pints or quarts. Those who do not like the vinegar flavor or the other seasoning given may substitute something else—sage or mint, for instance—or they may add nothing but the salt and boiling water. Before serving, skin the tongue and heat it on top of the stove or in the oven.

## ORDER MACHINERY FOR SPRING DELIVERY NOW

Farmers Who Fail to Do this May Be Disappointed Next Season, Believes K. J. T. Ekblaw

Unless the farmer orders his machines this fall he is likely to be disappointed next spring, in the opinion of K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"No steel will be allowed to implement manufacturer except that which is reasonably sure of finding its way into some farmer's hand in the form of farm machine," said Professor Ekblaw. "This statement was made by a government official at a meeting of the factory representatives and dealers. The implied meaning is that unless the manufacturer can demonstrate that he has an actual order for a farm machine, he is not going to get the steel with which to make it. On this assumption manufacturers are urgently requesting that the farmers order immediately the machines they will need next spring in order that the manufacturing may be done this winter.

"Even this does not insure an adequate supply of farm implements for the coming year when production must be speeded up to the maximum. The farmer can do much toward relieving the situation by putting the old machines in the best possible state of repair in order to obtain the most efficient operation. He can even hunt up old discarded machines and put them in operating condition. Every railroad company in the country has had to go to its junk heap and hunt out old operating equipment and put it in shape to use. It will be well for the farmer to do the same."

Forty bushels of corn to the acre is the average of a number of fields in Atchison county as reported by Charles H. Taylor, county agricultural agent.

## WINTER CARE OF FLOCK

PROPER ATTENTION WILL INCREASE PROFITS FROM SHEEP

Ewes Should Be Turned Out Where They Can Get Plenty of Exercise—Crowding Causes Loss of Lambs, Says A. M. Paterson

The number of lambs and the amount of wool produced by the flock will depend largely upon winter care, according to A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The rams should be taken away from the ewes as soon as the ewes are safe in lamb. The ewes should be allowed to run on pasture until late in the fall. As soon as pasture becomes dry and scarce, some other feed should be added to the ration, such as alfalfa hay, silage, corn fodder, or straw. The sheep should be provided with dry, well ventilated quarters, and care should be taken not to confine them too closely. Their quarters should not be too warm.

#### EXERCISE IS IMPORTANT

A great mistake is often made in confining sheep too closely. They should be turned out where they can get plenty of exercise. A large field or pasture where corn fodder or other feed is scattered is desirable.

The feed boxes and doors should be arranged and constructed in such a way that crowding will be avoided, because crowding may cause some ewes to lose their lambs.

After the ewes are taken in for the winter they should be given plenty of feed to keep them in thrifty condition. It is a good practice to go over the flock from time to time to determine the condition of the ewes. The thin ewes should be separated from the rest of the flock and given a little extra feed so that the flock will be uniform in condition. Care should be taken not to get the ewes too fat. This is equally as bad as having them too thin.

#### BEST RATION FOR SHEEP

The kind and amount of feed to give the breeding flock depends on the kinds of feed on hand. Where alfalfa is plentiful the ration should consist chiefly of this feed. The addition of a small amount of silage is preferred, however. In feeding silage to sheep care should be taken not to overfeed. Two or three pounds daily is plenty. Never feed silage that is moldy or frozen.

Where the ewes are in good condition a ration consisting of alfalfa, silage, and some other roughage is sufficient. If the ewes are thin, a little grain should be added—from one-half to one pound daily should be sufficient. Plenty of clean, fresh water, and salt, should be before the sheep at all times.

#### DRY QUARTERS FOR RAM

The ram should be provided with dry, light, and well ventilated quarters with ample room in which to exercise. Care should be taken not to get him too fat. One should aim to feed the ram as cheaply as possible during the winter months, always keeping in mind the thrift and health of the animal.

Where good alfalfa and clover hay are fed, no grain will be needed unless it be for the thin and young rams. These should have a small grain ration daily of about one-half pound. Two pounds of silage daily is sufficient to keep the animal in a vigorous condition, but some rough feed such as fodder and straw should be added to the ration. Where the former feeds are fed as roughness, without silage, a little grain should be added.

"If I go into a man's home and find a bookcase with \$50 worth of well selected books," said a well known southerner the other day, "it does more to raise that man in my estimation than if he had spent \$5,000 in merely building a big house without evidence of taste and intellectual culture." The thought is worth remembering. Along with plans for paints, lights, and waterworks this year, the Progressive Farmer is anxious to see every farmer put a little crop-money into good books.—Progressive Farmer.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Raymond V. Adams, '16  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
George Arnold, '16  
Corporal John Ayers  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Sergeant John Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
Joseph Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Miles Crouse  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
Wilford Dennis  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04  
John F. Ellis  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Shelby G. Fell, '15  
Malcolm Fergus  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
Frank E. Fox  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Charles Haines, '09  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Lieutenant Colonel James G. Harbord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Edward Haug

Joseph E. Helt  
Corporal Homer Henney  
A. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
Corporal Theodore Hobbie  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
D. R. Houton  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
Aubrey MacLee  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
Carl Mallon, '07  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
George Munsell  
Francis Nettleton  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Amos Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Orin Ross Peterson  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
Floyd Pickrell  
William Dale Pierce  
James E. Pratt  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Hile Rannels, '10  
Zeno Rechel  
Lieutenant Ollie Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Hugh Rippey  
Captain J. D. Riddell, '93  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Eldridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
F. Smith Schneider  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
Ira John Shoup  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Captain Emmett Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
E. L. Smith  
June B. Smith  
Oliver R. Smith, '98  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson

Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Captain Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
O. M. Thatcher  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Irving Wulkuhler  
J. R. Worthington

### COLLEGE STOCK AT BIG CHICAGO SHOW THIS WEEK

Seven Cars of Animals Will Be Shipped—Cattle, Lambs, and Hogs

The animal husbandry department will show seven car loads of live stock at the International Live Stock show at Chicago the first week in December. A special train of 13 cars, seven from the college and six from the Dan Casement ranch, will leave Manhattan today.

A car load lot each of cattle, lambs, and hogs will be shown. Fifteen head of cattle and 50 head of hogs and sheep comprise a car load.

In the single classes will be shown one Clydesdale stallion, 15 steers, 11 hogs, seven yearling wethers, and two yearling ewes.

### SORGHUMS ON COLLEGE FARM PRODUCE HEAVILY THIS YEAR

Sudan Grass Makes Exceptional Showing—675 Pounds Seed to Acre

The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college which has finished threshing its sorghums, reports some good yields.

A kafir field produced an average of 58 bushels of well matured seed to the acre. This seed is valuable in view of the fact that little kafir seed in this part of the country matured sufficiently to make good seed.

The orange sorghum field of five acres yielded 41 bushels to the acre. Sudan grass made an exceptional showing, producing an average of 675 pounds to the acre.

### DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL TO ATTEND MEETING IN CHICAGO

Has Been President of Stallion Registration Board for Three Years

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry, will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards which will be held in Chicago the week of the International Live Stock show.

Doctor McCampbell has been president of the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards for three years. The association has for its

purpose the improvement of horses both through legislation and education in the states having stallion license laws.

### PREPARE POTTING SOIL IN LATE FALL FOR SPRING USE

How This Is Done Is Explained by M. F. Ahearn of College

Late fall is a good time to prepare the loam to be used as potting soil in the spring, advises M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A good propagation soil is made from equal parts of loam from the compost heap, sand, and leaf mold or peat. Cut the sod three or four inches deep and place it in a pile the grass side down. Construct the pile by using two layers of sod and one of well rotted manure. Hollow out the top of the pile slightly, as this catches the moisture.

When ready to use, the soil and compost should be chopped up and thoroughly mixed with some well rotted manure, preferably horse manure. Adding leaf mold, peat, or muck, makes the potting soil more friable, increases its water capacity, eases the circulation of air through it, and induces a better growth of roots.

### CLEANLINESS IS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MILK PRODUCTION

Every Possible Sanitary Precaution Should Be Taken

Cleanliness is the main essential in the production of milk of good quality, points out J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"By a good quality is meant milk that will keep well," said Professor Fitch. "Filth in the milk causes it to sour sooner. The barn should be kept clean and the milking should be done when there is no dust present. By cleaning the sides of the cow with a brush and wiping the udder with a damp rag the greatest sources of contamination from the cow are removed.

"The most objectionable practice in milking is the use of a wet hand. This is almost the equivalent of washing the hand in the milk. The milker should see that his hands are clean and dry, and milk into a partly covered bucket. These buckets are inexpensive and they prevent much of the filth from getting into the milk.

"In addition to keeping the milk clean it is essential that it be cooled immediately after it is drawn. It should be kept cool."

### WASHBURN ICHABODS COME LAST ON FALL SCHEDULE

Kansas Normals Lost Game Here Last Thursday, 51 to 0

The Kansas State Normals were defeated 51 to 0 Thursday, leaving only the Washburn Ichabods on the Kansas Aggie schedule. The Ichabods will be met at Topeka Thanksgiving day.

The Aggie attack swept the Normal players off their feet. The fast charging line built up by "Germany" Schulz was largely responsible for the victory. Time and again, led by Roda and Whedon, the Aggie forwards pushed the Teachers back four and five yards, making it unnecessary for the backfield men to advance farther than the line of scrimmage in order to gain heavy yardage.

The Aggies played slowly in the first half. Only one of the seven touchdowns was made in the first two periods, although the Clevenger men made 18 first downs to but one for the Normals. Whedon booted an almost perfect 30 yard kick from placement in the first quarter.

In the third period the Aggies showed their full strength. Sullivan rounded the end on a 60 yard dash to touchdown on the first play of the half. Then Key blocked a Normal punt, and dashed 40 yards with the ball for a second counter. Sullivan scored two more touchdowns in the period.

Roda's fiercest tackling and Sullivan's open field running were Aggie features. Fairman, a substitute fullback, made several long runs in the final quarter.

## PROBLEM MUST BE MET

DAIRYMEN ARE FACING A CRISIS, SAYS O. E. REED

Prices Paid for Dairy Products Have Not Kept Pace with Those Charged for Feeds—In Long Run Dairy-men Will Be Repaid

That dairymen have never before faced such a serious problem in producing dairy products at a profit as they are facing today, is the opinion of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Feed prices have doubled and the prices paid for the dairy products have not kept pace with this increase," said Professor Reed. "Many farmers who are milking cows have wondered if they could profit by selling the cows and the feed which they have grown. At first thought this seems to be a logical conclusion but on more serious consideration it is found that this plan would only result in a temporary relief.

### PRICES SLOW TO ADVANCE

"It has always been true that during a crisis such as the present, when prices of all products of the farm have risen, that milk, butter, and other dairy products were the last in increase in price. This is due to the fact that these products are perishable and cannot be stored for any length of time. This is true in the case of milk. It is also true that when dairy products do increase they are the last products to be reduced in price."

The logical thing for the dairyman to do is to hold on to his cows, believes Professor Reed. The country must have dairy products and in the long run the dairymen who stick will be repaid for their efforts.

### WEED OUT BOARDER COWS

With the increased cost of production this seems to be the time to weed out the boarder cows in the herd. The meat value of the dairy animal now is closer to the dairy value than ever before, and consequently it is possible to weed out the poor cows and replace them with profitable producers with less cash outlay than ever before.

Now is the time to study the feed market and the dairymen in a given community should cooperate in buying their mill feed and other concentrates in car lots.

Silage was never worth so much as it will be during the coming winter feeding period. When hay goes up in price, silage becomes more valuable as a feed. Three tons of silage is equivalent to about one ton of good hay, and consequently the farmers who put up plenty of silage this year will reap the profit.

### COLLEGE STOCK JUDGING TEAM IS ON LONG TRIP

Men Will Compete for Honors at International Live Stock Show

The college stock judging team accompanied by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry, has left Manhattan to visit several large stock farms before entering the stock judging contest to be held at the International Live Stock show at Chicago the first week in December.

The team will inspect the herds of leading breeders of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Most of the time will be spent in Iowa and Illinois. The men will visit the Iowa State college, and the University of Wisconsin.

At Chicago the men will compete for honors with teams from the leading colleges of the central states, and possibly teams from Canada. The contest is open to the world, but the colleges have not made their entries as yet, and it is not known how many will be represented.

The men on the team—all seniors in animal husbandry—are C. L. Reeves, Garden City; H. M. Birks, Hays; F. O. Blecha, Severy; Ford Haggerty, Greensburg; D. J. Borthwick, Great Bend, and A. C. Hancock, Stanley.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, December 5, 1917

Number 12

## AN AID IN WAR CRISIS

### AGRICULTURAL AGENT IS OCCUPYING AN IMPORTANT PLACE

Many Farmers Who Were Formerly Opposed to Adviser Now Consider His Work Well Worth While, Says Dean Johnson

Work of the county agricultural agent is occupying an important place in the war program, according to Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Those whose business it is to increase the efficiency of state and nation are focusing their attention upon the work of agricultural agents, as the need for it is even more apparent in the present crisis than it was in times of peace," said Dean Johnson.

"Many new duties have been given county agricultural agents in the United States since the country entered the war, and many counties which a year ago were indifferent to the need for agents are now asking for them."

#### STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

Canada's county agent work was badly crippled at the beginning of the war due to the fact that 75 per cent of the county agents of that country enlisted in the army, pointed out Dean Johnson. Some of these men are now returning incapacitated for further service at the front but still able to do efficient county agent work, and this work is being reestablished.

Canadians are studying the county agent methods used in the United States and the results obtained in order that the most effective phases of the work may be emphasized in that country. The Manitoba Agricultural college has asked for an outline of the agricultural agent work and club work as it is being done in Kansas.

#### RECOGNIZE VALUE OF WORK

The most valuable testimony for agricultural agent work is the one made by the farmer who has voted against the work but who later recognizes it as effective and worth while.

"What you did in the interest of dairying and the use of silos had its effect on me," commented one farmer, "but when I heard that you were boosting for sheep I had to yield and I am now ready to become a full-fledged member if I can."

This man voted against the work and when his neighbors obtained the assistance of the county agent despite his efforts to kill the movement, he made it his business to study the benefits received by his neighbors and his honest acknowledgment of the value of the work, was the result.

### FEED AND PROTECTION ARE WINTER NEEDS OF HORSES

Cutting Down Rations Is Poor Economy, Says Doctor McCampbell

Feed and protection are the two important considerations in caring for work horses in winter, in the opinion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The work horse must be fed and protected in such a manner," said Doctor McCampbell, "that he will be in the best possible condition to stand the hard work of early spring. Feeds are high in price this year and there will be a tendency to cut down on the ration of the horse, but such a policy is poor economy. One should consider carefully the feeding value of the available grains and roughage."

"It is possible to make a considerable saving in the cost of feeds by combining the right feeds. In most parts of Kansas oats and cottonseed meal in proportions of about one to six will be desirable. One can utilize a large amount of good, bright, clean

straw if a little alfalfa hay is available.

"One should be careful to protect his work horses from cold rains, drafts, and disease. It is well to remember that many cases of pneumonia are caused by horses with long, heavy coats of hair becoming hot and sweaty and then being allowed to stand in a draft."

## TO SAVE CORN, KEEP RATS OUT OF CRIBS

Concrete Foundations and Floors, with Screening and Iron Strip on Walls, Will Thwart Animals

The rat proof corn crib is an important factor in corn conservation, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm machinery.

"To make a corn crib rat proof," said Professor Ekblaw, "every possible avenue of entrance must be guarded against. Rats will jump several feet in order to reach some projection leading to the interior of the crib. Failing to find a hole in the walls they will attempt to gnaw through. To prevent this possibility the cribs must be made of, or protected with, material that cannot be cut by the teeth of a rat."

The foundations and floor of the crib should be made of concrete, advises Mr. Ekblaw. The majority of cribs are built of wood from the floor up. Rats are prevented from entering between the boards by nailing a galvanized wire screen over the studding. The screen should be of heavy wire, with quarter inch mesh. This screen should extend upward from the floor for three feet, and must be covered by siding nailed on the exterior of the studs.

In order to keep the rats from crawling up on the walls, a strip of galvanized sheet iron, eight inches wide, should be nailed around the crib, doors and all, at a height of 3½ feet from the ground.

All doors must, of course, be kept closed, and no boards, neck yokes, or other articles should be left leaning against the side of the crib, to make a pathway for the rats to reach the iron strip.

### MODERN GROWER-SALESMAN USES INDIVIDUAL PACKAGES

They're Suitable for High Grades of Fruit, Points Out F. S. Merrill

Individual packages for fruit have been found satisfactory for high class fruit stands and for grocery stores, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. They are especially desirable for high grades of fruit and for those which are used for desert purposes.

Considerable skill in salesmanship is required to handle fruit in this type of package. The grower who has not already developed a standard market for his products will fail to find this a profitable means of handling his fruit.

Baskets and paper cartons of different kinds have been used with success. These packages display the fruit to the best advantage. When the fruit is to be shipped by express or parcel post, paper cartons have the preference since they can be packed more securely and the fruit is less likely to be bruised in them than in the comparatively light basket.

Paper cartons are furnished in sizes varying from those holding one dozen apples to larger sizes holding one peck, half a bushel, and one bushel. Each fruit is separated by means of compartments so that the danger of bruising in transit is reduced to the minimum.

## WHEN CORN PROVES SOFT

### AGRONOMIST GIVES SUGGESTIONS FOR HANDLING PRODUCT

Much of Present Kansas Crop Contains Small Proportion of Immature Ears—Should Not Be Stored if Moisture Runs High

More soft corn was produced in Kansas this season than for many years, according to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Many farmers are having their first experience in handling soft corn. Much of the corn which matured fairly well contains a small proportion of soft ears not sufficiently dry to crib.

No attempt, warns Professor Call, should be made to crib or store soft corn—corn that contains 30 per cent or more of moisture. Such corn is sure to spoil. It should be utilized as rapidly as practicable for feeding hogs or cattle. The dry matter in soft corn is practically equal to that of well matured corn for feeding purposes, and when properly fed produces satisfactory results. Soft corn, however, that has been allowed to mold or rot is unsafe to use as feed.

#### LET IT STAY IN FIELD

The best way to handle soft corn is to allow it to remain in the field or shock and husk it as it is needed for feeding. Less waste will take place if the corn is put in small shocks, so constructed that the air will circulate freely through them.

Corn that contains from 20 to 30 per cent of moisture may be safely stored in narrow cribs that permit of a free circulation of air through the sides and bottom. It is dangerous, however, to crib corn containing that amount of moisture in large bins unless some provision is made for ventilation.

#### SORT OUT IMMATURE EARS

Corn that contains a small per cent of soft ears but is otherwise in condition to crib may be safely stored by sorting out the immature ears. This will require considerable extra work and expense, but under the present conditions this practice will be profitable in most cases. If the soft ears are cribbed with the good corn, they will rot and possibly will injure the sound corn in contact with them. Such spoiled corn would be dangerous for feeding purposes and would have to be sorted out before it is used for feed. Furthermore, soft corn can be utilized to advantage if fed as fast as it is sorted, thus avoiding loss from rotting.

Sorting out the soft ears can be done to the best advantage when the corn is cribbed, although it can be sorted at husking time. A box attached to the wagon makes a convenient place to put the soft ears when the sorting is done in the field.

#### SALT IS TRIED AS PRESERVATIVE

Illinois Farmers Have Some Success with Plan to Prevent Mold

According to recent news dispatches from Illinois, comments Professor Call, some farmers in that state are mixing salt, as a preservative, with soft corn as it is placed in the crib. It appears from the best information available that these farmers are using eight quarts of salt per load of soft corn in well ventilated cribs, and that the salt is supposed to hasten drying and to prevent heating.

The Illinois Experiment station has investigated this matter, and reports as follows: "From the investigation of the experience of many farmers and of the results of a few fairly comparable trials, the Illinois Experiment station encourages the application of six to eight quarts of salt over each 50 bushels of corn when placed in the crib."

Salt has some preservative qualities, says Mr. Call, and may assist to some extent in preventing mold, but cannot be expected in itself to do more than aid other more important agents in drying and preserving soft corn.

Narrow cribs, well ventilated on the sides and bottom, should be used for storing such corn. Good ventilation is absolutely necessary if corn containing much moisture is to be stored with safety. Corn too wet to store in such cribs should be left in the shock or field and gathered only as fast as it can be used for immediate feeding.

Corn the most of which is sufficiently dry for cribbing but which contains soft ears, should be picked over and the soft corn thrown out before the corn is cribbed.

### WAR SUBJECTS TO BE TREATED AT MEETING OF SCIENCE CLUB

Popular Program Is Planned for Next Monday Evening

A popular program on subjects connected with the war will be given at the meeting of the Science club in the entomology classroom, Fairchild hall, Monday evening. This will be the first meeting of the college year.

L. D. Bushnell, professor of bacteriology, will discuss meningitis. Miss Leila Duntun of the department of milling industry will speak on war bread. Mrs. Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of home economics, will treat the work of the United States food administration.

The Science club, a long established organization in the college, consists of members of the faculty and others interested in scientific research. The meetings are open to the public.

### STOCK JUDGING TEAM SECOND IN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST

University of Nebraska Places First Among 12 Agricultural Institutions

The college stock judging team took second place in competition with teams representing 12 of the leading agricultural colleges of the country at the International Live Stock show in Chicago. Nebraska won first honors. Texas placed third, Minnesota fourth, Iowa fifth, and Missouri sixth. Donald J. Borthwick of Great Bend was high man for the Aggies.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry, coached the team. The members were C. L. Reeve, Garden City; H. M. Birks, Hays; F. O. Blecha, Severy; Ford Haggerty, Greensburg; D. J. Borthwick, Great Bend; and A. C. Hancock, Stanley. Mr. Blecha was unable to take part in the judging because of sickness.

### FEEDING WINDFALL APPLES TO HOGS IS UNPROFITABLE

Nor Should They Be Made into Cider—Sell 'em, Says Horticulturist

Why feed windfall apples to hogs, bother with making them into cider, or allow them to waste? They can now be sold at a profit, points out F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Apples are of low nutritive value to hogs and are not being fed so extensively as they were," said Professor Merrill. "Neither is the laborious process of cider making practical if fair quality apples must be used."

A recent test in the horticultural department showed that three bushels of Ben Davis apples yielded 6½ gallons of cider, and three bushels of winesaps yielded 8½ gallons. At 40 cents a gallon the 15 gallons are worth \$6. The six bushels of windfalls themselves are worth \$1.25 a bushel, making a total of \$7.50 for the apples.

"Because of the general trend of high prices for food products," said Mr. Merrill, "it has been found that where windfalls can be handled locally they are most profitable when marketed."

## NEWS COUNTS WITH MEN

### EDITORIAL PREACHING HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON PUBLIC

Newspaper Man Should Be Far Seeing Statesman, Says Doctor Waters in Address to Journalism Students—What Training Is Needed

Public opinion is more easily molded through the news columns than by preaching in editorials, in the opinion of Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the agricultural college, who spoke before the students in industrial journalism Monday.

"If you were going to start a Red Cross campaign," said Doctor Waters, "and started out preaching about it you could not raise much money, but if you started a campaign through news stories you probably would get somewhere."

#### TRUE OF RANK AND FILE

"This is particularly the case with people who think as the farmer thinks and as the rank and file of the people think. If you were going to start out and preach early plowing for wheat the farmer would be antagonistic, but if you ran a newspaper story which gave the experiences of other farmers you would interest and convince him."

President Waters said that in his work on the Kansas City Weekly Star, a paper which is read in a third of a million homes, he intends to spend little time writing editorials.

#### FEW CAN WRITE EDITORIALS

"I think I can help the country a great deal more through the news columns than I can by preaching," said the speaker. "Only an occasional man can write editorials and only now and then does he write one that gets very far."

"It is mighty important for you to understand the needs of the people reading your paper just as it is important for the manufacturer of a self binder to know how to harvest wheat."

#### MUST SEE NATION'S NEEDS

"The newspaper man must be largely a statesman and must think in terms of the needs of the country and the part of the country that he is going to serve. He should be sure that he is not following any short-sighted policy—any policy that will be destructive."

"Newspaper men rise or fall in exact ratio to the attention they pay to the people they seek to serve. I do not advise trimming sail or shifting about but rather paying just and timely heed to the general needs and wants of the public in the direction of the betterment of society as a whole."

#### TWO TYPES OF JOURNALIST

There are two types of journalist, Doctor Waters pointed out. The first is the writer who has a good deal of facility in writing and who merely puts into pleasing phrase the ideas of someone else. This type never gets very far. He has nothing within himself out of which to create a story. The other type is the man who has ability to think and to create.

Doctor Waters discussed the necessity of a thorough knowledge of some particular subject, together with a knowledge of history, English, and economics, to a successful journalist.

### LOCAL MEN WRITE WHOLE ISSUE OF ENGLISH PAPER

Journal of Genetics Devotes Number to Work by Nabours and Bellomy

The entire October number of the Journal of Genetics, published by the Cambridge Press, England, is devoted to three papers on inheritance and evolution in the grasshopper, two of which were furnished by Dr. R. K. Nabours, professor of zoölogy in the agricultural college, and the third by A. W. Bellomy, '14, formerly assistant in zoölogy here, now fellow in zoölogy in the University of Chicago.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

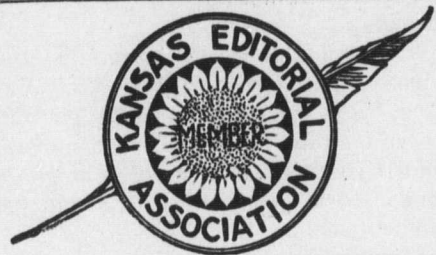
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917

### THE RED CROSS WORK

Probably few persons, even of the 5,000,000 members of the American Red Cross, have had a clear and adequate idea of the work which the organization is doing. Its semiannual report, addressed most appropriately "to the American people," is, therefore, of unusual interest.

The general aims of the Red Cross are three:

1. To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.
2. To shorten the war—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.
3. To lay foundations for an enduring peace—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our allies, carrying to them the expression of the finest side of the American character.

The war fund of \$100,000,000 subscribed by the people of the United States has been collected at an expense of less than 1 per cent. In spite of rapidly increasing work, the salary list of the organization has been reduced since last July, so great has been the number of efficient men and women who have volunteered their services.

Work is being carried on in all the allied countries, but the largest amounts, naturally, are being expended in the United States and France. In the latter country, 3,423 military hospitals, French and American, are being served, and 15,000 tons of material is being distributed monthly from the warehouses of the hospital supply service. The principal purposes of the work of the American Red Cross abroad are summarized thus:

1. To do everything possible to assist our army and navy in insuring the health and comfort of American soldiers and sailors abroad.

2. To relieve suffering among the armies and destitution among the civilian populations among our allies.

The Red Cross is doing what no other agency can do, and deserves the constant support of every American.

### CORN

If our grandfathers could hear the story of the present wheat crisis, they would wonder how we find anything critical about it.

"You say you've got corn enough," they might address us. "Well, why don't you use it? Good corn bread is plenty good enough for anybody."

Rather summary, perhaps, but isn't it the truth? Our ancestors settled the wilderness, cut down forests, made roads over mountains, forded and then bridged rivers, on a diet whose foundation was corn. Corn bread,

corn pone, hominy, hoe cake, Johnny cake, mush—these were familiar, workaday words and facts two generations ago. Why not now? Use corn. Don't groan about "wheatless days." Make them corn days, and enjoy them. Turn to America's national grain.—Chicago Journal.

### CONSERVE THE FARM ARTILLERY

1. Orders for new equipment and repair parts should be placed as soon as possible.
2. To produce maximum results with a minimum of labor, new and modern machinery in large sizes should be used wherever possible.
3. Serviceable equipment, not needed, should be sold or made available to others.
4. Useless machinery should be returned to the channels of trade as junk.
5. Thorough lubrication and proper care when in use will materially lengthen the period of service of farm equipment.
6. More care should be given to protecting farm implements from the weather.—United States Department of Agriculture.

### LESSENING THE GAMBLE

The stabilizing of prices will take out of the farming business one of the worst elements of gambling. It gives the farmer a definite mark to shoot at. Mr. Hoover has said that he intends making a well sustained effort to see that the farmer is remunerated for his labor. In order that he may succeed with that program it remains for the farmer to do his share.

A fairly well defined margin of profit based upon conditions that may not be expected to vary greatly is largely in favor of the farmer who knows his business. The same is true of the merchant or the manufacturer. It puts a premium on efficiency, industry, and good business management without improving the chances for those who observe loose or slipshod methods.

If it should develop, for instance, that the price for corn and pork prevail at the ratio set by the food administration every farmer should make a neat profit out of the hog business. Some farmers, however, will make more money than others.

The farmer who throws his \$1.25 corn on the ground, allows his hogs to obtain water from filthy streams or wallows, and disregards the judicious practices which normally make the hog business profitable will in a few months be heard on the street corner reciting an oration against Mr. Hoover, the packers and such other "predatory influences" as he can think of that blocked his game. Like fleas on a dog, such ones are irritating, but not dangerous.

There are hazards in the farming business over which no human being has control. Even these, however, can be measurably neutralized. Taken one year with another the Nebraska farmer is given a mighty good run for his money. If gambling distributors are not permitted to juggle prices the tiller of the soil who applies himself diligently will have a little the best of the game against all comers.—Nebraska Farmer.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of December 3, 1892

Superintendent Thompson went to Randolph yesterday on business.

A. D. Rice, '92, will soon teach in a new schoolhouse near Randolph.

Miss Louise Reed, '91, spent the week at college with her sister and friends.

Miss Christine Corlett, '91, opens a five months' school at Cleburne on Monday next.

Professor and Mrs. Hitchcock are to be congratulated upon the advent of a second son in their family.

Mrs. Kedzie gave her lecture on New Orleans last night in the high school course at Downs, Osborne county.

W. P. Tucker, '92, visited with college friends at the meeting of the Webster society Saturday evening.

Professors Walters and Mason will represent the college at the state horti-

cultural society's annual meeting at Winfield this week.

Bén Skinner, '91, has been lying seriously ill with typhoid fever for four weeks past. He still retains his bed, but hopes for rapid recovery.

Secretary Martin Mohler of the state board of agriculture visited the college yesterday for consultation as to aid in the annual meeting of the board in January.

The names of Professors Georgeson and Graham appear upon the program of the annual meeting of the State Dairy association, to be held at Topeka December 16 and 17.

Miss Lilla Harkins, professor of household economy at the State Agricultural college of South Dakota, has begun her third winter course here, hoping to receive next June the degree of master of science for proficiency in household economy and chemistry.

Darwin S. Leach, '81, after several years of service as principal of schools in Georgetown, N. M., spent some time in South America, and has now become a resident of Africa. What Leach does not manage to see of this world will be something hard to reach.

Prof. L. C. Wooster, manager of the board of directors of the Kansas Educational exhibit at Chicago, ad-

## Plowing

Christian Science Monitor

UP and down the world today, in many widely separated countries, people are taking a more than wonted interest in a very ancient occupation, namely, plowing. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, especially, almost anywhere one chooses to go, from Land's End to John o' Groats, or from Cape Clear to Mallin Head, one is sure to see the long, freshly-turned furrows, glistening, maybe, in the sun, and perhaps the plowman with his team, moving slowly back and forth, followed and circled about with the usual phalanx of rooks.

It is an ancient and honorable calling, that of plowman, and finds mention in the literature of the world from the very earliest times. Like most such callings, it changed but little in all the ages until it came to the present age, and in the present age even, the ancient methods and the ancient plows are to be found in common use in many countries. The Spaniard, for the most part, like the Indian of India, or the Burmese of Burma, or the Chinese of China, prefers the plow made of wood. It was the wooden plow, of course, which was used in prehistoric days in Egypt.

The description of a plow to be found in Hesiod's *Works and Days* and in Virgil's *Georgics* shows little development, up to their time, in what is, perhaps, the oldest of agricultural implements. Indeed, until Small of Berwickshire, towards the close of the eighteenth century, brought out a plow in which beam and handle were of wrought iron and the moldboard of cast iron, there was little change. Since then even, in spite of many revolutionary alterations, in spite of American steam plows or tractors turning their 12 or 14 furrows at once, the fundamental idea remains the same as it was 2,000 years ago, and for untold centuries before that time.

Then, as is almost inevitable, with a thing so ancient, many customs and traditions have grown up round the plow and plowing, many wise sayings, parables, and proverbs, such as the long furrow, the straight furrow, the lonely furrow, the man who puts his hand to the plow and keeps straight on to the headland, the man who looks back, and the man who plows the sand. Amongst customs, in England, there is still, for instance, Plow Monday, held at "Twelfth tide," when the work of plowing is supposed to begin for the year:

Plow Monday next, after Twelfth tide is past

Bids out with the plow, the worst husband is last.

True it is passing away, like so many old customs, but not so many years ago it was common enough, and bands of young men in many districts, "profusely ornamented with scarves and ribbons," would drag a wooden plow from village to village dancing, whilst "Bess," a man dressed as a woman, "rattled her money-box." And over and over again, in a shrill monotone, would be heard the refrain:

Remember us poor plowboys,

A-plowing we must go;

Hail, rain, blow, or snow,

A-plowing we must go.

The janitor's duties are for the present performed by Frank Davis, who has been fireman since November 1, with the aid of advanced students who are familiar with the work.

Mr. Potts, whose Illinois herd of shorthorns has worldwide fame, visited the college last week with a view to securing the head of the college herd, Imp. Craven Knight, for the head of his noted herd.

A. O. Wright, '91, has purchased an interest in the Herald of Lake Arthur, La. P. M. Kokanour, third year in 1885-'86, retains an interest in the business while engaging in the publication of another paper at Jennings.

J. W. Berry, '83, and Mrs. Hattie (Peck) Berry, '84, are happy and prosperous in their Jewell City home. Mr. Berry is one of the largest contractors and builders in his portion of the state, and is now occupied in the erection of a large flour mill at Beloit.

dressed the students a few minutes in chapel Friday morning upon the importance of that exhibit, and spent the forenoon in consultation with members of the faculty upon the work of the college in the exposition.

John U. Higinbotham, '86, has severed his connection with the Kenwood Manufacturing company, and will hereafter be in the employ of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company, with home address at 2 East Madison street. From bicycles to gas is quite a jump, but he says the latter is better suited to his abilities.

W. C. Palmer, student in 1880 to 1881, continues to hold down the editorial chair of the Jewell County Republican, and to rake in the consequent dollars. His interest and pride in this college do not abate, though business cares caused him to sever his connection with it much earlier than he would have liked.

### VETERAN

William Rose Benet in the Lyric

Boy, you shine in blue steel.  
My armor is tarnished.  
The roughness of rust  
Crawls red upon casque and cuirasse.  
I am stiff with old wounds  
In a weathered easy old saddle.  
You launch like your spear.

Your flesh is like stripped saplings,  
White as ivory.  
I have put bark on.  
Your tongue is a live red clamor, your  
eyes blue fire.  
I am worn brown.

Over the hill you will see them,  
The same set of bravoes  
Tossing the gold on the grass,  
Whetting their thumb-tested daggers.  
Ride, in the sun of the road—shout  
and be on them!  
The spectrum is in my wine.

### SUNFLOWERS

Miss Opal Beanblossom, who is knitting for the soldiers, dropped only 138 stitches during the de Saulles trial.

It is to be hoped that congress will quickly settle down to buzzness and not interfere in any way with the war.

It's amazing how much a retailer has to add to the price of an article to reimburse himself for a 10 per cent war tax.

When you are up a tree and don't know what else to do, it is always safe to call a convention, or a committee meeting.

There's some consolation in knowing that if the war profiteers take their ill got money with them when they die, it'll melt.

The college has ordered that swabbings be taken of the throats of students and faculty. "Swabbings," methinks, is a vile term.

The moral to the de Saulles murder trial seems to be that a wise man will take a good, long squint at a woman's thyroid gland first, hereafter.

Don't be surprised at the ease with which some people get away with what they know. If you knew as little as they do you could get away with it just as pat.

Lots of people have been fooled on the proper age to get married. The only ones that know what it is are those who have missed it and those who haven't reached it.

When an old bachelor and an old maid get married the world kind o' smiles and feels good like a merchant who has just sold a pair of mismatched shoes and got the customer to wear 'em off.

### WHERE THE WAR WILL BE WON

The American farmer in large degree will determine the trend of human history for all time to come, because the enormous ultimate consequences of this conflict rest primarily upon the farmer's production of food and feed to sustain the fighting forces. They might fail even with an adequate food supply; without it they are certain to fail.

But in his field, far from the fury of battle, far from either the adventures or the horrors of the firing line, the American farmer will say whether autocracy or democracy shall rule the world during the seasons that are to come. In a sense the war will be won or lost in the fields, gardens, orchards, pastures, and hog lots of the American farmer.

The hope of the American citizen, not a farmer, also hinges upon adequate agricultural production. Our aeroplanes are useless, our guns are spiked and our rifles jammed, our shells are but as harmless baubles, if the farmer fails. This must be understood in all its grim force by every man, woman, and child in America; by farmers and by those who are not farmers.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Alva L. Cooper, '17, is instructor in the Woodbine high school.

Guy C. Smith, '16, is second lieutenant of coast artillery at Fort Monroe, Va.

George W. Kolterman, '13, is cashier of the Citizens National bank, Golden City, Mo.

O. N. Blair, '04, is still with the Larrow Construction company and is stationed at Whitehall, Mont.

E. V. Kesinger, '17, who is now at Camp Funston, has received a commission as sergeant of Company 13, 164th Depot brigade.

Harlan D. Smith, '11, is assistant chief of the office of information, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Russell H. Oliver, '17, who is employed with the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y., has applied for a place in the aviation corps.

H. W. Stoeckbrand, '15, employed by the Fredonia Portland Cement company, expects to go to the Westinghouse Sales school the first of the year.

J. G. Harbord, '86, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He is chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces serving in France.

Miss Edna F. Coith, '14, is head of the department of household science in the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, Rock Hill, S. C. Her mother is living with her.

F. M. Wadley, '16, employed in the federal bureau of entomology at Wichita, had a 10 day leave of absence in which to read the books in the college library on the squash bug.

Charles S. Jones, '06, has resigned his work for the United States department of agriculture in Nebraska to take up new work with the division of markets, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C.

Mark Wheeler, '97, has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel in the national army, and is on duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex., as receiving and mustering officer of drafted recruits. The territory for the camp consists of Texas and Oklahoma.

W. C. Ernsting, '17, who has been employed as assistant head of the industrial control test for the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y., has been promoted to head of the test. Much of his work is with equipment for ships and submarines to be used by the government.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. Glenn A. Bushey, '10, and Mrs. Helen (Hockersmith) Bushey, '14, Murray, Utah, on October 21, a son, Wayne.

Born, to Mr. William Grohne and Mrs. Florence (Deitz) Grohne, '13, 3406 Jefferson street, Kansas City, Mo., a son, William C.

### MARRIAGES

#### YOUNG-WEST

Miss Jessie Young, of St. Louis, Mo., and Lieutenant James West, '12, were married on November 24. Lieutenant West received his commission at the Presidio, San Francisco, and is now stationed at Camp Doniphan, Okla.

#### STERRENBURG-ACHOR

Miss Mary Sterrenberg, '14, of Marion, Ind., was married Sunday, November 25, to Mr. Thomas Achor, a member of the United States ambulance corps in Mississippi. Mrs. Achor is teaching in the Cameron (Mo.) high school this year and will resume her duties there after a week's absence. Mr. Achor expects soon to leave for France.

### OLIVER SMITH IN ARMY

Oliver R. Smith, '98, has been commissioned a captain in the engineering

squadron of the signal corps and is now on duty at Vancouver barracks, Wash. Mr. Smith left Manhattan following his graduation from the civil engineering course in the agricultural college, spending five years as instructor in the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro. For nine years he was in the federal reclamation service as assistant irrigation manager in the state of Washington. He left his farm near Buhl, Ida., for the officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and at the close of the camp received his commission and was assigned to service immediately. He will be remembered in Manhattan as the son of W. H. Smith, one of the old settlers. His wife, who was Miss Minnie McCleary, was employed for several years in the secretary's office at the college. She and her three children have been running the farm since Mr. Smith left for the training camp.

### AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA

G. W. Gasser, '05, is still stationed at Rampart, Alaska. He is superintendent of the agricultural experiment station. In a recent letter to Prof. Albert Dickens, '93, he writes:

"By this mail I take pleasure in mailing to you a parcel containing two mounted heads of barley, both hybrids, produced at this station. The kernels, in each case, are from a single head of the same respective hybrid number.

"Considerable hybridization of barley, oats, spring wheat, and winter wheat, spring rye, and winter rye has been done during the last eight years. A number of excellent types have been stabilized and will go into increase plats next year.

"The behavior of some hybrid strawberry plants has been quite remarkable. These hybrids originated at Sitka and were tried out here to test their hardiness. They have now wintered over three years with no protection but the snow. This year they fruited abundantly, the fruit being large, well colored, and delicious. The plat was a very popular place, especially to tourists.

"This year, for the second time, a Siberian crab apple 11 years old bloomed. Only two apples set. These had begun to color and were nearly full sized when picked.

"It is ten years since I took charge of this station and the work is more interesting every year."

### CHICAGO REUNION

To Members of the K. S. A. C. Society, Chicago and Vicinity:

The responses to my circular letter of November 16 indicate a general desire for a "get-together" meeting. After considering the most available dates and places, the Executive Committee has decided upon the date as 6 o'clock, Friday evening, December 14, and the place, the ball room of the Union League club, 69 West Jackson boulevard. Notwithstanding the H. C. L., the club will give us a good dinner for \$1.50 per plate—the same price as last year.

There will be no set program to interfere with a general reunion and all-round good time of visiting and swapping yarns. However, the main purpose of the meeting will be to devise some plan to make it possible for the alumni and friends of the Kansas State Agricultural college to be of help to the board of administration in the selection of a successor to President Waters. The Washington alumni have a committee already at work and the Chicago society should do no less. This is an opportunity for us to be of real service to the Old School on the Hill.

Here's hoping all the boys and girls (old and young) will be on hand early the evening of December 14.

R. S. KELLOGG,

925 Lumber Exchange, Secretary,  
Chicago, Ill.

### TEXAS ALUMNI GATHER

One of those little gatherings which never fail to bring Alma Mater close again was held the evening of November 22 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hanson, Bryan, Tex. Fifteen

alumni and friends of the Kansas State Agricultural college came together to renew acquaintanceship and sing the old Aggie songs. Refreshments were served. A feature of the occasion was a marshmallow roast around an open fireplace.

Those present were Will Hanson, '00, instructor in mechanical engineering, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, and Mrs. Hanson; A. H. Leidigh, '02, agronomist, experiment station; Mrs. Josephine (Edwards) Leidigh, '05; H. H. Laude, '11, superintendent of the Beaumont experiment station; Mrs. Edna (Horton) Laude, former Kansas Aggie; Louis Wermelskirchen, '11, agronomist, experiment station; Mrs. Velma (Myers) Wermelskirchen, '11; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Leidigh, formerly of Hutchinson; Gordon B. James, '13, assistant professor of electrical engineering in the college; Mrs. Pearl (Wychoff) James, former Kansas Aggie; Miss Jennie Chappelle, Kansas Aggie in '12 and '13; Miss Cornelia Simpson; and Wellington Brink, '16, executive assistant in charge of publication, experiment station. C. A. Wood, '11, associate professor of agronomy in the college, and Mrs. Wood, former Kansas Aggie, were unable to be present. Miss Chappelle is expecting to leave soon for Florida where she has accepted a high-salaried position in food conservation work.

### FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT

Alumni of the Kansas State Agricultural college in Washington, D. C., said goodbye to President Waters on November 15 at a luncheon given in his honor at the New Ebbitt hotel. That is, Doctor Waters, president, was bidden farewell; the Washington alumni hope to have many more opportunities to entertain Doctor Waters, editor and agricultural leader.

The meeting was an attempt on the part of alumni not only to express their regret at Doctor Waters' leaving the college, but to express their appreciation of his great work for the school which is yet very near the hearts of its graduates in Washington.

President Waters was warmly appreciative and in an earnest talk told why he was leaving the college. He expressed the belief that once a man has made his contribution to a school he should pass on. He believed he had made his contribution and he proposed to make way for an infusion of new blood, a health requirement of every live institution, he said. Furthermore, many outside duties arising from the emergency were claiming his attention, he said, and he deemed it unfair to the college to carry them on at the expense of a proper administration of the school. He believed that in the emergency he could be of greater service in the new work he is taking up. He declared it as his conviction that the needs of the country at war should dominate plans for service; that no man had the right to make plans ahead of the present emergency which would interfere with making his maximum contribution to the country at this time.

Severing relations with the college was by no means a painless act, the president said, and he felt that the closing weeks of his administration were becoming more and more a "passing through the valley of the shadow."

Other guests of the alumni were the members of the board of administration, and Deans Van Zile, Jardine, Potter, and Johnson. At the suggestion of Mr. Hoch, who spoke briefly preceding the president, a committee of the Washington alumni was appointed by Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, acting president of the local association, to confer with the board of administration in regard to the selection of a successor to Doctor Waters.

### MENINGITIS SITUATION IS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL

Only Four Cases in the Town and No Progressive Increase at Camp

The spinal meningitis outbreak in Manhattan is under control. But four cases have been reported and not a new one in a week. In the first 1,000

tests made by the department of veterinary medicine of the agricultural college no carriers of the disease were found among students and faculty. Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the students. The situation at Camp Funston is reported to be favorable.

"There is no progressive increase of cases at Camp Funston, the source of the outbreak in Manhattan," said Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon United States public health service, and deputy state health officer. "The disease there may be said to be arrested. With one exception, those who have the disease in Manhattan are laborers from Camp Funston. Two of them are in a hospital properly isolated and the others are in close quarantine. On the present showing it is safe to say that there is no danger of the spread of the disease to the college."

Doctor Banks spoke in complimentary terms of the organization at the college which makes it possible to act quickly and to use every precaution in just such an emergency as the present. With the local health authorities cooperating with the college he feels that there is no cause for alarm and that the situation will be well handled.

### SUGGESTS THREE METHODS FOR WEED DESTRUCTION

R. K. Bonnett Urges Plowing, Rotation of Crops, and Purchase of Clean Seed

Plowing, rotation of crops, and buying of clean seed are three methods suggested for the control of weeds by R. K. Bonnett, assistant professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Plowing the ground in the fall and subjecting the roots of perennial weeds to freezing aids in their control. Most perennial weeds, such as Johnson grass, quack grass, and Canada thistle, will be killed by exposing to freezing and thawing during the winter months, supplemented by cultivation the following season.

Johnson grass is a pest in certain sections of southeastern Kansas, and should be eradicated as soon as found. It can be successfully exterminated by fall plowing and replotting in the spring, followed by cultivation whenever any new shoots have appeared above the surface.

The annual weeds, such as lamb's quarter, foxtail, and pigweed, are controlled somewhat more easily. They may be eradicated by fall plowing and by crop rotation.

All seed should be tested for purity and germination before planting. If the farmer cannot do this himself, he should send the seed to his state experiment station to be tested. It will often save a serious infestation of weeds or a failure to obtain a stand. It is particularly important that legume seeds be tested because of their size and shape and the tendency for low germination due to their hard seed coats. Dodder and buckhorn are especially likely to be present in such commercial seeds.

It is generally the best policy to buy high priced seeds for they are more likely to be pure and clean. Many farmers make the mistake of buying a cheap grade of seed. Their fields are likely to become infested with many troublesome weeds. Always obtain a sample of seed before purchasing in large quantities and see that it is tested, advises Professor Bonnett.

A. M. Doerner, assistant in landscape gardening, has perfected plans for extended improvements to be made on the campus north of the greenhouse.

The Paxico mother-daughter canning club won first prize on its exhibit of canned products at the Wabaunsee county school fair. Quality counted 50 per cent, percentage of membership represented in exhibit counted 25, and quantity and varieties 25 per cent. Not only was practically the whole club represented in the exhibit, but most of the members were present at the fair. There are 24 members.

## SEED CORN NEEDS CARE

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS NECESSARY FOR NEXT SEASON

Failure of Crop to Mature Properly Makes It Susceptible to Ready Injury from Freezing—Can't Depend on Importing from Elsewhere

Seed corn will require special attention this season to preserve its vitality. This is the statement of Prof. C. C. Cunningham, department of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Nearly all the corn in Kansas failed to mature properly, and most of it contains an abnormal amount of moisture. Corn that is not thoroughly dry is easily injured by freezing.

### SHOULD SELECT SEED NOW

To insure good seed for 1918, farmers who have failed to select their seed corn, should pick it out at once and store it in a dry, well ventilated place, preferably where it will not be subjected to low temperatures. A vacant room in the house, the attic, or any other place where artificial heat can be applied or freezing avoided is an ideal place to store the corn for the drying process. The principal object is to dry the corn before it is subjected to freezes or else to avoid low temperatures.

A day or two of work spent in selecting and properly caring for seed corn now, may be the means of avoiding much extra work in securing a good stand of corn next season.

### CHOOSE THE GLOSSY EARS

Many ears that appear to be good on the outside are moldy next to the cob. Unless care is taken to remove and examine a number of kernels from each ear, much worthless seed may be selected. Ears that are sound and have corn with bright, glossy appearance should be selected even though they are undersized and deficient in other respects. Seed of good vitality is the principal thing to select for in most parts of the state this season.

Farmers should not depend on obtaining seed from other sources, since good seed will be scarce throughout the corn belt. Even if good seed could be secured, planting corn imported from distant sources is not a good practice. Practically all tests show that good home grown seed of a thoroughly acclimated variety gives best results.

### BOYS AND GIRLS EXHIBIT CATTLE AT COUNTY SHOW

Schools and Clubs Are Represented in Agricultural Event at Emporia

Forty-two Holstein cows and calves were exhibited by dairy club boys and girls at the Lyon County Farm Products show held at Emporia.

Eight mother-daughter canning clubs were represented by an exhibit of 1,200 jars of canned products, three pig club boys exhibited their pigs, four bee club boys brought samples of honey, and 42 schools were represented in the exhibit. The Lyon county farm bureau did much towards promoting and supporting this show. H. L. Popenoe, the county agricultural agent, served on the board of managers.

### VALUE OF FARM HORSE SHOWS INCREASE AS HE GETS OLDER

Highest Price Is Obtained Between Ages of 6 and 9 Years

Age has an important effect on the value of the farm horse. He commands the highest price between the ages of 6 and 9 years, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Two hundred dollars each was offered the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college for a group of big, useful farm horses when they were 3 years of age. They were put to work at this age and worked continuously until they were 5 years old, at which time they were sold for \$290 each.

A horse does not reach his full value until 5 or 6 years of age because he has not yet become fully mature. The government in seeking to get the most efficient horses accepts only animals 6 to 10 years old.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Adee  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
George Arnold, '16  
Corporal John Ayers  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Sergeant John Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
Joseph Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
Russell G. Davis  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
John F. Ellis  
Fred Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Shelby G. Fell, '15  
Malcolm Fergus  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
Frank E. Fox  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
Walter Gillespie

C. L. Gilruth  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
B. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Charles Haines, '09  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Brigadier General James G. Harbord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Edward Haug  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henry  
A. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
Corporal Theodore Hobbie  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooten  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
D. R. Houton  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Myron Johnson  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knox  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Aubrey MacLee  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
Carl Mallon, '07  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
J. R. Mingle  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
George Munsell  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Amos Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Orin Ross Peterson  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
Floyd Pickrell  
William Dale Pierce  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan

Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Hile Rannels, '10  
Zeno Rechel  
Lieutenant Ollie Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Hugh Rippey  
Captain J. D. Riddell, '93  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Eldridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
Ira John Shoup  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Captain Emmett Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
E. L. Smith  
June B. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Harry VanTuyt, '17  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler, '97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
J. M. Williams  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Irving Wulkhler  
J. R. Worthington  
J. W. Worthington, '17

### FARMER CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT LOOKS OF LETTERS

Appearance of His Correspondence Helps Determine His Reputation

A farmer can no more afford to neglect the appearance of his letters than he can afford to neglect his per-

sonal appearance, in the opinion of H. W. Davis, assistant professor of English language.

"A business man is judged considerably by his appearance," said Professor Davis, "and the farmer's business associates are likely to judge him entirely by the letters he writes, since they often have no other means of knowing him. They may decide from his letter whether he is a progressive, up-to-date business man, or whether he will prove unsatisfactory to deal with. He will make a much better impression if he has some neat form of letterhead."

"The farmer's business now is calling more and more for letter writing of all types—buying and selling letters. If the farmer specializes in any particular field, he is called upon to know something of advertising, particularly in sales-letter writing. In some cases he is called upon to prepare even catalogs and advertising folders."

### KNITTING IS TAUGHT TO 150 GIRLS IN COLLEGE

Many Are on Waiting List for Material—57 Sweaters Completed

Knitting has been taught to 150 girls in the Kansas State Agricultural college in the two weeks since knitting classes were organized. Before Thanksgiving vacation 57 finished sweaters will be turned in to the Red Cross headquarters.

The classes, which meet on Wednesdays from 9 to 12 o'clock, are under the supervision of Mrs. Bessie Webb Birdsall, professor of domestic art. The response from the girls has greatly exceeded all expectations.

Because of the scarcity of yarn, common knitting cotton has been used for practice. With needles at 35 cents and cotton at 5 cents for each person, the department has furnished \$43 worth of supplies. In addition many of the girls had their own needles and cotton.

It has been impossible to supply the woolen yarn as fast as it was wanted. At least 50 girls are on the waiting list for material.

The Red Cross chapter of Manhattan has done all in its power to supply the needed yarn.

### DOMESTIC FOWL HAS DEVELOPED FROM JUNGLE FOWL OF INDIA

Increased Production of Eggs and Lowering of Vitality in Modern Breeds

From the small wild jungle fowl the highly efficient domestic hen of today, with a production of 200 eggs, has been developed, according to F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The jungle fowl of India is a small sized-bird with little meat and lays only a clutch or two of eggs a year. Increased production is the most notable effect of domestication. Most breeds average approximately 100 eggs a year. In modern breeds the birds are heavier, making them excellent for food purposes. The reason for this change in life habits and actual make-up is intelligent selection for size and number and size of eggs, better feeding, and general environment resulting from domestication.

Through use of incubators the hen is losing the desire to sit. In fact some breeds have already so completely lost this instinct that they are termed "non-sitters." In the wild state the birds had the tendency to mate in pairs or at least in small groups, but the conditions of domestication have developed a polygamous nature.

The vitality of the race has been lowered largely through artificial conditions and inbreeding. The domesticated bird is not so hardy and is less disease resistant than the jungle fowl—a condition not surprising in view of the artificial conditions under which the birds have been forced to live.

To prevent a temporary sugar shortage in northeastern states till the 1917 sugar crop reaches market, the United States food administration has limited confectioners to 50 per cent of their normal requirements till January 1, 1918. The same limitation applies to manufacturers of sirups, ice cream, gum, and cordials.

## GLENWOOD CLUB AT TOP

HAS AGRICULTURAL CHAMPIONSHIP IN NORTH AND WEST

Had Previously Been Ranked First Among Mother-Daughter Organizations, in Which It Was Pioneer—Was Founded Two Years Ago

The Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning club of Leavenworth county has been adjudged the champion agricultural club in 33 northern and western states, according to word just received by Edward C. Johnson, dean of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, from O. H. Benson, in charge of boys' and girls' work, states relations service, United States department of agriculture. The club already had the distinction of ranking first among mother-daughter organizations.

This honor, which comes to Kansas through the Glenwood club was the result of the work done in 1916, when with 29 teams approximately 11,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats were canned. No team canned fewer than 21 varieties and one team put up 253 kinds of products.

### INCREASE EXPECTED THIS YEAR

This year the club has 37 teams, and it is expected that the final report on the work will show an increase over the number of cans filled last year. One mother and her daughter have canned 1,023 quarts.

The Glenwood club was the first mother-daughter canning club in the United States. It was organized in 1915 by P. H. Ross, then county agricultural agent of Leavenworth county, and Otis E. Hall, state club leader, and was composed of 11 teams of 22 members. These teams canned 2,900 quarts of products.

### IN IMPROVEMENT WORK ALSO

In the Glenwood community are a small frame church which stands in the open country four miles from a town, and a schoolhouse a mile distant from the church. The Glenwood club has made itself responsible for the renovation and repair of the church, for the improvement of the church and school yards, and for better paid teachers.

The county farm bureau has been strengthened, a community club which includes all members of the families represented in the Glenwood club, has been organized, and the whole neighborhood has been united for work and for pleasure through the members of this canning club. Members of the club are preparing and serving free of charge hot lunches for the school children. The school board provided the equipment.

### FIRST YEAR OF COLT'S LIFE DECIDES HIS DEVELOPMENT

Alfalfa and Oats Are Best Feeds for Weanling this Year

The feed and care the colt receives during the first 12 months following weaning determines largely what that colt will be at maturity, asserts Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Ordinarily the mare will suckle the colt well enough to keep it growing fairly well until weaning time," said Doctor McCampbell. "To obtain the best results, every colt should be fed some grain from the time it is old enough to eat, and if the colt is receiving a liberal amount of grain it will experience no setback at weaning time."

"Keep the colt growing as rapidly as possible from weaning time because he makes his most rapid and cheapest growth up to the time he is one year of age. At this time he has made practically half his growth."

"Alfalfa and oats are the cheapest and best feeds for the weanling this year. Feed liberally of both and supplement these feeds with whatever roughage may be available."

"It should be the aim of the owner of every draft colt to make it weigh 1,200 pounds on the day it is 1 year old. Good breeding is important but liberal feeding is necessary to develop the colt to the fullest extent."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, December 12, 1917

Number 13

## TO PLAN GARDEN NOW

### A. M. DOERNER SUGGESTS WINTER CHARTING OF FLOWER BEDS

Color Harmony, Height, Time of Blooming, and Texture of Foliage Are Among Things Artistic Gardener Must Consider

Winter is the time to plan the garden for next year, suggests A. M. Doerner, assistant in landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Much of the pleasure connected with a flower garden is in planning it," said Mr. Doerner. "Each year the garden lover studies his garden, noting what improvements can be made. In the winter he finds pleasure in figuring out just how he can better the garden the following season. Many difficulties will arise but if enough thought is given to the problem the solution will be much more satisfactory than if the garden resembles Topsy in that it 'just grewed.'"

#### SHOULD MAP THE GROUNDS

A general plan should first be made of the entire grounds showing the location of all shrubbery and space for flower planting, according to Mr. Doerner. Then a separate plan or chart of each bed should be drawn indicating what plants are to be used, how many of them, and their exact location.

"One of the most important points to be considered is color harmony," commented Mr. Doerner. "No flower with colors that clash should be permitted to bloom at the same time in the same part of the garden. One of the best plans is to have a color scheme for each month. In the early spring the warmer colors, such as red, yellow, and orange, may be used, and should give way to the more delicate shades as summer approaches. In the fall the cold colors such as blue and purple should prevail.

#### PUT TALLER PLANTS IN REAR

"The height of the flowers must also be taken into consideration, the taller growing plants being placed at the back of the bed and the smaller varieties in front. This rule is often varied because some plants after blooming become rangy and unsightly. If a taller but slower growing plant is placed in front, it will grow up after its neighbor is through blooming and will hide it to some extent. If the flower bed is one that can be seen from all sides the larger plants should, of course, be in the center.

"Aside from the question of color harmony the time of bloom is important. Some part of the garden should show color at all times in the season. It is not well to center this color in any one place.

#### CONSIDER FOLIAGE ALSO

"The texture and color of the foliage is often overlooked. Some plants have thin, lacy leaves, while others have coarse ones. Some have varicolored leaves, while few have the same shade of green. Add to this the fact that certain plants grow erect while others are bushy, and it will be seen that great variation can be had in the plants themselves so that if they are properly combined the flower bed will present a pleasing appearance even when not in bloom.

"Many nurseries do all in their power to help their patrons plan the garden. Their catalogs contain lists of plants, giving height, time and color of bloom, and cultural directions."

### IF MOTOR WON'T START, TRY HEATING INTAKE MANIFOLD

Engineering Instructor Suggests Method of Treating Car in Winter

The easiest way to overcome starting difficulties with an automobile in cold weather is to apply heat to the intake

manifold, in the opinion of E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Trouble in starting a car in cold weather is generally due to the fact that the ordinary low grade of gasoline will not vaporize readily at low temperatures.

The intake pipe leading from the carburetor is usually vertical so that gasoline will not pass through unless it is vaporized. The velocity of air through the carburetor and intake pipe will hold the atomized gas in suspension when the motor is once started.

By applying heat to the intake manifold enough liquid will be vaporized so that the motor will start readily. In this case the entire mixture is warmed rather than just the gasoline. Better results will be obtained than where the motor is primed with heated gasoline and the air is allowed to enter the cylinders cold.

The simplest way to apply heat to the manifold is to pour hot water over it, care being taken not to get it into the carburetor. Putting hot water into the cooling system warms the cylinder walls but does not help to get the mixture from the carburetor to the cylinder and should not be necessary if the intake is warmed.

## AGGIES LEAD STATE IN PLEDGES TO WAR FUND

College Subscribes One-fifth of Total for All Institutions in Kansas—Amount Is \$11,576

Subscribing more than one-fifth of the amount pledged by the Kansas colleges, Kansas State Agricultural college easily leads the state institutions in the amount of its pledge to the Students' Friendship War fund with a total of \$11,576.25, according to incomplete returns made to the state secretary at Topeka.

Several colleges have not turned in their reports. At that the fund raised amounted to \$50,413, while the original pledges for the colleges which have reported were only \$36,600.

## FARM AND HOME WEEK TO INTEREST BOYS AND GIRLS

Program Will Have Features of Special Value to Young People—Many Exhibits by Clubs

A special program of interest to boys and girls has been arranged for Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college January 21 to 26.

The state winners in agricultural clubs will be announced in the course of the week. More than \$700 will be distributed among club boys and girls. The prizes have been made possible by the bankers and the millers of the state.

County delegates representing club work will be sent by several counties. Jewell county has led in the number of representatives at the meeting for three consecutive years. Leavenworth county is planning to send a larger number of delegates to the coming meeting.

In addition to the regular program, special entertainment features will be provided, announces Otis E. Hall, state club leader. Games will be played each day in the physical training department of the college.

One of the interesting features of the program of the club department will be the mother-daughter canning clubs' exhibit. Each club competing for state honors will have 100 jars of canned products on display. An unusually large bread exhibit is expected as many bread club members have signified their intention of competing for state honors in bread making. More than 13,000 Kansas boys and girls have been enrolled in clubs this year.

## WILL CUT FUEL BILLS

### CAREFUL FIRING WILL SAVE MANY TONS OF COAL

Dean A. A. Potter and Prof. S. L. Simmering Point Out Need for Economy in War Year and Means for Accomplishing It

Through careful firing, regulation of temperature in rooms, and other means, thousands of tons of coal and incidentally an enormous excess fuel bill may be saved in Kansas this winter. This coal is needed in the development of wartime industries.

The furnace or stove should be fired at regular and frequent intervals, care being taken not to allow the fuel to burn too rapidly, points out A. A. Potter, dean of engineering, and S. L. Simmering, assistant professor of steam and gas engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Their conclusions are expressed in a bulletin which is available for distribution from the engineering experiment station.

Some persons are in the habit of forcing the fires, overheating their dwellings, and then opening doors and windows in order to maintain comfortable temperatures. This is a waste of fuel and results in depressing the vitality of the occupants of such homes. An overheated smoke pipe usually indicates poor fuel economy.

#### KEEP LIVING ROOMS AT 68

Living rooms should be kept at a temperature of approximately 68 degrees and bedrooms at 60 degrees. A temperature of 68 degrees is sufficient for health and comfort if the air has the proper humidity. To maintain a temperature of 75 degrees requires about 10 per cent additional fuel. An even temperature within the rooms promotes fuel economy and contributes to the good health of the occupants.

The fire of a furnace should burn evenly over the whole grate and should be kept free from bright spots. The fuel bed should be kept free from clinkers. Excessive shaking of grates should be avoided, in order to prevent loss of fuel. Care should be taken in the use of fine coal to avoid loss through the grates. Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, as this will interfere with the draft and may result in warping or even burning out the grate bars.

#### AIR SHOULD BE DAMP

The fire pot should be kept well filled with fuel during cold weather. In moderate weather a layer of ashes on the grate and below the active fuel bed will prevent the fuel from burning too rapidly.

Every effort should be made to humidify the air. When a dwelling is heated with dry air a rapid evaporation of moisture from the bodies of occupants will take place, producing a feeling of cold, and this requires the rooms to be kept at a higher temperature in order to insure comfort. Dry heat also cracks furniture and woodwork.

Registers, radiators, and heating surfaces should be kept clean. Dust, dirt, fine ashes, and soot must not accumulate on the inside of cold air ducts, smoke pipes, and chimneys.

#### STRAIGHT CHIMNEYS SAVE COAL

Chimneys should run straight without offsets. The chimney should extend at least two feet above the highest point of the dwelling. A chimney should always be provided with a soot pocket at the bottom, and so arranged that the accumulated soot may be removed easily.

Soft coals require more air during combustion than do hard coals. When soft coal is first fired a large volume of gas is driven off. In order to burn this gas, air must be admitted above the fire. This can be done either through the openings in the fire door or by opening the air blast door if the

furnace is provided with one. From 10 to 20 minutes should be allowed for this process, after which the air blast should be closed, as otherwise the excess air will produce a chilling effect in the combustion chamber, and this will result in a loss of fuel.

#### HOW TO FIRE SOFT COAL

In firing soft coal the entire fuel bed should never be covered, as this may result in an explosion on account of the gases which will accumulate over the fuel bed. The best method is to heap the coal on the front portion of the fuel bed, leaving the back uncovered. This will coke the coal and cause the gases to be ignited as soon as they are given off, thus lessening the danger from explosions and utilizing the heating value of the gases. When the back portion of the fuel bed becomes thin and burned out, a large portion of the live coal from the front is pushed to the back portion of the grate and fresh coal is heaped on the front part.

The fire pot should be kept full at all times, at least during the cold weather period. Poking of the fuel bed should be reduced to a minimum, but the fire should be kept free of clinkers, as clinkers reduce the intensity of the draft. The tendency of a caking coal to interfere with the draft should be overcome by occasional poking, but a caking bituminous coal should be disturbed as little as possible. As a general rule, the smaller sized coal will be found more economical than the large lump coal.

#### LET FIRE BURN STEADILY

Economy of fuel will be obtained by keeping the rate of burning uniform, instead of forcing the fire for a short period and then checking it. In moderate weather fuel can be saved by having a layer of ashes under the active fuel bed. Ashes can also be used to advantage in retarding combustion during the night when the rooms do not have to be maintained at comfortable temperatures. In a number of instances a mixture of soft coal and hard coal has been used successfully.

In banking a fire for the night, the draft should be opened wide for a few minutes before putting in any coal. Heap the coal just in front of the fire door, taking care not to cover the entire fuel bed. Leave the draft open for about 10 or 15 minutes, or until the gases have become thoroughly ignited; then close the draft door and open the check draft; that is, the damper on the smoke connection between the furnace and the chimney.

## WILL PLAY 14 GAMES OF CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

Aggies to Have Seven Contests Here and Same Number Away—Will Play Kansas Teams Also

The Kansas Aggie basketball schedule for the coming season will include 14 conference games.

The schedule with the Missouri valley teams was completed Friday at a meeting of the representatives of the different valley schools in Kansas City. The games with the teams of the Kansas conference will be announced later.

The schedule gives the Aggies two games with every other team in the conference except the University of Kansas, whom the Aggies will play four times, twice at Lawrence and twice at Manhattan.

The games are equally divided at home and on foreign courts—seven on the Aggie court and seven away from home.

Following is the Aggie schedule: January 19, Ames at Manhattan; January 30 and 31, Kansas university at Lawrence; February 8 and 9, Washington at Manhattan; February 21 and 22, Drake at Des Moines; February 23, Ames at Ames; February 27 and 28, Missouri at Manhattan; March 4 and 5, Kansas university at Manhattan; March 8 and 9, Nebraska at Lincoln.

## NATURE'S PLAN IS BEST

### IMITATE HER RATION FOR COWS, ADVISES O. E. REED

Alfalfa Hay, Silage, and Grain Correspond to Feed Animal Gets in Early Summer—Water at Right Temperature Is Necessary

It is best to imitate nature's ration in feeding the cow in late fall and winter, according to O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The average cow does her best in the spring, when she has succulent feed and a palatable ration, which is a well balanced food containing proper nutrients for milk production. In winter, with alfalfa hay, silage, and grain, a ration can be furnished that will produce just as much milk as can be obtained in early summer when the cow is on grass. Silage provides in winter the succulence which is furnished in summer by the green grass.

#### TO MAKE UP GRAIN RATION

To supply the cow with all the nutrients that she requires for milk production, feed, for each pound of milk produced, one pound of grain in addition to all the alfalfa and silage she will eat. The grain ration may be made up of three parts of corn chop, two parts of wheat bran, and one part of linseed or cottonseed oil meal. These should be mixed by weight. The average cow producing 15 pounds of milk a day will get sufficient nutriment from the alfalfa hay and silage.

In addition to good feed the cows should have a clean warm place in which to stay during the cold weather. It pays to build barns or sheds for milk cows, as it requires more feed to produce a given quantity of milk when the cow is allowed to stay outside during the winter months.

#### ICE WATER LOWERS PRODUCTION

It is important also that the cow should have access to fresh warm water at all times. Cows will not produce their best if they are forced to drink ice water or water near the freezing point. Water should either be drawn fresh from the well each day or be warmed by a tank heater.

If the cows are forced to drink cold water they must warm the water in their bodies. This requires food in the form of corn and other feeds. It is much cheaper to warm the water with wood or coal than to allow the cow to burn high priced fuel in her body for this purpose.

## KANSAS LEADS STATES IN FOOD PLEDGE SIGNATURES

Has Enrolment of 94 Per Cent of Families—Is Half More Than Goal Set in Campaign

With 94 per cent of the families in the state enrolled, Kansas stands at the head of all the states of the union in signed pledges for conservation of food in accordance with the plans of the United States food administration.

The total number of signatures in Kansas reported to Dr. H. J. Waters, food administrator for the state, is 464,277. This is one and a half times the goal set in the campaign, which was only 300,000.

The percentage of families enrolled in the state is just double the percentage the United States over, which is 47. Next to Kansas stands Iowa, with 91 per cent. These are the only two states running 90 or over. Returns from states surrounding Kansas range from 56 to 70 per cent.

The high attainment in the Kansas campaign is attributed to the thorough organization maintained and to the whole-hearted zeal and cooperation of workers in all parts of the state, as well as to the general patriotic sentiment of the public.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

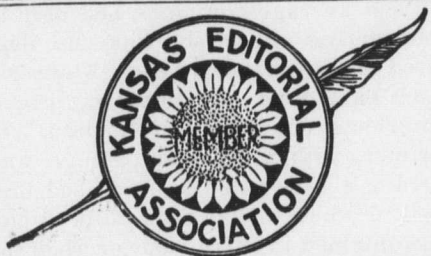
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917

### HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

This week, with temperatures hovering about the zero mark, gardens out-of-doors are not doing much growing. But the indoor garden—the garden on paper—finds this sort of weather the best in the world.

When you stay just as close to the stove, the radiator, or the fireplace as possible, when you don't go out-of-doors unless it is necessary, you will find that a paper garden will thrive wonderfully well. You can decide slowly, thoughtfully, and without worry, exactly where you are going to plant wax beans next spring, how much ground you will devote to egg plants, what kinds of flowers you will put in the old-fashioned garden back of the house. There's plenty of time for planning, and nothing makes winter time more cheerful.

And it is a fact that the way the paper garden grows now is very likely to determine the way the real, outdoor garden will grow next spring and summer. A garden unplanned or poorly planned now will mean, in all probability, an unprofitable, unattractive garden next year. The garden well planned now will mean both profit and beauty.

### BRING UP HEALTHY CHILDREN

Poor health is too common among our rural folks. Fresh revelations of this fact have resulted from physical examinations of men drafted for army and navy. Too many of them from the country are found to have health deficiencies which might have been remedied in early youth. Why not have medical inspection of children in rural schools, the same as now prevails in many cities? When this is done in the right way and with the right spirit, parents generally approve and cooperate. The result is that many minor defects, such as adenoids, imperfect eyes, bad teeth, poor ears, or trouble with the extremities, are discovered and promptly remedied. How much better this is than to allow such troubles to develop into permanent deficiencies that may incapacitate or limit one's powers, usefulness, and happiness for a lifetime. Too often parents neglect these defects, through carelessness, ignorance, or poverty. It is amazing what cures or improvements are possible in these troubles if taken in time. Let us make our children the healthiest and best in body, mind, spirit!—Orange Judd Farmer.

### READING A PATRIOTIC DUTY

The reading of newspapers and magazines is a patriotic duty. President Wilson has declared that "the food of opinion is the news of the day." Read your local paper for the news of your community and county, a reliable metropolitan paper for the current news

of the world at large, and your agricultural magazine for information of special value to you in your farming operations in order to profit by the experience of others. It behooves every citizen not only to read but to form intelligent opinions regarding topics of the day.

Intelligent public opinion, without which there can be no true democracy, is the sum total of the opinions of informed people, and these opinions must be formed in large measure from the information contained in current publications.

The success of the war—the safety of freedom—demands a fuller realization of the gigantic task before us and a greater degree of cooperation. By failing to read about current topics and to consider their true significance a man is remiss in his patriotic duty. —American Farming.

### NAVY NEEDS LENSES

The navy is in need of binoculars, eye glasses, and telescopes. Its supply of lenses in the past has come chiefly from France and Germany, and American resources are inadequate to fill the present greatly increased demand. In this emergency the navy counts upon the American public to contribute its stock of privately owned observation glasses with the same generosity that has marked its donations of sweaters, mufflers, and other articles of comfort for sailors.

Nobody should hesitate to send glasses because they are old, for old lenses are often of good quality. The navy department will repair instruments that are out of condition provided the glass is satisfactory.

In order to conform to the government policy of not accepting donations, the navy department will pay one dollar for each binocular, spy glass, and telescope accepted. The glasses should be tagged with the owner's name and address and forwarded direct to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. They will be promptly acknowledged and those not available will be returned.

### THE HEN MUST HELP

The hen is an economical producer of human food and in recent years has become a very important factor in the nation's food supply. The federal government feels that while the American hen is annually contributing 3.5 billion pounds of food in the way of eggs and meat, she ought to contribute twice that much at the present time, and it is asking the farmers to double the production of poultry next year; in fact, the latest request is for an average of 100 hens per farm, the present average being only forty.

It is strange, but true, that no poultry is kept on 24 percent of our farms; in other words, on 1 1/4 million farms there isn't a hen. These henless farms are asked to build up flocks of at least 40 hens each for next year. It is also desirable to increase the ducks and geese as much as possible. These birds, especially geese, are economical fat producers, and fat is a very necessary article in war times, and at present a very scarce one. It takes fewer pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain on a hen, a goose, or a duck than it does to produce a pound of pork. This does not mean, of course, that it will be practicable to raise enough geese and ducks to supply all our fat demands, but it does mean that those who can conveniently do so should raise more of these birds and in that way help do their part in this world war.—Farmer and Stockman.

### TRENCH DIGGING BY MACHINERY

Consideration is being given to the adoption by the military establishment of machines for trench digging with the obvious advantage of the saving of much manual labor. Of course, this mechanical aid will be confined to those localities where such operations more or less conspicuous would not furnish a target for the enemy. There are necessarily many places where the

trench digging will have to be done by soldiers under circumstances that require them to protect themselves as best they may and where huge machines would be out of the question.

It has been found that by the use of machinery a trench can be formed 5 1/2 feet deep, two feet across the bottom, 14 feet across the top, with the sides dug and excavated earth forming about a 1 on 1 slope; other machines will excavate a ditch two feet wide and 10 feet deep.

For military use, the excavated earth is employed in giving cover to those who occupy the trench, and, depending upon the cross section of the ditch dug, will vary in height. It is claimed that excavators can not only make a perfect trench at one cut, but that grades may be maintained accurately

this year. This will give each marksman about 40 shots.

L. H. Neiswender, '84, is still engaged in the cultivation of his fine farm near Silver Lake, and report says he is getting rich.

The snow blockade of Thursday caused but few absences from chapel, though the storm of the previous day had a marked effect upon attendance.

Professor Georgeson is by invitation in attendance upon the meeting of the Iowa Dairymen's association this week with a paper on "The Balanced Ration."

J. R. Harrison, '88, visited his parents in Manhattan during the week. He is still in Uncle Sam's employ as a postal clerk on the Missouri Pacific railway.

## The Consumer's Responsibility

United States Food Administration

THE agricultural problem means not merely the production of foodstuffs and feedstuffs and live stock. It means the conservation of the food after it is produced. That puts the agricultural problem squarely up to everyone from the man on a 40-acre field to the man whose fertile lands run farther than he can see; from the tenement cave-dweller to the occupant of the costliest mansion.

The agricultural problem today means to every American, and indeed to every civilized person on earth, simply whether he shall, when this strife ends, be a free person in a free land or whether he shall be bossed from Berlin.

That is the precise interest that you, now reading these lines, have in the agricultural problem in America today. You may have been a farmer all your life or you may not know the difference between a straight furrow and a threshing machine—no matter what your condition may be, one of the two divisions of the agricultural problem is yours: to produce food or to conserve food.

Many people have thought of the war as far away, as a remote, impersonal thing, a sort of dreadful nightmare—but not as a spectre menacing our immediate persons and property. Our appreciation of the actuality is more poignant now, with our own flesh and blood upon the firing line. That firing line is in France today. It will come to America if the farmer fails.

No matter what course military strategy may take, the final battlefield of the war is already fixed. The Waterloo of the Prussian autocrat and all he stands for, or the Waterloo of American liberty—the end of autocracy or the end of democracy—the end of Prussianism or the end of freedom—will be wrought on the battlefield of the American farm—every American farm.

But even victory there will not avail if we lose in another equally fateful battlefield—the American kitchen. If we produce to the limit of farm resources and energies and do not conserve what we produce we may lose by waste.

and curves negotiated as well; further, that in some cases they will operate on 10 to 15 per cent grades, and that when special means are used they will climb grades as steep as 30 per cent.—Army and Navy Register.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from *The Industrialist* of December 10, 1912

Miss May Secest, '92, is visiting at the college this week.

Miss Lillian St. John, '91, was the guest of the Alpha Betas last evening.

E. A. Allen, '89, recently passed the examination for teacher in the Indian service.

Miss Mamie Polson, student last year, is attending the home school at Winkler's Mills.

W. H. Olin, '89, is to lecture at Waverly, where he once taught, the last of this month.

D. E. Bundy, '89, is pastor of the Methodist Church South at Peach Grove, Riley county.

F. A. Waugh, '91, is agent and correspondent for the Kansas Farmer, with headquarters all over the state.

I. D. Gardiner, '84, has sold an interest in the Alma News, and will retire from active management of the paper.

D. H. Otis, '92, returns this week from his eastern trip, and enters the farm office as assistant to Professor Georgeson.

The college cadets get 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges for target practice

Miss Callie Conwell, '91, writes from Spencer academy, I. T.: "My work is growing in interest every day. It is wonderful how these boys can be improved."

The class in agriculture, during Professor Georgeson's absence this week, is considering the underlying principles of land tenure under guidance of President Fairchild.

During the absence of Professor Walters in making his report on landscape gardening before the State Horticultural society, Miss Phoebe Haines, '83, directs the classes in drawing.

Assistant Burtis will present a paper on "A Dairy Test of Soy Bean Ensilage" at the sixth annual meeting of the State Dairy association, to be held at Topeka on December 15 and 16.

G. L. Clothier and J. N. Harner, '92, attended the Alpha Beta exhibition last evening. The former is county superintendent elect of Wabaunsee county, and the latter a teacher near Maple Hill.

Miss Gertrude Coburn, '91, sends an interesting account of the provisions for science teaching in the Stout Manual Training school at Menomonee, Wis., where she is instructor in household economy.

John Davis, '90, writes of successful teaching in the high school at Wakefield, where F. H. Avery, '87, is director, and Miss Mary Avery, second year in 1886-'87, is teacher of the primary school.

### THE CEDAR CHEST

Christopher Morley in "Songs for a Little House"

Her mind is like her cedar chest  
Wherein in quietness do rest  
The wistful dreamings of her heart  
In fragrant folds all laid apart.

There, put away in sprigs of rime  
Until her life's full blossom-time,  
Flutter (like tremulous little birds)  
Her small and sweet maternal words.

### SUNFLOWERS

The Shah of Persia has 500 cooks.  
Oh, Shah!

The chief difference between a high-brow and a low-brow is that the low-brow knows what he is talking about.

Some women strut around as if they owned the earth and others act as if their husbands are working on a salary.

We know some folks who mapped out a course of inaction 20 years ago, —and they've stayed with it religiously ever since.

So far, no efficiency expert who writes long, tiresome articles for magazines has been allowed to participate in the war councils.

The eastern magazine that ran an article on "How to Live on \$35,000 a Year" must have been trying to build up a circulation among middlemen and plumbers.

The government thermometer at the college registered 5 below zero the other night and our own little individual coal pile was off only eight-tenths of a degree.

The average man makes money just about as fast as his wife saves it, and she saves it just about as fast as he makes it; which means—well, what does it mean?

We have been very much edified to learn recently, through the undoubted medium of a magazine advertisement, that Mr. W. L. Douglas used to milk a fawnish-looking cow in a barn that had hardwood floors, aluminum milk pails, and prize winning white Wyandotte chickens scattered all over it. All of which probably explains why Mr. Douglas has no hair on the top o' his head.

### BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS

According to a recent report from one of the most prolific of the buckwheat states, there is an immense increase this year in the buckwheat crop. It is joy news. Let us hope that the buckwheat cakes this coming winter will garnish every breakfast table. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hoover will be able to take a little time off from the arduous duty of advising his countrymen to eat less, to ordain meatless days and wheatless days, and, in general, to substitute fast days for feast days, to look after the food profiteers and see to it that they do not get a corner on buckwheat and boost the price.

Once there was an eastern sho' man who said that when he went to bed knowing there would be buckwheat and sausages for breakfast he couldn't sleep for thinking about it. And when he went to bed with the information that there would be no buckwheat and sausages for breakfast he couldn't sleep for worrying about it. The price of sausage was skied last winter, and these is reason to fear that unless Mr. Hoover does something about it, the price even of "hot dogs" will be "out of reach" except on special occasions when the ultimate consumer grows reckless and goes in for buckwheats and sausages in spite of the inflated cost.

There is another report floating around that sounds much more cheerful than the quit-eating admonitions that Mr. Hoover is sending out. This report is that the bean crop is ten times as large this year as it was last year. New York state, always a great bean area, has a record-breaking crop. But the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states are harvesting a bean yield that will soon be moving eastward in trains a mile long. —Baltimore Sun.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

John Wood, '16, visited in Manhattan this week.

Henry Bayer, '16, visited in Manhattan this week.

Miss Stella Blain, '17, visited college friends in the week end.

Earl Ramsey, '16, was visiting friends on the campus last week.

F. W. Albrow, '16, is assistant in the California pure food laboratory.

Miss Katharine Laing, '15, is spending the winter in Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16, has been transferred from Camp Funston to Fort Leavenworth.

A. W. Aicher, '15, was visiting friends on the campus this week. He is farming near Denver, Col.

Roy D. Coleman, '11, county engineer of Atchison county, was in Manhattan on business recently.

Corwin C. Smith, '15, is first lieutenant of infantry and is stationed at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Marguerite (Scott) Probst, '13, of Arkansas City spent the week end visiting friends in Manhattan.

Guy C. Smith, '16, is second lieutenant of coast artillery and is stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Anton Hanson, '09, and Carl Long, '08, were granted commissions as second lieutenants at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

S. D. Petrie, former student, who until recently was stationed at Camp Funston, is now at Fort Kearney, Cal.

E. S. Adams, '98, is major of infantry in the regular army and is stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

D. F. Foote, '09, of Cripple Creek, Colo., is a member of Company C, 314th Field Signal brigade, Camp Funston.

Wilbur S. Davison, '10, is educational secretary of Unit 6, Young Men's Christian association, at Camp Funston.

Charles A. Davis, '13, is a first class musician in the United States Naval Reserve band stationed at Great Lakes, Ill.

George A. Cunningham, '17, who enlisted in the aviation corps last summer, has been awarded a commission as first lieutenant.

Raymond Adams, '16, now on the U. S. S. Antigone, has been promoted to a junior lieutenancy. Mr. Adams is assistant paymaster in the navy.

W. T. McCall, '08, is now state club leader in Idaho. He and Mrs. McCall and their three children are living at 604 East Jefferson street, Boise, Ida.

Ralph Van Zile, '16, second lieutenant, left last week for Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. He has been transferred from the reserves to the regular army.

Joseph Sweet, '17, who attended the second officers' reserve training camp at Fort Sheridan, visited here this week. Mr. Sweet received a commission as first lieutenant.

Walter Van Buck, '11, who was in the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, is captain of the twenty-third engineers, which is being recruited for road building in France.

Lyman LeRoy Dixon, son of L. H. Dixon, '88, is chief carpenter's mate in the naval reserve assigned to the public works department and is supervising the construction of munition storage buildings.

P. H. Ross, '02, state county agent leader of Missouri, is the author of a circular on "The Emergency Agricultural Agent," published by the extension service of the University of Missouri college of agriculture.

Mrs. Georgia (Roberts) Hawkins, '15, and little son visited friends in and near Manhattan while her husband, R. S. Hawkins, '14, attended a conference of emergency demonstration agents at the college. Mr. Hawkins is farming near Marysville.

Harry E. Moore, '91, has reached the Pacific coast after traveling in a

motor car from Kansas City. He took the extreme southern route, and including side trips made a distance of 6,416 miles. He is now in Seattle, Wash., where he is proprietor of the Northwestern Sales company.

Among those who took the physical examinations for the third officers' training camp which were held at the college were Price Wheeler, '16, who is operating an irrigation farm near Garden City; A. E. Pearson, '14, assistant county agent of Marshall county; T. E. Moore, '16, principal of the Coldwater high school; F. S. Hacker, '14; E. Q. Perry, '15; and Frank Buzzard, '12, who is managing a retail dairy at St. Joseph, Mo.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Albrow, '16, Sacramento, Cal., a son.

### MARRIAGES

#### HILSABECK-WARD

Miss Lynne Hilsabeck, '13, and Mr. Walter G. Ward, '12, were married on November 29 at Phoenix, Ariz. They will be at home after January 1 at King Hill, Ida.

#### GOULD-HARTER

Miss Stella Jane Gould, '17, and Mr. Fred Harter were married on December 2 at Wilroads. They will be at home after December 15 at 209 West Third street, St. John.

#### KELLY-BERGIER

Miss Crystal Helene Kelly, '15, of Yates Center, and Mr. Frank Bergier, '14, of Manhattan were married Friday, November 30, at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Bergier, who is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, has just received a commission at Fort Sheridan and expects to leave for France soon. Mrs. Bergier is a member of the Delta Delta Delta sorority and taught this fall in the Yates Center schools. They are visiting here this week with Mr. Bergier's parents.

### DEATHS

#### DR. MELVIA FAIRETTA AVERY

Dr. Melvia Fairetta Avery, '99, died at her home in Wendell, Wyo., November 20. Burial was made at Wakefield, her former home. Miss Avery was a practicing physician and an earnest worker in church and civic affairs. Her death followed an operation.

#### ELLA V. KRAFT

Miss Ella V. Kraft, who was graduated in June from the course in lunchroom management, died on Friday, November 22, at her home in Winfield. For several weeks she had been ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Kraft was manager of the lunchroom of the Young Women's Christian association at Wichita. Both in college and in Wichita, she was active in religious work and was much admired for her character and devotion.

#### WILLIAM C. ANDERSON

William C. Anderson of Manhattan died Sunday evening, December 2, as the result of a fall into an elevator shaft in Perry Brothers' packing plant, of which he was manager.

Mr. Anderson was a son of the Rev. John A. Anderson, second president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He was highly respected as a business man and a citizen. Surviving him are his wife and two brothers, Cecil Anderson, living in Pittsburg, Pa., and J. B. Anderson, living in California.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning, December 5, with burial in the cemetery at Junction City.

Hundreds of surgical dressings have been made by girls of the Kansas State Agricultural college since special classes were started four weeks ago.

The Oklahoma Press, official organ of the Oklahoma Press association, publishes, as a suggested editorial for reprinting by newspapers, "Getting Acquainted," which appeared recently in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST.

## WHEATLESS DAY ON FARM

### CHILDREN WILL MAKE IT A FEATURE, SAYS CLUB LEADER

Baking with Substitute Flours Is to Be Taught to Girls as War Measure—More Than 1,000 Expected to Enroll for Work

Wheatless meals will be a feature in many farm homes next year because baking with substitute flours is to constitute a large part of the bread club girls' war program, predicts Miss Lottie Milam, assistant leader of boys' and girls' club work, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

In the 92 breadmaking clubs of the state 557 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years are enrolled. Next year will be the fourth since these clubs were first organized. Last year the club membership was 157. It is expected that interest in learning to make bread from substitute flours will swell the number to more than 1,000 next year. Many girls who are enrolled in sewing clubs this year report their intention of joining bread clubs next year.

#### MEMBERS IN THREE CLASSES

This year the club members were divided into three classes, the first year girls making white yeast breads, the second year classes white bread modifications, and the third year girls dark bread.

In the summer, however, when a flour shortage was threatened, a request was sent out to the club leaders for the first year girls to include in their work the making of dark bread, using graham or whole wheat flour for half their bakings. As a result the girls are exhibiting both white and dark breads at the institutes and fairs.

#### EACH MUST BAKE 50 LOAVES

Each girl is required to bake 50 loaves of bread during the summer. Miss Margaret Woodcock of Lyon county broke the club record last summer by baking 112 loaves. All girls completing the work for the year will exhibit bread at the college in Farm and Home week.

Next year the club members will be divided into first and second classes only. While baking with white bread flour will be continued, the war program for the club girls will consist largely of making of quick breads from dark flours. Among these will be rye, oatmeal, and cornmeal muffins, corn dodgers, corn bread, and Boston brown bread.

### PLOW SUDAN GRASS STUBBLE UNDER TO KILL CHINCH BUGS

Insects Migrate to Fields of this Crop, Experience Shows

Sudan grass stubble where the crop has been cut for hay should be plowed under deeply in the early winter if the ground is in workable condition. This is now being urged by the entomologists of the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Sudan grass stubble promises to be a favorite hiding place for chinch bugs during the winter. On the agronomy farm at the college, chinch bugs have migrated into Sudan grass stubble from nearby corn and sorghum plots. The grass appears to have trapped most of these bugs, and as it is too short to burn, it will be plowed under to bury the bugs as deeply as possible.

If Sudan grass stubble will serve as a suitable trap crop for chinch bugs its value is further increased as a Kansas crop, provided the stubble is plowed under 7 inches deep late before the ground freezes.

### USE FARM LABOR TO MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY DURING WINTER

Supply in Spring Will Probably Be Below Normal, Points Out Professor Grimes

Farm labor should be used to its maximum efficiency this winter, according to W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Next spring there probably will be less labor available than ever before.

The situation will become most serious at harvest time if the present crop outlook continues. Greater cooperation of farmers with each other and with townspeople will be necessary. Most of the assistance will likely be obtained locally.

"The farm work should be planned so that as few things as possible will conflict with harvest," said Professor Grimes. "The labor now available should be used to its maximum efficiency. This can be done by repairing machinery and buildings, building fences or mending them, and doing any other maintenance work which can be done during the winter but which if not done then may interfere with harvest or other crop work."

### OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTER ARE SIMILAR IN FOOD VALUE

Miss Alice E. Skinner Tells of Composition of Much Discussed Product

The food value of oleomargarine and butter are practically identical, according to Miss Alice E. Skinner, instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Oleomargarine is made from pure beef fat, neutral lard, cottonseed oil, and perhaps peanut or coconut fat, combined with an indefinite amount of butter," said Miss Skinner. "In the east another compound has been placed on the market called nut oleo. This is made entirely from vegetable oils and has a desirable nutty flavor."

"In the past it has been thought that oleomargarine should not be substituted for butter in the diet of children. Recent investigations, however, have shown that the growth inducing substance which butter contains is present also in beef fat."

"A substance which contains any fat other than butter fat, in no matter how small amounts, is by law oleomargarine. There are many different grades of this fat, some of which contain so large a percentage of butter that the flavor cannot be distinguished from that of butter."

### BUY NO MORE CLOTHES THIS WINTER, IS WAR SUGGESTION

Miss Ethel Jones Urges Practical Means of Patriotic Economy

Economy in clothing as well as in food is now a necessity—it is a mark of patriotism. Scarcely a woman in the country could not as a war measure get along without buying more clothes this winter if she only would, in the opinion of Miss Ethel H. Jones, instructor in domestic art in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A practical way for the woman to conserve clothing and textiles is to utilize that which she already has. Her love of the latest style and variety in clothing has led her to discard many garments before they were worn out.

If she does not want to wear these garments herself she should give them to some one else who will. She will be serving the nation as well as those to whom she gives the garments.

Small scraps of material which have hitherto been destroyed can be utilized in many different ways. Pieces of calico and gingham can be used at the Red Cross headquarters. Organizations are piecing woolen scraps from the tailor shops into comforts for the army camps.

Societies and clubs could aid in conserving textiles as well as to give help to the poor by following the idea which is being carried out in the Chicago schools. The children are making garments in their practice classes for the suffering refugee children.

Scraps of eider down left from bath robes are being made into warm hoods or socks. The backs of men's shirts are made into children's dresses of perhaps two or three materials.

The women who feel that they must buy should buy simply and conservatively. Garments may be made over but if the simple and becoming styles are chosen in the beginning it will not be necessary to remodel them.

Gay colored sweaters should not be made or worn. When yarn suitable for knitted garments for the soldiers is so scarce, the colored yarns would be called in and redyed if women would refuse to buy them.

## PUREBRED FOWLS PAY

### ADD TO PROFIT AND SATISFACTION OF OWNER

Good Flocks Get Better Care Than Mongrel Ones, Thinks Professor Lippincott—Selection to Increase Egg Production

Purebred poultry on the farm pays in both satisfaction and profits, according to W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Taking the state as a whole, standardbred farm flocks are giving better results than are mongrel flocks, because they are receiving better care," said Professor Lippincott. "The original cost is greater. It seems to be human nature not to give much care to stock that costs little or nothing."

#### HAS PRIDE IN FLOCK

"When a farmer is proud of his flock of poultry one may be sure that it is receiving good care. This is in itself reason enough why standardbred flocks give better results, but it is not the only reason."

Since the numerous laying contests of recent years have turned interest toward egg production, many breeders of standard poultry are devoting their attention to increasing egg production of flocks by careful selection of mating, according to Professor Lippincott.

While it is entirely possible to get good production with mongrel flocks, there is probably not a poultryman in Kansas who is carrying on breeding operations with mongrels for increased egg production.

#### CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING INCREASES

Although a considerable proportion of the standardbred poultry has not been carefully selected from the standpoint of egg production, the number of constructive breeders along productive lines is constantly increasing. These breeders offer to the farmer his only opportunity for improving his flock in respect to production.

"Recent experiments seem to indicate that a pullet inherits high productive qualities from her sire," said Professor Lippincott. "This means that the way to increase the productivity of a flock is to obtain standard males from reliable breeders who are selecting for high production. It must be understood that breeding for high production is comparatively new and has not been brought to so high a state of perfection as breeding for high milk production with dairy cows. Not every cockerel which a reliable breeder sends out can be guaranteed to sire nothing but high producers."

#### BUILDING UP UNIFORM FLOCK

"The farmer can get more money for poultry from a uniform flock when sold to a first class commission man than he can for a miscellaneous mixture. It is possible to build up a fairly uniform and attractive flock by buying purebred males each year and mating them with the descendants of a mongrel flock. A farmer will do better, however, by purchasing a few standardbred females along with a good cockerel of a high laying strain, and thus build up a standardbred flock, than by trying to grade up a mongrel flock."

"It should be understood that one cannot have satisfactory production without great physical vigor. The pullets must be active and vigorous. A dozen standardbred pullets purchased at \$1 to \$1.50 each will form a nucleus for a large purebred flock which will more than repay the initial cost, if they are from vigorous stock."

I suppose not many fortunate by-products can come out of a war, but if the United States can learn something about saving out of this war it will be worth the cost of the war; I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources. I suppose we have several times over wasted what we are now about to spend. We have not known that there was any limit to our resources; we are now finding out that there may be if we are not careful.—President Wilson.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Ade  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
George Arnold, '16  
Corporal John Ayers  
Paul Baker  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Sergeant John Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cavenaugh, '96  
Joseph Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
Roedel Child  
Corporal James Christner  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham, '17  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
First Class Musician Charles A. Davis, '13  
Russell G. Davis  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman Leroy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
John F. Ellis  
Fred Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans

Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Shelby G. Fell, '15  
Malcolm Fergus  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Harbord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Edward Haug  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henry  
A. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
Corporal Theodore Hobble  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Aubrey MacLee  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
J. M. Manning  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
J. R. Mingle

W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
George Munsell  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Amos Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
Floyd Pickrell  
William Dale Pierce  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Hile Rannels, '10  
Zeno Rechel  
Lieutenant Ollie Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Captain J. D. Riddell, '93  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Eldridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
Ira John Shoup  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Captain Emmett Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15  
E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly

Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler, '97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
J. M. Williams  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Irving Wulkuhler  
J. R. Worthington  
J. W. Worthington, '17

### SCALES WILL INCREASE TRADE AMONG FARMERS

Are Useful Also in Connection with Live Stock Feeding, Corn Husking, and Other Agricultural Work

Farm scales serve many useful purposes on the farm, points out W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural college. They are a protection as well as a convenience to the farmer.

Scales on the farm tend to increase trade between neighbors. In fact, when farmers of a locality wish to buy or sell products among themselves, such as hay or grain, scales are almost a necessity. Much time and labor are lost when it is necessary for products to be hauled a considerable distance to be weighed. Frequently the reason farmers do not trade directly and avoid unnecessary hauling and the profit of the middleman is that they have no means of determining accurately the weight of the commodity. Indirectly because of this condition a farmer often hauls a product to town and sells it while a neighbor goes to the same market and buys a similar product for his own use.

Scales may be used advantageously in connection with live stock feeding. Weighing the animals from time to time enables the farmer to know the rate of gain and to determine whether or not his method of feeding is proving profitable. He also knows definitely when his live stock reach a good marketable weight.

There are innumerable uses that may be made of farm scales. When hiring corn husked at a certain rate per bushel, it is more satisfactory for the farmer to determine the number of bushels by weight than by estimate. At the same time an accurate total of the crop is easily obtained.

In cases where farming is done for share rent, weighing the crop makes possible a division that is unquestionable. Scales are a protection as well as convenience to the farmer.

The zoölogy department is shipping a group of preserved specimens of snakes to the museum of the University of Michigan. They will be used by the curator of that museum in connection with the preparation of a book dealing with snakes.

According to figures secured from reliable sources by the United States food administration, the average consumption of meat by the civil population in Germany is half a pound per week per person, distributed through a rigid system of food cards. Other staple food products are likewise restricted.

The Kansas City Star evidently is trying to corner the market on well known writers. First it took on Theodore Roosevelt and now it has added President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural college. The result may be hard on the competing metropolitan publishers in this part of the country, but it is mighty fine for the readers of the Star.—Bonner Springs Chieftain.

### CAN BE USED IN WINTER

CONCRETE NOT INJURED BY COLD AFTER SETTING

Artificial Heat, Special Protection, or Addition of Salt to Product Will Prevent Freezing, Points Out Prof. R. A. Seaton

Concrete work may be done in winter if precautions are taken to prevent it from freezing before it has had an opportunity to set, points out R. A. Seaton, professor of applied mechanics and machine design in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If the materials and the air are warm, 24 hours will usually be sufficient for the setting to take place, but when the temperature is near freezing and the materials are cold, it takes place very slowly and consequently the concrete should be protected from freezing for several days.

WILL GAIN STRENGTH SLOWLY

After the concrete has once set, it may be subjected to very low temperatures without injury. The gain in strength will be much slower than at a higher temperature, but it will eventually become fully as great as under normal conditions. On account of the slower rate of hardening, care should be taken to leave forms in place and to protect the concrete from heavy loads until it has had opportunity to gain its full strength. This may be several times as long as in warm weather.

The best method of preventing the concrete from freezing will depend on the kind of work being done. Frequently the work can be inclosed with canvas, or can be done indoors and a stove used to keep the temperature above freezing. If the weather is not too cold, heating the water alone, or the water, sand, and stone, may enable the concrete to set before it freezes.

TO LOWER FREEZING POINT

The freezing point of the concrete can be artificially lowered by the addition of common salt. This is most conveniently added to the water. An amount of salt up to 10 per cent of the weight of the water may be used without injury to the concrete, but it is not necessary to use so much except in very cold weather. About half a pound of salt to each gallon of water, equivalent to two pounds for each bag of cement, will be sufficient for temperatures several degrees below freezing.

The use of salt in concrete is likely to cause the formation of a white powdery deposit similar to that frequently seen on brickwork after a rain. Where this is objectionable, salt is not recommended.

After the work is finished, if artificial heat is not provided, cement sacks, canvas, straw, manure, earth, or sand should be thrown over the work to assist in retaining the heat of the mass. The heat produced by the fermentation of the manure may be of considerable help in keeping up the temperature.

### WHEAT IF VIGOROUS MAKES GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES

Animals Should Be Kept Out, However Unless Conditions Are Favorable

Wheat whenever available furnishes excellent pasture for horses, points out Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Owing to the extremely dry weather," said Doctor McCampbell, "wheat is backward and in most sections will furnish little pasture next winter unless abundant rains fall in the near future.

"In case the wheat has not made a vigorous growth this fall, it is not advisable to pasture it. The wheat needs every possible opportunity to grow and maintain its strength so that it may withstand the hardships of winter. When wheat conditions are favorable, wheat furnishes an abundance of splendid pasture in both spring and fall."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, December 19, 1917

Number 14

## FARMING WILL ADVANCE

### DOCTOR WATERS PREDICTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

War Makes Men Turn Back to Land, Says Retiring President in Address to College—There's No Real Shortage of Labor

There will be a tremendous advance in agriculture after the war is ended, in the opinion of Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, who delivered his farewell address to the students of the Kansas State Agricultural college Monday morning.

"This has been the case after every great war that has ever been fought,"



DR. HENRY JACKSON WATERS

said President Waters. "After a time spent in camp, men turn instinctively back to the land.

#### STAY BY COLLEGE WORK

"China is certain to develop her agriculture, as will also South America. Africa will be developed and transformed. There never was a more encouraging or inviting outlook for the trained man, so the one parting word of advice I would give you is, stay by your work in college as long as you can.

"There is a great complaint of the shortage of labor in this country. Industries are paralyzed. Land is going untillied, and in some cases crops are unharvested because of this shortage. Yet there is no shortage of labor. Never before was there as much idleness and unemployment as there is in this country today. We must decide whether the service we are rendering is necessary or important and decide upon the service that it will be best for us to render.

#### COUNTRY MUST CHANGE SYSTEM

"The indications are that when the war is over this country will suddenly be forced to change her custom of selling raw material in which from 5 to 15 per cent of labor is involved to that of furnishing products in which the labor alone will be from 45 to 70 per cent.

"We have before us one great task—to win the war. Everything else must be subordinated to that. But in your thinking and in your planning look ahead also and prepare to render the best possible service in the days when the war will be over and the world must be rebuilt.

#### URGES MILITARY TRAINING

"To the young men I would say, get ready for the service that you can render and take military training every hour you can get it. Do not be satisfied with the two years that the institution requires but continue for the whole four years you are here."

At the beginning of the second semester the government is going to establish here a reserve officers' training corps, giving additional opportunity for military training, explained President Waters.

"I know that in a time like this it is tremendously difficult to remain in college," continued the speaker. "The tendency is to get out into something else even if you are not going into military service for a while. There never was a time when opportunities were better than now and many have stayed away from college for this temporary advantage but the far sighted, right thinking man will not be kept down by this temporary advantage, but will get ready for the big task that is before him.

"To the women I would say, in addition to preparing for the large task of life, get ready to render service in this war as Red Cross nurses, as dietitians, as people who will help in this campaign of food conservation, and to take the place of men who will be called to war. More and more the women of this country must bear the burden.

#### COMMENDS COLLEGE STUDENTS

"And again I would tell you that it is honorable to work in any capacity at any time, and that it is doubly honorable to work now.

"Although I have been associated with students in several other colleges, I have never been associated elsewhere with a group of students so serious minded, so right minded, or with so commendable an attitude toward the serious things of life as have the students of this college in the eight and a half years I have known them.

"Even though I am going away I am comforted by the fact that I am not going far and that I shall have the opportunity to come back often and continue my pleasant associations with you, and work with you and for you and for the institution as diligently and loyally as I have in the past. I feel that I shall continue to be a part of this institution."

#### RECEPTION TO DR. AND MRS. WATERS

Faculty and Employees of College Join in Extending Good Wishes

Between 400 and 500 persons—members of the faculty, employees of the college, and their wives—bade Dr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson Waters goodbye at a reception in Home Economics hall Monday evening. The building was most artistically decorated for the occasion.

In the receiving line were Doctor and Mrs. Waters, Jack Waters, and the deans and their wives. Members of the domestic science department served refreshments. The college orchestra, led by Prof. R. H. Brown, played throughout the evening.

At an attractive program Dean J. T. Willard presided. Under the direction of Prof. Arthur E. Westbrook, the Glee club sang two pleasing numbers. Miss Katharine Kimmell delighted the guests with two songs.

On behalf of the faculty and employees, Dr. J. V. Cortelyou presented to Doctor and Mrs. Waters a series of resolutions engrossed on parchment. Dr. J. E. Kammeyer on behalf of the same group presented \$250 worth of "baby bonds" with the suggestion that upon the maturity of the securities Doctor and Mrs. Waters purchase some memento of their stay at the college. Doctor and Mrs. Waters responded with brief talks.

#### JOURNALISM SERVES THE STATE

President Waters Emphasizes Publicity Work—Resolutions by Sigma Delta Chi

Emphasizing the part that the department of journalism is playing in realizing his ideal of a college that serves all the people of the state, Dr. H. J. Waters, at a luncheon given in his honor Monday noon by N. A. Crawford, professor of industrial journalism, told why he had insisted on the establishment of a journalism department in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

(Concluded on Page Three)

## WATCHMAN IN TOWER

### THAT IS FUNCTION OF NEWSPAPER, SAYS FRED TRIGG

Publication Should Have No Policy Except That of Being Right—Success in Journalism Depends on Man's Spirit

Being a real benefit to the community is the larger mission of a newspaper, to which printing the news from day to day is only incidental, believes Fred Trigg of the Kansas City Star who spoke before industrial journalism students Monday afternoon.

"Success in newspaper work depends on the soul and spirit which the young man or young woman puts into his work," said Mr. Trigg.

"The trouble with the newspaper business today is the same as in every other business. We are tied to the post of tradition and we can't get away from it.

#### PARTY ORGAN DISAPPEARING

"It is the business of the newspaper to be the watchman in the tower of the community which it represents. Whether an industrial, agricultural, or religious paper it should be the central bureau of thought and activity in the community.

"The newspaper that is right ought never to have a policy except the policy of being right. The political paper which has no policy but to be a party organ is fast disappearing. No paper has a right to have a policy except to be the watchman in the tower. It must pay dividends to the community if the community is to pay cheerfully its subscription to the paper.

#### SHOULD NOT FEAR TO OFFEND

"That sort of paper will never please all but the paper which seeks only to please its readers never pleases them. The newspaper which fears to offend anyone is of no account to the community of which it should be a part.

"He who goes into the newspaper business with eyes open, mind open, and above all, heart open to making the newspaper useful to every man and woman in the community is going to succeed. No one can keep him from it.

"The newspaper field has not yet been developed. There is a place in every community for the man who will make his paper worth while. The community is needing a paper that will go hand in hand with the life of the community."

## MUSIC PLACES MEN ON PLANE OF BROTHERHOOD

Gives New and Different Insight, Says Professor Westbrook—An Aid to Community Development

Music gives utterance to something within one which can never find expression in words or acts, in the opinion of A. E. Westbrook, director of music in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Choral singing is of great benefit to a community.

"Music is of great advantage to men," said Professor Westbrook. "It equalizes them, creating a spirit of brotherhood, and takes their minds off business. It gives them a new and different insight, which is accomplished not by singing the common popular songs, but by really good music that can be appreciated.

"The value of music in bringing together socially disorganized communities has never been fully realized in Kansas. By choral singing, people in any one locality can be brought into certain sympathy with one another. Wherever there is a neighborhood there is a chance for singing. A leader is needed who will select only the best music. Where neighboring groups have been singing the same kind of

good music they will find in any large community gathering that they have something in common and will be ready to take part in choral singing on an even larger scale.

"If an orchestra playing Beethoven played in a community unused to such music, there would break forth from the audience an unrestrained applause such as comes only from people who are really hungry for good music—the kind of music that community musical societies will bring to them."

## TRACTOR HELPS COUNTRY IN BATTLE AND ON FARM

Will Be Called on for Still More Exacting Work, Declares Dean of Engineering—Special Course Planned

The tractor is playing an important part in the world war. It is not only assisting materially in food production, but is helping to win battles.

"The tractor will be called on for more exacting work as the weeks go by," said A. A. Potter, dean of the division of engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The famous Hindenburg line was finally broken by the fortified tractor or tank and not by the heaviest British guns. Trucks and automobiles saved Paris. They are used to rush great masses of soldiers to threatened points, to carry almost unbelievable quantities of powder and shell for the guns, and the supplies of all sorts for the soldiers on the fighting line.

"The chances of those who are qualified to handle such machinery for being of service to their country are far beyond those of the average Sammy in the trenches."

Because of this opportunity of performing national service, both at the front and on the farms of Kansas, a large enrollment is expected for the traction short course which will start at the agricultural college January 7 and will close March 2.

## CHORAL SOCIETY PLEASES COLLEGE AND TOWN FOLK

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" Is Presented by College Choral Society under Direction of Professor Westbrook

More than 2,000 persons from the student body and citizens of Manhattan were present Sunday afternoon to hear the rendition of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" by the Choral society, under the direction of Arthur E. Westbrook, head of the department of music.

The Choral society was augmented by the Clay Center, Randolph, and Garrison choruses, and was assisted by the college orchestra and the Saint Cecilia club.

Soloists who assisted in the rendition were C. E. Lutton, baritone, of Chicago; Miss Louise Hughes, soprano, of the Manhattan public schools; Miss Bess Curry, soprano, student; and Miss Katharine Kimmell, contralto, and C. W. Johnston, tenor, of the department of music.

The work of Mr. Lutton went to show the effort which is being made by Professor Westbrook to procure for the entertainment of the college and vicinity, artists of rare musical ability. His voice, one of the finest ever heard in Manhattan, was displayed in its best form in the dramatic solo, "Is Not His Word Like Fire?"

Both Miss Kimmell and Miss Hughes displayed their ability as artists in the several difficult solos rendered by them. It was a keen disappointment to all that Mr. Johnston, tenor, was able to sing but one or two of his solos on account of an acute attack of laryngitis. Miss Curry, soprano, showed the fine quality of her young voice in singing the part of Youth.

The presentation of "Elijah" is one of many excellent musical entertainments which have been given by the Choral society under the direction of Professor Westbrook.

## WHEN YOU BUILD HOUSE

### THERE ARE MANY FACTORS TO CONSIDER, SAYS ARCHITECT

Farm Home Should Be as Near as Possible to School and Market—Must Consider Future—Permanent Building Material Desirable

The site of the house in the farmstead, the room required, the material to be used, and the money available are factors that should be considered in building a farm house, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Closeness to road tends to overcome the seclusion of farm life. The house should be located on that part of the farm which will bring it closest to the school and market and leave it in the most economical relation to the rest of the farm business.

#### ANTICIPATE FARM DEVELOPMENT

The house should be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the family and the home operations for the time that it is to serve. To make this possible one must have a reasonably definite idea of the size to which the farm business is to be developed, the proportion of the work to be done in the home, and the number of persons it is to accommodate before other housing facilities are provided.

Permanent material should be used in the construction of the house. This may mean a high first cost but it is counterbalanced by low cost of upkeep. This is particularly the case with the house because it is relatively more permanent than other farm buildings and a high state of repair is more desirable.

#### SUGGESTIONS FROM OTHER HOUSES

The criterion generally used to determine the size of a farm house is a certain proportion of the total investment in the farm business. This is fairly satisfactory but less so than with other buildings because the home element—the social center of the family—is a consideration. The house should furnish as many comforts and conveniences as possible without handicapping the productive powers of the farm business or incurring an oppressive financial burden upon the family.

Other houses should be inspected and the desirable features noticed. Many helpful suggestions can be obtained in this way which are more practical than those worked out entirely in theory.

A competent architect should be consulted to combine the ideas received through observation. The saving he will make in the principles of construction and materials to be used will more than pay his fee.

## START CAMPAIGN FOR MORE POULTRY RAISING IN STATE

College and Department of Agriculture Would Increase Meat and Egg Production

A campaign is being started in Kansas by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college for the purpose of stimulating the production of more poultry for meat and eggs.

L. W. Burby of the United States department of agriculture has been assigned to work out the details of the campaign. Particular stress will be placed upon early hatching, use of free range as far as possible for breeding stock and layers, and encouragement of back yard poultry keeping.

"The campaign will be carried on through newspaper publicity, farmers' meetings, and cooperation of poultry organizations," said Mr. Burby. "We are planning to hold four meetings in each county and to cover three counties each week."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

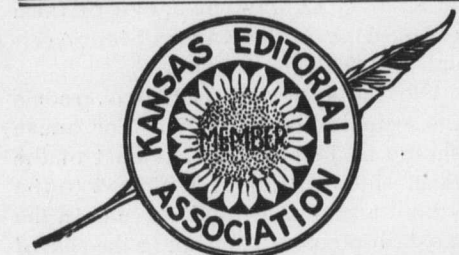
H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT.....Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD.....Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS.....Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12.....Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism. The mechanical work is done by the department of printing. Of these departments Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917

## THRIFT AND THE WAR

It has been pointed out many times that among the results of the war will be an increase in the practice of thrift among the people of the United States. This is something that has long been needed and that all sorts of efforts have been made to promote. Essay contests on thrift, with large prizes, have been carried on. Savings banks have been established in the schools. Attempts have been made in scores of ways to inculcate thrift habits early in life.

The war has made economy essential. But the government is taking advantage of this fact to insure that habits of saving money may be formed. Instead of raising all the money needed for the war by immediate taxation, it has issued liberty bonds, "baby bonds," and finally war savings and thrift stamps. Not only will the purchase of these help to win the war, but it will also form and keep alive habits of thrift. It is possible by means of the stamp plan for a person to start saving with as small an amount as 25 cents.

The whole system, while designed primarily to meet war needs, is bound to have a continuing influence on the habits of the people.

## CHRISTMAS, 1917

Here we are at the fourth Christmas of the war, and we know no how many more Christmases will come before the war will be ended.....

One feels before the hideous spectacle like asking the question Friday asked of Crusoe, after his first instruction in religion, "Why doesn't God kill the devil?"

The answer is, probably, that the devil is our own evocation and that the God within us must destroy him. The way to perfection is through an infinitude of failures and dis gusts. The way to peace seems to be through war. The mightier the war, the wider, the more permanent the peace. Knowledge has come. Mayhap wisdom will linger.

Nothing is there for us but to believe what we hope—that the enormous experience through which we are passing will leave with us a deposit of reason that will enable us to adjust the world in ways to prevent recurrence of such a transformation of the earth into one vast Aceldama.

*Sursum corda!*

We have come through worse things than this war—things of which the war is but a planetary atavistic avatar. We are fighting for something better than the world has ever known—fighting this devil of war that lurked in our own institutions, driving him out, though the institutions themselves be shattered before they can be reshaped as sanctuaries of the god that is in us.

The cables told us the other day that our friends the British have taken

Jerusalem—the site of the Holy Sepulcher—won to the tomb of one who died that peace and love might win the hearts of all men, and dying loved and admitted to forgiveness those who slew him.

A symbol in this huge symbol of something better that we call the world! Reading the news, I recalled the fragment of Blake, the lyric madman:

I give you the end of a golden string;  
Only wind it into a ball,  
It will lead you in at Heaven's gate  
Built in Jerusalem wall.

—William Marion Reedy in Reedy's Mirror.

## FEED THE SOFT CORN

Farmers in the frost-stricken districts of the corn belt are urged by Joseph P. Cotton, head of the United States food administration meat division, at Chicago, to save the soft corn and feed it to live stock. Organization of farmers to equalize shipping receipts at the larger live stock markets is also recommended.

"The extent of the damage done to the great corn crop is yet unknown," says Mr. Cotton, "but each day's reports on the situation show that it will be larger than was at first thought. It will, therefore, make the market problem for soft corn an important one. In the judgment of the meat division the best way to market this corn will be in the form of meat. The world situation promises extraordinary opportunities to hog growers, and the food administration's price policy for the spring-farrowed crop of swine should be an added incentive.

"The government program for increased production and the saving of the soft corn and feeding it are in harmony and every bushel of soft corn thus utilized is an aid to winning the war.

"I also wish to caution farmers about overcrowding the live stock markets. The object of price stabilization cannot be obtained without co-operation on the part of the shipper. This co-operation should take the form of organization so as to bring about a steady and even flow of both cattle and hogs to market. At the present time, receipts are sufficient to supply the demand for cattle and we advise feeding plans to be so arranged as to equalize receipts. Saving the soft corn for later feeding would in many instances be advisable."

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of December 17, 1892

The Ionians and Hamiltons have rented a piano for the society room.

The drifted snow seriously interferes with the work on the farm and gardens.

About 600 photographs of grounds, buildings, etc., have thus far been sold—chiefly to students.

W. J. Griffing, '83, contributes to the Kansas Farmer this week some entertaining notes on winter work for the horticulturist.

Professor Hood visited Kansas City last week and purchased \$1,000 worth of pipe for the heating system in the new propagating pits.

W. H. Olin, '88, superintendent of the Osborne schools, is taking an enforced vacation of three weeks on account of the scarlet fever epidemic.

W. R. Browning, '89, is farming at Hamlin and is secretary of the Brown County Farmers' institute, one of the largest and most successful in the state.

The snow of last week yet covers the ground, and although the roads have worn down too much for good sleighing, drifts from one to four feet deep are quite common.

Sam Kimble, '73, was reflected attorney for Riley county, with a victory for his opponents on all the rest of the ticket. This shows well for his past success, and promises well for the future.

By favor of John Davis, congressman, the library receives the Congressional Record (daily), which is prized highly by students who desire to keep abreast of the times in the affairs of government.

L. H. Neiswender, '84, was married December 9 to Miss Alice Owen. The new family is at home three miles southeast of Silver Lake. Mr. Neiswender has been a successful farmer since his graduation.

H. M. Cottrell, '84, gives in Hoard's Dairyman an interesting description of how sweet cream butter is made at Ellerslie Stock farm. The same number of the paper named contains an appreciative notice of Mr. Cottrell's abilities.

M. H. Creager of Jamestown, Republic county, visited his son, S. H. Creager, second year, this week. An-

girls, whose skill in the domestic departments come in play. The whole is rated a success, socially and financially.

Thursday morning's chapel exercises were enlivened by a very sprightly and entertaining address of a few minutes from Archdeacon Brady, a visitor to Manhattan in the interest of the Episcopal church. A brother of the archdeacon, once a student at the college, will be remembered by students of 1881 to 1883.

Professor Georgeson's paper on "The Balanced Ration," read before the Stock Breeders' Association of Iowa at Des Moines was well received.

## The College to Doctor and Mrs. Waters

WHEREAS, President Henry Jackson Waters has tendered to the board of administration his resignation as chief executive of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and

Whereas, This resignation has been accepted by the board of administration, and

Whereas, President Waters during the nine years of his tenure of office has shown himself an executive of the highest order, recognizing worth, developing organization, raising standards of scholarship, and bringing the institution and its work into vital relation with the people of the state of Kansas, and

Whereas, President Waters himself as a scholar has attained an enviable reputation in his special field of study and research, and has gathered about him at the Kansas State Agricultural college a group of scholars eminent in their respective departments, and

Whereas, As a citizen of our commonwealth, possessed of scientific training, of unquestioned business ability, of far reaching vision, and of unusual constructive power, President Waters has received nation wide recognition, and

Whereas, President Waters as a man, by his straightforwardness, fairness, consideration, sympathetic helpful attention, and, in general, by his high social and personal qualities, has endeared himself to those who have come in contact with him, and

Whereas, In his work President Waters has been ably assisted by Mrs. Waters, who has notably embodied the characteristic ideal for the wife of a college president, who by her worthy example in social standards, by her unflinching tact and gracious consideration, by her deep and practical interest in everything pertaining to the college and community, has maintained and adorned her position in rare fashion, therefore

Be it here resolved, That we, the teaching and investigational staffs and other employees of the Kansas State Agricultural college, do voice the unanimous opinion that we ourselves, the college, the city of Manhattan, and the state of Kansas are suffering an irreparable loss in the departure of President and Mrs. Waters, and

Be it here resolved, That we express to them, as they go to their field of larger usefulness and greater opportunity, our tribute of grateful appreciation, our best wishes, and our confident expectation that they will achieve successes as pronounced and merited as those which have been theirs in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

On behalf of the general faculty and employees of the college,

JOHN V. CORTELYOU,  
JOHN R. MACARTHUR,  
J. T. WILLARD,  
A. A. POTTER,  
W. M. JARDINE,  
Committee on Resolutions.

other son, P. S. Creager, graduated in 1891, but this was Mr. Creager's first visit to the college, which he esteems for the growth his sons have made by its aid.

President and Mrs. Fairchild are remembered by R. A. Clark, who went from college last year to be instructor in a mission school at Sitka, Alaska, with delightful Christmas souvenirs in the shape of a totem cane of white cedar, elegantly carved, and a silver spoon of Indian manufacture.

The railroads of the state have won the gratitude of students generally by extending the holiday rate of one and one-third fare for round trip to cover their entire holiday vacation. Tickets will be sold at Manhattan December 23 and 24, good for return till January 9, 1893.

The college orchestra assisted the Ladies' Columbian club of Manhattan in their Kirmess this week. The booths, the candy pulls, etc., have had the aid of some of the college

The State Register and the Republic pronounce it "the most important of the session," and "the best ever before the association." The experiment upon which the paper was largely based was pronounced "the most important experiment ever made at an experiment station in the United States."

The college has this week received a notable visit of two days from representatives of the South Dakota State Agricultural college, seeking to find the secret of success, as they said, in building such an institution. The committee consisted of President McLouth, who has twice before inspected this college for a similar purpose; the Hon. A. McIntyre of Watertown, member of the board of regents for state institutions; and the Hon. E. T. Sheldon of St. Lawrence, one of the trustees for the state agricultural college. They expressed great satisfaction in viewing the work of the various departments of the college and station.

## A WISH

John M. Synge in "Poems and Translations"

May seven tears in every week  
Touch the hollow of your cheek,  
That I—signed with such a dew—  
For a lion's share may sue  
Of the roses ever curled  
Round the May-pole of the world.

Heavy riddles lie in this:  
Sorrow's sauce for every kiss.

## SUNFLOWERS

There ought to be a Society for the Prevention of Useless Living.

There ought to be a war tax on goods box and cracker barrel seats.

It's little wonder that calamity overtakes some people—they are so mortal slow.

People who sit idly by waiting for our vast resources to win the war for us are certainly happy idiots.

Gloom dispensers will be busy this Christmas. Meet them with a smile—and if they persist in the joy killing, wring their necks.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for somebody to start one of these four-minute speaker organizations among our wives, bless 'em?

We have often wondered how the young men that pose for the custom made clothing houses are conditioned. They surely must Hooverize frantically.

## WHAT TO GIVE

Mother—a rest.  
Father—a rest.  
Brother—a rest.  
Sister—a rest.

## EVERYBODY HELPING

Everybody knits but father,  
He goes around all day,  
Wire and string in his buttonholes,  
Pants held up this way;  
Mother knits these helmets,  
Min's a cat on socks,  
Pa gets himself by the belt and throat  
And walks 'steen blocks.

## COAL SCARCITY

Statistical reports show that we have increased our coal production 50,000,000 tons during the past year. We may wonder why coal is scarcer and higher than ever in price. The facts are that with the increased industrial activity in consequence of the demand for war supplies and munitions, we need 100,000,000 tons more coal than in normal years. We are thus 50,000,000 tons short of our actual needs. Shortage of cars has also further complicated the matter. Apparently the only thing we can do is to try to economize in the use of the coal so as to overcome the shortage.

Those who have tried to lay in the usual supply of coal for the winter hardly need the reminder that something must be done to make the fuel available go farther. If we have only a ton of coal on hand and do not know just how soon we can get another ton, we will need no urging to economize in its use. On most farms there is considerable wood that can be worked up into fuel. In setting out our trees we nearly always make the mistake of setting them too thickly and have hesitated to thin them out when they began to crowd each other. There is hardly an old homestead—in eastern Kansas, at least—where the trees do not need thinning out in order to permit the remainder to grow and develop properly. There are dead limbs that should be cut to improve the looks of the trees, and limbs that should be removed in order to permit the air to circulate more freely.

Striving to save the coal by utilizing such sources of fuel is an act of patriotism, for the boys on the other side and in training camps cannot be equipped and maintained without an abundant supply of coal. Every bit of coal saved by the methods suggested helps in the successful prosecution of the war.—Kansas Farmer.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Fern Preston, '17, is dietitian in a Wichita hospital.

Miss Lois Wemmer, '16, is now principal of the Richmond high school.

Miss Pauline Clarke, '15, is dietitian in the army hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Mrs. M. E. Rice, mother of Miss Ada Rice, '95, is recovering from her serious illness.

H. W. Avery, '91, of Wakefield, visited the college on business the last of the week.

Miss Edna Gulick, '15, is teaching in the Harwood Industrial school, Albuquerque, N. M.

E. L. Shattuck, '07, is major of the 154th infantry and is stationed at Camp Beauregard, La.

John V. Hepler, '15, emergency demonstration agent for Ford county, was in Manhattan visiting relatives and friends.

Earl R. Harrouff, '16, who has been stationed at Camp Funston as a chemist, has been transferred to Washington, D.C.

F. A. Dawley, '95, has been appointed emergency demonstration agent at large for Kansas. His office will be at the college.

B. Crow, '17, is emergency demonstration agent for Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties. His headquarters are at Wamego.

Edward Larson, '11, who has been appointed emergency demonstration agent for Pratt county, was a visitor at the college Friday.

Pearl Shaffer, formerly commandant of cadets at the college, is now lieutenant-colonel of the 347th infantry. He is stationed at Camp Pike, Ark.

Paul Rawson, '16, who has been employed with the Westinghouse company at Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a commission in the engineers' division of the army.

W. H. Sanders, '90, received a letter last week from his son, Elbridge Gale Sanders, '13, stating that he had arrived safely in France. The younger Mr. Sanders is first lieutenant in the ordnance department.

G. W. Gillespie, '13, specialist for the Westinghouse company on power apparatus and electric railway equipment, is in Manhattan for a short visit. Mr. Gillespie has been employed by this company since his graduation, and has been located at Kansas City for the last year and a half.

E. C. Abbott, '93, resigned his office as judge of the first judicial district of New Mexico to serve with the army during the war. He holds the rank of colonel, and is in command of the 115th headquarters and military police at Camp Kearny, Cal. As colonel of the First New Mexico infantry, national guard, he served on the border last year.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. Lloyd N. Arnold, '14, and Mrs. Mattie (Moore) Arnold, Concordia, on September 19, a daughter, Bettie May.

Born, to Mr. Harry H. Coxen, '15, and Mrs. Mabel (Powell) Coxen, '14, Commerce Tex., on November 30, a daughter, Mary Cleo.

### MARRIAGES

#### VANDERLIP-SHELLEY

Miss Blanche Beatrice Vanderlip, '10, and Mr. Wilson G. Shelley, '07, were married on Wednesday, December 5, at Kansas City, Mo. They will be at home after January 1 at Rose-lawn Farm, McPherson.

#### MARCH-HIATT

Miss Isabel March, loan assistant in the library, and Mr. Lyman R. Hiatt, '17, were married in Chicago December 8. Mr. Hiatt is connected with the International Young Men's Christian association committee, and has lately received orders to report

for war duty at an army camp in New York. Mrs. Hiatt has resumed her work in the library.

#### MUNGER-MCDONALD

Miss Kathrina Munger, '15, and Mr. Dean Gilbert McDonald were married at Sunny Mede, the home of the bride's parents, near Manhattan, Friday evening, November 30. The Rev. Dr. J. M. McClelland, pastor of the Manhattan Methodist church, officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will live in Russell Springs, where Mr. McDonald is in the hardware and lumber business.

#### SEARSON BECOMES MEMBER OF WELL KNOWN ORGANIZATIONS

Is Elected to Columbia Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa and Tawse Club

J. W. Searson, professor of English in the college, who is now pursuing graduate study in Columbia university, New York, has been honored by election to membership in the Columbia chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, educational fraternity. This is the parent chapter of the fraternity.

Professor Searson has been chosen to membership also in the Tawse club, an organization composed of members of the university faculty and a small number of graduate students.

#### TWO ITALIAN OPERAS FORM ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT

San Carlo Company 'Gives "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci"

The presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" by the San Carlo Opera company delighted an audience of fair size, Wednesday night, in the auditorium. This unusual opportunity was made possible only by the cancelling of a date at Camp Funston.

The feature of the evening was the singing of the tenor, Manuel Salazar, in the part of Canio, the jealous husband. He gave a wonderful interpretation of the feeling of Canio upon the discovery of the falseness of his wife, Nedda.

Luisa Darclee, in the role of Santuzza, the rejected sweetheart, scored one of the successes of the evening. Her singing was superb, and her acting good, which is often not the case with the grand opera prima donna.

Both the chorus and the orchestra under the direction of Carlo Peroni, did excellent work in both operas. The chorus deserves special mention for the manner in which it gave the Easter hymn, "Regina Coeli," in Cavalleria Rusticana." The principals were excellently supported by the other members of the company.

#### FARMING WILL ADVANCE

(Concluded from Page One)

The effective publicity of the department, Doctor Waters said, is spreading the results of college tests and investigations throughout Kansas. Because, as he termed it, the department of journalism was "his own child," he declared he had taken a special interest in the journalism work.

A letter of appreciation signed by the resident members of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic fraternity, who were guests, was presented to Doctor Waters at the conclusion of the luncheon by Professor Crawford.

The letter follows:

"To Brother Henry Jackson Waters:

"The members of the Kansas State chapter of Sigma Delta Chi desire to express to you their deepest appreciation of your earnest and wise labors in the development of journalistic training in the college, and as well in the strengthening of the physical, intellectual, and spiritual life of the institution as a whole. As you are about to enter the profession of agricultural journalism, they extend to you their gratitude and express their confidence that in your new work the same unflinching devotion, the same indefatigable labor, the same sound, self-effacing judgment will bring you rich reward."

Fred C. Trigg of the Kansas City Star, who spoke to the journalism students Monday, also was a guest at the luncheon.

#### TO CURE PORK WILL PAY

WILL ALSO HELP IN THE CONSERVATION OF FATS

A. M. Paterson Explains Several Common Methods—Brine Plan Usually Best on Farm—Care of Meat Just After Killing Is Important

Proper curing of pork is of great importance at all times, but is especially so now when the meat is expensive and conservation of fats is necessary, according to A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Several methods of curing may be employed with equally good results.

In the curing of pork, the care of the meat immediately after killing is equal in importance to the curing itself. If salted before the animal heat is out, the shrinkage of the muscles causes the retention of injurious gases, giving an offensive odor to the meat. If salted while the meat is frozen, the frost prevents thorough penetration of the salt and uneven curing results. The safest rule to follow is to salt pork as soon as the animal heat is out, and before it freezes or begins to decay. Ordinarily 24 to 36 hours after slaughtering will allow sufficient time for cooling.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR BRINE CURE

Brine cured pork may be either plain salt or sugar cured, and is best for farm use because a suitable place for dry curing is not usually obtainable. The plain salt method consists in rubbing each piece of pork with fine common salt and packing it closely in a barrel. Let it stand over night. The next day weigh out 10 pounds of salt and two ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve these ingredients in four gallons of boiling water. When the solution is cold, pour it over the meat, and then cover and place a weight on it so that the meat will stay under the brine. The pork should be kept in the brine until used.

In sugar curing each piece of meat is rubbed with salt after it is cool and allowed to drain over night. It should then be packed in a barrel with the hams and shoulders at the bottom and the strips of bacon at the top. Meat will pack best if cut into small pieces about six inches square. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the salt, the sugar, and the saltpeter in four gallons of water, and pour the solution over the pork.

Bacon strips should remain in brine from four to six weeks, and hams from six to eight weeks before they are smoked. Pork cured in this way not only keeps all summer, but will be sweet, palatable, and of good flavor.

#### MOIST PLACE IS NECESSARY

In dry curing, five pounds of salt, two pounds of granulated sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter all thoroughly mixed, should be allowed for 100 pounds of meat. Rub the meat once every three days with one-third of the mixture. While the pork is curing it should be packed in a barrel or tight box. For the sake of convenience, it is well to have two barrels, and to transfer the meat from one to the other each time it is rubbed.

After the last rubbing the meat should lie in the barrel for a week or 10 days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke. To cure well it is desirable that the meat be kept in a cool, moist place, as the preservatives will not penetrate easily and uniformly if the air is warm and dry.

#### RURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM WILL INTEREST THE FARMERS

Implements and Concrete Are Among Subjects to Be Discussed at Meeting

The rural engineering program for Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college January 21 to 26, which has been prepared under the direction of A. A. Potter, dean of the engineering division, is expected to interest a large number of Kansas farmers and others.

"Care and Selection of Farm Machinery" will be discussed by F. A. Wirt of Kansas City, Mo.; "Housing of Farm Machinery" by K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the college; and "The Practical Operation of Tractors" by W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors.

One session will be devoted to the uses of concrete on the farm. This subject will be treated by R. A. Seaton, professor of applied mechanics and machine design. Demonstrations and lectures on the care and home repair of automobiles will be given by E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering.

Other subjects to be discussed are manufacture and use of iron and steel, hardening and tempering of tool steel, molding and casting of iron, use of rope on the farm, and binder and mower troubles.

#### GOOD SORGHUM AND KAFIR SEED SCARCE IN KANSAS

Shortage Is Also Found in Oklahoma and Texas—Suitable Grain Should Not Be Fed to Stock

There is a serious shortage of good kafir and sorghum seed. An inquiry made of farmers in practically every section of Kansas indicates that there are very few communities that have a surplus of seed and in most communities seed will be needed to plant a normal acreage of kafir and other sorghum crops next season. There is a fair supply of milo, feterita, and sudan grass—crops that are early-maturing—but good kafir and sweet sorghum or cane is very scarce.

In past years when there has been a shortage of these crops in Kansas, seed could be secured from Oklahoma and Texas. This season western Oklahoma and Texas are as short of good seed as Kansas. Already farmers and seed dealers in those states are trying to secure seed in Kansas.

Because of the serious shortage of good kafir and cane seed it is important that anyone having grain of these crops suitable for seed hold it for seed purposes and not to use it for feed. Anyone who expects to plant kafir and cane in the spring and does not have sufficient seed should secure the seed needed as soon as possible. It may be impossible to secure good seed at planting time in the spring. The agronomy department of the agricultural college will appreciate the name and address of anyone who has seed for sale and will be glad to assist anyone who wishes to secure seed.

#### STEEP HILLSIDES FOR GRASS, NOT FOR CULTIVATED CROPS

Surface Run-off Will Carry Plant Food from Fields

Grass crops rather than cultivated crops should be maintained in fields that are steep and subject to surface run-offs, points out R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Through run-offs the best soil is carried away," said Professor Throckmorton. "This is the reason cultivated crops should not be grown there. The few inches of surface soil contains more nitrogen and organic matter than the subsoil.

"The surface soil contains the more readily available plant foods. It is this soil that has been carried from the uplands to the bottom farms where it has built up the most productive class of soil. In addition to the organic matter and plant food removed by surface run-off, gullies form in fields and interfere with cultivation.

"Since it is the run-off of water which causes the damage, any means of preventing this will decrease the loss. A soil which contains a large amount of organic matter will absorb and hold more water than one which has a low organic content. A high organic content will be obtained by plowing under green crops, such as sweet clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa, or by application of straw and manure from barnyards."

#### BARN FOR DAIRY FARM

LIGHTING AND WATER SUPPLY ARE OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE

Electricity Is Safest and Most Convenient—Batteries May Be Charged as Water Is Pumped—Ventilation and Concrete Floor Are Other Needs

A conveniently arranged, and well lighted barn, provided with an adequate water supply and a concrete floor, is essential on a strictly up-to-date dairy farm, according to J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A farm lighting system is especially needed on the dairy farm. It is necessary in the winter to have lights for both milkings. Electric lights not only are convenient but insure safety.

#### TO OPERATE MACHINERY ALSO

Electricity also may be used for operating the washing machine, the separator, and the churn. Where it is possible to use power from a city plant a motor may be installed for running the ensilage cutter and other heavy machinery. Most farm lighting plants are connected with the water system so that the storage batteries can be charged when water is pumped.

The dairy barn should have plenty of ventilation and a well drained concrete floor. Keeping the barn clean necessitates a good supply of water with pressure. The stanchion method of tying the cows aids greatly in comfort and cleanliness. Many dairy barns nowadays have an automatic device for watering the cows. The usual method is by a water cup which is filled automatically, and which is placed between the cows. A lid on the cup keeps the water from getting dirty and the cows soon get used to raising it. This keeps on hand a large supply of clean water which remains at practically the same temperature.

#### CARRIER IS CONVENIENT DEVICE

A watering system is especially valuable because the dairy cow needs a large quantity of warm water. If turned out to drink cold water she will not drink much and the result will be a decrease in the milk flow.

One of the modern labor saving devices is the litter and feed carrier. The carrier can be raised or lowered and the manure thrown in. It is run out of the barn on an overhead track and the manure dumped directly into a spreader. The feed carrier also makes it possible to move feed and silage to various parts of the barn with little difficulty. The milking machine often saves a great deal of labor and is used by many dairymen. It is also desirable to have live steam to sterilize the milking utensils and other dairy machinery.

#### MODERN BARN FOR FEEDING EXPERIMENTS NEARLY DONE

Building Will Have Large Storage Capacity and Many Up-to-Date Features

A strictly up-to-date barn to be used in feeding experiments by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is nearing completion. The building will take the place of the barn destroyed by fire last spring.

The main building is 43 by 50 feet. It has a self supporting gambrel roof, which does away with all supports in the loft. As the top of the loft is 30 feet from the floor, the barn will have an unusually large storage capacity.

Outside the main section there are two partly inclosed wings, each 75 feet in length, which make a total length for the building of 195 feet. These wings will have floors of cement. A cement runway outside will be a feature. The wings will be used for sheltering the cattle in experiments, while the barn proper will be devoted almost entirely to storage for hay and grain.

The back part of the barn is being constructed especially to inclose two silos. All the storage space in the loft is in the center of the barn, the opening through which the hay is to be lifted being on one side. This makes possible a greater storage capacity.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Franklin A. Adams, '09  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Ade  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
George Arnold, '16  
Corporal John Ayers  
Lieutenant Paul K. Baker, '17  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Ralph U. Baker  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
B. L. Barofsky, '12  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Sergeant John Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Boice  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant A. A. Brecheisen, '17  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Wayne Bea Cave, '08  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cavenaugh, '96  
Joseph Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
W. K. Charles  
Roedel Child  
Corporal James Christner  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Lieutenant W. E. Comfort, '14  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham, '17  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
First Class Musician Charles A. Davis, '13  
Russell G. Davis  
Lieutenant George H. Dean, '16  
Rowland Dennen  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman LeRoy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Corporal Ray Eck

Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04

H. K. Ellinwood  
John F. Ellis  
Fred Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Shelby G. Fell, '15  
C. I. Felps, '12  
Malcolm Fergus  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
Lieutenant G. W. Fitzgerald, '16  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Lieutenant J. H. Flora, '17  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lieutenant D. M. Green, '17  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
L. G. Gross, '15  
S. S. Gross, '10  
L. E. Grube, '13 (Sergeant)  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haage  
Lieutenant J. S. Hagan, '16  
Lieutenant W. W. Haggard, '15  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Lieutenant C. T. Halbert, '16  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Sergeant Frank K. Hansen  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Harbord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Ernest Hartman  
Fred G. Hartwig, '16  
Edward Haug  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henny  
E. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
Corporal Theodore Hobble  
Lieutenant L. S. Hobbs  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
G. A. Hopp, '15  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
Lieutenant Edwin H. Hungerford, '12  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Lieutenant Carl L. Ipsen, '13  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Lieutenant Clarence Jones, '16  
Lieutenant E. C. Jones, '16  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Sergeant E. V. Kesinger, '17  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne

Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
John Lill  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
J. Donald McCallum, '14  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Z. H. McDonald, '15  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
Aubrey MacLee  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Sergeant Otto I. Markham, '16  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
J. R. Mingle  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
F. E. Moss, '13  
George Munsell  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Lieutenant C. E. O'Neal  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Captain L. R. Parkerson, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Parrish, '14  
First Sergeant J. D. Parsons, '15  
Amos Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
Floyd Pickrell  
William Dale Pierce  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Lieutenant D. M. Purdy, '17  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Lieutenant Wayne Ramage, '16  
Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Hile Rannels, '10  
Lieutenant F. R. Rawson, '16  
Paul C. Rawson, '17  
Lieutenant George T. Reaugh, '16  
Zeno Rechel  
Lieutenant Ollie Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Captain J. D. Riddell, '93  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Homer Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Eldridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
Lieutenant Robert Schmidt  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lieutenant William A. Schuster, '13  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Abel Segel, '12  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
R. E. Sellers, '16  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
R. A. Shelly, '15

Frank Sherrill  
Ira John Shoup  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Captain Emmett Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15  
E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
O. E. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
U. J. Smith, '14  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Captain Elmer G. Stahl, '13  
Lieutenant William Edward Stanley, '12  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Captain Alden G. Strong, '11  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Ralph Terrill  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Captain George I. Thatcher, '10  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Floyd C. Turner  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
R. J. Weinheimer  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler, '97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
J. M. Williams  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Lieutenant D. M. Wooley  
Irving Wulkhler  
J. R. Worthington  
J. W. Worthington, '17  
C. W. Wyland  
Roy Young, '14

W. S. Stevens is a new member of the department of chemistry. He is associate in stock remedy analysis.

The three reel moving picture film showing all the activities of the Fort Hays Experiment station is still in demand. It is available for the use of organizations without expense other than the express charges.

Two Russian students, V. M. Boeko and A. E. Bervy, are taking the shop short course in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and will take also the course beginning January 7. These men were sent here by the Russian government to study certain phases of agriculture and to become familiar with the operation and care of traction engines as their government is buying many tractors.

## WILL SEND 32 TO CAMP

### COLLEGE SELECTS QUOTA TO BE TRAINED FOR OFFICERS

Captain W. P. J. O'Neill Chooses Candidates on Basis of Examination—Instruction Will Open January 5 and Last Three Months

The men who are to represent the Kansas State Agricultural college in the third officers' training camp have been named by Captain W. P. J. O'Neill, commandant. The selection was based upon standing in recent examinations.

The universities, colleges, and schools which have earned recognition by having military training under army officers during the last 10 years will be allowed 2,490 graduates and undergraduates in the camps. The quota for the college is 32 men. Fourteen alternates have also been chosen. If any men in the first group fail to appear when called, alternates will be sent, in the order in which they are listed, to fill the places.

Men who are chosen will be ordered to report at Fort Riley January 5. The camp will last until April 5, and a certain proportion of the graduates of the camps will be recommended for commissions. The men selected to attend will be required, upon reporting at the camp, to enlist for the duration of the war.

#### THESE MEN GET CHANCE

Following is the list of men designated to attend the camp: H. M. Gillespie, Manhattan; R. V. Morrison, Manhattan; W. G. Bruce, '17, Tonganoxie; W. L. Thackery, Manhattan; Corporal J. V. Quigley, '16, Camp Funston; A. W. Foster, Manhattan; A. F. Fletcher, Hiawatha; E. V. Kesinger, '17, Greensburg; B. F. Buzard, '12, St. Joseph, Mo.; N. H. Davis, '16, Manhattan; I. Yost, Lacrosse; J. B. Elliott, Manhattan; E. Q. Perry, '15, Manhattan; W. C. McGraw, Manhattan; P. F. Griffin, Manhattan; J. D. Montague, Manhattan; W. A. Nye, Manhattan; O. A. Hindman, Rush Center; W. S. Davison, '10, Camp Funston; G. S. Gillespie, '13, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. Dinsmore, Christman, Ill.; I. G. Freeman, '17, Ellsworth; C. Ramsey, Solomon; M. E. Hartzler, '14, Port Arthur, Tex.; A. A. Adams, '12, Maple Hill; H. C. Fisher, Manhattan; R. M. Phillips, '14, Manhattan; P. L. Findley, Camp Travis, Tex.; L. A. Plumb, Camp Custer, Miss.; B. Moore, Camp Funston; C. H. Pate, Walnut.

#### ALTERNATES ARE ALSO PICKED

Men designated as alternates are H. C. Baird, Norway, Iowa; E. P. Pearson, Simpson; J. R. Hewitt, '12, Elk River, Minn.; L. B. Elliott, Manhattan; R. D. Nichols, Manhattan; A. E. Bates, Manhattan; T. E. Moore, '16, Coldwater; H. E. Alexander, Council Grove; D. A. Hine, Manhattan; E. J. Otto, '16, Riley; H. H. Sherrard, '14, Manhattan; E. R. McGalliard, Troy; A. L. Law, Hill City.

### MULCH WILL IMPROVE LAWN WHEN GROUND GETS FROZEN

Application of Barnyard Manure Will Protect Grass and Aid Growth Next Season

The application of a thin coating of well rotted barnyard manure to the surface of the lawn after the ground becomes frozen should prove beneficial to the growth of the grass the following year, points out M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The lawn receives the benefit of the fertilizer, which moreover, as a mulch, modifies the effects of alternate freezing and thawing," said Professor Ahearn. "The mulches are unsightly, however. For lawns on good soil which is properly prepared and from which the grass clippings are not removed, they are not essential after the first year.

"The mulch should be so well decomposed that it will be carried beneath the surface of the grass by the rains and snows of the winter, leaving little rough or unsightly matter to be raked off in the spring. Only the finer parts should be left to enrich the soil."



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, January 9, 1918

Number 15

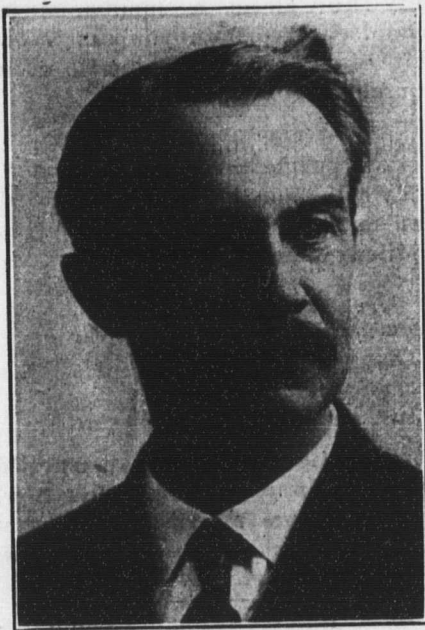
## HONOR TO DEAN WILLARD

PROMINENT ALUMNUS AND SCIENTIST BECOMES ACTING PRESIDENT

Has Been Connected with Institution Since His Graduation and Holds Numerous Responsible Positions—Addresses Kansas College Association

Dr. J. T. Willard, graduate of the college, dean of general science and senior active member of the faculty, has been chosen by the board of administration as acting president. Dr. H. J. Waters gave up his duties here December 31 to become managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. Doctor Willard's position as acting president carries with it a substantial increase in salary.

Doctor Willard was graduated from the institution in 1883, and received



DR. J. T. WILLARD

his master's degree in 1886. In 1908 he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science, in recognition of his distinguished services to the college and to scientific investigation and teaching.

### KNOWS COLLEGE INTIMATELY

Except for time spent in graduate study elsewhere, Doctor Willard has been a member of the staff of the institution since his graduation, and has an intimate knowledge of college matters. Starting as assistant in chemistry, his ability and efficiency caused him to be advanced steadily. For 20 years he has held a full professorship and has been chemist in the agricultural experiment station. For a number of years he was director of the station, and is now vice director. He is also chemist in the engineering experiment station.

Since 1909 he has been dean of the division of general science, where his administration has been marked by a steady increase in enrolment and decided progress in standards of instruction. He is prominent in alumni councils. He is well known in state and national scientific circles.

On a number of previous occasions Dean Willard has acted as president of the college.

### CURTAIN SOCIAL EXPENSES

At a meeting of the Kansas College association in Topeka Tuesday, Doctor Willard made an address on "How Far Should We Curtail the Expense of the Social Life of our Institutions During the War?"

Doctor Willard pointed out clearly the place which social affairs should occupy in an institution of learning. Converse with others, he showed, is essential to the happiness and the development of modern men and women.

### CONSIDERS HOME FOUNDING INSTINCT

"The social meetings of young people," Doctor Willard went on to say, "are doubtless closely involved with

the home founding instinct, and any consideration of college social affairs that does not recognize this is very incomplete. Marriageable people wish to get together whether there is intellectual, esthetic, or religious activity accompanying the occasion or not, and opportunities for such meeting under suitable conditions must be provided. A pair of young people may have a perfectly delightful time, and conduct a sparkling conversation in which all of the ideas are light as thistledown.

"It must not be assumed, however, that their natural attraction is wholly on the physical plane. The esthetic plays a vital part. Beauty of form and features; sweetness of voice; taste and style in dress; charm of manners, and harmony and luxury of surroundings are among the chief pieces in the great game. Too often they outweigh intellectual strength, business ability, moral character and all of the fundamental virtues.

### GET RID OF EXTRAVAGANCE

"Rivalry for personal favor leads to rivalry in every form of individual display, and to extravagance in expenditures for flowers, confectionery, needless suppers, cars, etc. Campaigns for membership in fraternities or sororities and efforts to establish or maintain prestige, too often include functions in which much money is spent for decorations, favors, out-of-town orchestras, and elaborate refreshments."

Doctor Willard expressed the belief that there need be little difference between the institutional and social life of wartime and that of times of peace, but that wartime might afford an occasion for getting rid of the extravagance which is quite as deleterious in periods of peace.

## MANY KANSANS TO WAR CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

Distinguished Speakers from Outside State and Numerous Prominent Local Men Will Be on Program

More than 1,000 representative Kansans—men and women engaged in council of defense, Red Cross, food and fuel administration, educational and other forms of national service—are expected to attend the war conference in Topeka January 17 and 18.

This meeting, which will be held under the auspices of the Kansas council of defense, was called by Arthur Capper, governor. It is a feature of a campaign for coordinating forces to carry out effectively the war program. Six strategic points in the country were picked for war conferences by the national council of defense.

Many prominent speakers will be on the program. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney general of England, will be the most distinguished of those making addresses January 17. The latter came to this country to address the American Bar association and will come to Kansas through special arrangement with the British war mission.

Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of rural economics in Harvard university, and adviser for the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, will discuss problems relating to price fixing. Doctor Carver is a native of Iowa, grew up in the west and is thoroughly familiar with the agricultural conditions in this section.

Henry Allen of the Wichita Beacon, who recently returned from Europe, will tell of the Red Cross work. P. W. Goebel, well known banker of Kansas City, Kan., will be another speaker. Other Kansans will be on the program.

## PICTURES IN HOME LIFE

ART HAS DUTY TO PERFORM, BELIEVES TEACHER

Keep the Family Portraits Out of the Living Room, and Put in Good Prints, Advises Instructor in College

Pictures as well as individuals have a duty to perform in home life, thinks Miss Grace M. Palmer, instructor in charge of home art in the Kansas State Agricultural college. All homes deserving the name have pictures of some kind. They are silent companions, and when company is present they help in the entertainment.

A good picture will sink deeply into a person's consciousness whether or not he is aware of its influence. Every room affects the person entering, just as does a new acquaintance. This effect is brought about primarily by the color scheme and the pictures.

### CONSIDER COLOR SCHEME

In order to be helpful in supplying companionship, awakening the spiritual self, and arousing a love for the things they image, pictures should be carefully chosen. No pictures at all are better than poor ones or cheap reproductions.

Family portraits have no place in the living room; they should not be paraded before strangers any more than private family affairs. The nature of the room determines the pictures, but the wall space to be filled as well as the color scheme of the room should be taken into consideration.

### PICTURES FOR DINING ROOM

In a dining room, the pictures should be conducive to happy thoughts. Cheap pictures and pictures of wooden looking fruit are not effective. Appropriate pictures for the dining room are "Spring," by Corot; "Autumn," by Mauve; "The Ford," by Corot; and "Autumn Gold," by Inness.

Pictures of general interest are appropriate for the living room. Here they should be conducive to deeper thought. Burne-Jones' "Golden Stair" and "Spes," Titian's "Tribute Money," and Van Ruysdael's "Windmill" are desirable. Many of Rembrandt's and Millet's pictures are desirable, as are also Raphael's Madonnas. Landscapes are appropriate.

In the bedroom, one's choice may have free way so long as the effect produced is restful. Family portraits and photographs of one's friends are appropriate, and any other pictures of which the person is particularly fond.

### FOR BOY AND GIRL

Pictures in the boy's room should stimulate him to patriotism, chivalry, spirituality, and industry, and should foster kindness to animals, believes Miss Palmer. "Hosea," from Sargent's "Frieze of the Prophets"; "The Forge of Vulcan," by Velasquez; "Oath of Knighthood," by Abbey; "The Sower," by Millet; and "The Spirit of '76," by Willard are all good. Animal pictures by Bonheur are also desirable.

Pictures suggesting noble womanhood are appropriate for the girl's room. Madonna and mother-and-child pictures are especially fitting. Other desirable pictures are Reynolds' "Age of Innocence," "The Strawberry Girl," and "The Broken Pitcher," as well as "The Dance of the Nymphs," by Corot.

## MERRILL LEAVES COLLEGE TO BE MANAGER OF ORCHARDS

Horticulturist Accepts Position with Central States Corporation

F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the agricultural college, has resigned to take a position as orchard manager of the Central States Orchard corporation, which operates orchards throughout Kansas, Mis-

souri, and Iowa. His headquarters will be in the Produce Exchange building, Kansas City, Mo. Professor Merrill has been with the college four years.

## DOCTOR McCLELLAND HEADS VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. J. H. Burt is Re-elected Secretary of State Organization

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Veterinary association held at the agricultural college closed last Thursday. More than 60 leading veterinarians of the state were present. The meeting began Tuesday morning.

Dr. C. B. McClelland of Lawrence was elected president, and Dr. J. H. Burt of the agricultural college was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. G. H. Mydland of Holton was named as a member of the executive board.

Speakers included Dr. B. W. Murphy of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture; Dr. J. T. Willard, acting president of the agricultural college; Dr. R. R. Dykstra, professor of surgery; Dr. G. M. Potter, division of extension; J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry; Dr. A. H. Gish, Eldorado; Dr. J. P. Bushong, Lederle laboratories, and Dr. L. D. Eastman, Council Grove.

A dinner, a theater party, a trip to the college serum plant, and an inspection of college dairy cattle were features of the meeting. Displays of veterinary supplies interested the visitors.

## HAS A SYSTEM UP HIS SLEEVE SUGAR SHORTAGE TO RELIEVE

Professor Won't Eat Beer Soup, and Brown Sugar Leaves Brown Taste

He thought he saw a pile of gold, But, dazzled with the sight, He looked again, and saw it was Ten pounds of sugar white. "If only I could eat," he said, "Up to my appetite!"

—With apologies to "Sylvie and Bruno."

Poor, white-sugarless New York will be white-sugarless no longer. J. W. Searson, professor of English in the college, now on leave of absence at Columbia university, stopped in Manhattan Monday, ostensibly to visit his friends. Incidentally—only incidentally, he was careful to explain—he investigated the sugar market. After searching diligently, giving the recognition signs of all the eleven lodges to which he belongs, and being solemnly pledged to secrecy, Professor Searson purchased a half dollar's worth of the precious commodity from the grocer of whom he used to buy a barrel at a time.

"I am going to relieve the sugar shortage of New York City," announced the professor to his friends.

All the sugar that can be bought in the metropolis, Professor Searson declared, is brown, unrefined cane sugar, and that only in half pound lots. His wife and daughter can buy it, that is. He himself is under suspicion. One day he entered a New York grocery and asked for a dollar's worth of sugar. Since that time he has been suspected of being a food speculator, and the grocers refuse to sell him even chocolate creams or gumdrops.

Said Professor Searson:

"I've wanted sugar for so long, that, though for temperance I am strong, I have been tempted, sad to say, to visit some East Side café, where soup from lager beer is made, the sugar famine to evade. Nevertheless, I've stayed away—my old time principles held sway; as psychoanalysts would state, I've been inhibited to date.

"If I'm not robbed along the way, we'll live like kings for many a day. Sugar on everything I'll take, from quince preserves to broiled beefsteak."

## TIME TO BAND TREES

JANUARY IS MONTH TO START THE CANKERWORM FIGHT

Insects Will Prove Menace to Shade Trees, Especially Elms, Unless Preventive Measures Are Taken in Ample Season

Banding of shade trees for cankerworm should be done in January, advises George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is important to get the bands on before the moths climb the trees on the first warm days of winter or early spring.

Cankerworms are almost certain to prove a serious menace to trees next season in the localities where they were present last spring, believes Professor Dean. Among shade trees the elm is most liable to attack, these trees being in many cases completely defoliated by the spring cankerworm.

### WORMS EAT THE LEAVES

The trees are damaged by worms or larvae of this insect which devour the foliage. The eggs from which these worms hatch are laid in sheltered places on the branches by the female moths. As these female moths are wingless they must crawl up the trunk of the tree when they emerge from the ground to lay their eggs.

"A simple method of protection, and one that gives excellent satisfaction in the case of shade trees or a few fruit trees, consists of banding the trunk of the tree with a sticky substance—tanglefoot—to prevent the ascent of the wingless females," said Professor Dean. "The best method is to smear this substance on bands of heavy paper, such as building or tar paper, bound to the trunk of the tree.

### BANDS WILL CATCH 'EM

"The paper bands should be six inches wide and the tanglefoot smeared around the center. The bands should be put on in the first warm days, and the sticky substance renewed whenever the material hardens. Either cotton should be stuffed behind the band to close all crevices between the tree and the band or a strip of cotton batting two inches wide—the cheapest grade—should be placed around the tree, and covered with the band of tar paper. The paper should be drawn snugly enough to press the thick band of cotton into the crevices.

"The band can be easily fastened at the end with three sharp pointed tacks three-fourths of an inch long. If the paper is much wider than the narrow cotton band it will completely cover it, and thus avoid the unsightly appearance of cotton showing either above or below the edges of the paper. A number of substances of a sticky nature may be used, such as pine tar, coal tar, printers' ink, and dextrine, but the best material for the purpose is tree tanglefoot."

In my next incarnation I'm going to marry a telephone girl. She'll never be able to get my number.—Charles H. Trapp.

John V. Hepler, emergency demonstration agent of Ford county, accompanied the boys and girls of the agricultural classes of the Dodge City high school on a demonstration trip on which different types of silos and irrigating plants for alfalfa were studied. A model dairy also was visited by the party.

Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, was selected as the secretary of the extension section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for the coming year, at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

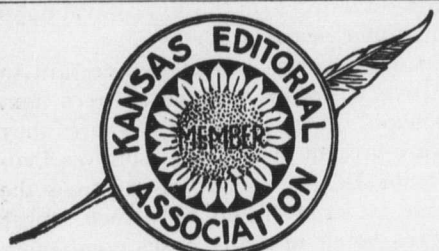
Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

J. T. WILLARD, ACTING PRESIDENT. .... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD. .... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS. .... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12. .... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism and printing, which also does the mechanical work. Of this department Prof. N. A. Crawford is head. Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918

## HOW FOOD CONTROL WORKS

The effect of food control in the present war is readily shown by comparing present prices with those which were reached in the Civil war. There is now an actual world shortage of food. In the Civil war there was no world shortage, and in most commodities no national shortage. Under unrestricted conditions of trade, therefore, the percentage of increase in prices would be greater than in the earlier struggle.

If the percentage of increase shown in the Civil war were added to the prices that prevailed before the United States entered the present war, cotton would be selling at \$1.79 a pound, butter at \$1.39, tea at \$1.13, soap at 15 cents, corn at \$4.91 a bushel, calico at 42 cents a yard, soft coal at \$15.68 a ton, brick at \$51 a thousand, and pine boards at \$294 a thousand.

These prices would not have gone to the producer, however. Most of the profit, as in the Civil war, would have gone to speculators with the means and the willingness to take advantage of conditions.

Under controlled prices, the food administration expects to see that speculation is eliminated. Distributors and retailers doing a business of more than \$100,000 a year must be licensed, and supplies may be shut off from smaller retailers who charge exorbitant prices.

## DOCTOR EMERSON LEAVES

The departure of Dr. J. G. Emerson, head of the department of public speaking, to enter a reserve officers' training camp, removes from the college—only temporarily, it is hoped—a man who in a difficult field has accomplished brilliant results.

In debate, oratory, dramatics, and other fields Doctor Emerson's work has been a powerful influence in the direction of sane, high standards and an incentive to all the students with whom he came into contact. At the same time his personality and character have given him a high place in the hearts of all the people at the college.

## TAG YOUR SHOVEL

The United States fuel administration has announced today that January 30 will be National Tag-Your-Shovel day. The 21,350,000 school children of the country will perform the patriotic work of tagging the coal shovels in American homes.

Tag-Your-Shovel day falls on Wednesday, and it is expected that governors, mayors, and teachers will unite in arranging for a school holiday—one of the few special national school holidays ever proclaimed. Two great printing plants are now turning out the tags and posters.

The tags bear on the face this wording: "Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam." On the reverse are these hints on saving coal.

"1. Cover furnaces and pipes with asbestos, or other insulation; also weather strip your windows, or stuff cracks with cotton.

"2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees (the best heat for health)."

## LITTLE LEAKS ON THE FARM

There is no question but that it is the little leaks on the farm that have made it in so many cases unprofitable. For some years it has fallen to my lot to be "odd jobs man" on our farm, and in no way can a man become better acquainted with the little things, the little leaks as well as the little profits on the farm, as when looking after the odd jobs.

Fitting the different pieces of work together on a good sized farm is a great deal like the piecing of a crazy-

## BACK TO SIMPLICITY

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate, and sleep. Do it all courageously.

We have a victory to win.  
—Herbert Hoover.

patch quilt—it has to be carefully done, else it will not fit properly. There are days when the hired men do not have a whole day's work at the same task, in fact, the weather may be such that a number of different pieces of work have to be done during the day, and unless these pieces are fitted together properly so that the men may go directly from one piece of work to another, there is a loss of time and a loss of money value.

Odd days are the busy days for the odd jobs man, for it is necessary for him to so plan the work that there will be no leaks between the different pieces. The manager's ability to utilize the time and the opportunity alone often spells success.

In manufacturing, in fact in practically all the industries, it is not so difficult to stop the leakage, for a certain line of work is carried from day to day, and each line of otherwise waste material is turned into something profitable. On the farm it is vastly different; we do not know one day what kind of a leak will appear the next, because our line of work varies from day to day, and from month to month, seasonal and other conditions making it different this year from last year.

It is possible, entirely so, to watch one or more leaks so closely that we do not observe other leaks until our attention is called to them by someone else. It is impossible to stop all the leaks on the farm at the same time, but a study of the most important and frequently occurring ones will do much to insure profit. You will find them in most unexpected places.

The small farm where the owner may be both laborer and overseer; one which can be managed without outside help is very desirable in many ways, yet the large farm, with adequate help, and one man to oversee and manage, is often the nearest leak-proof, for the manager who does not have to take a hand in the field has the time, and should have the ability, to detect the leaks as they appear.—Successful Farming.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of January 7, 1893

Assistants F. A. Marlatt and F. C. Burtis each are enjoying new sleighs.

Professor Mayo will take part in a farmers' institute at Oneida on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Sam Kimble, '73, was elected president of the convention of county attorneys at Topeka last week.

Professor and Mrs. Olin took their vacation in a Christmas visit in the home of Superintendent A. S. Olin of Kansas City, Kan.

J. W. Van Deventer, '86, sends a sample copy of the Populist, published every Friday at Sterling, Col., of which he is proprietor.

H. A. Darnell, '92, spent his week of recreation with Manhattan friends. He is teaching in Waubesa county, with St. Marys as his postoffice address.

P. S. Creager, '91, enters upon the new year as managing editor of the Topeka Weekly Capital, upon which

hold its annual meeting at Topeka next week beginning January 11 and continuing three days. The college will be represented by President Fairchild in a paper entitled "The Kansas Farmers' College: Its Condition and Needs;" by Mrs. Kedzie, in "Teaching the Household Arts;" by Regent Wheeler, in "Fruit Growing on the Farm."

On New Year's eve, upon invitation, a number of the fourth year class met at the home of Miss Laura Day to watch the old year out. A pleasant evening was spent by the young people, with music, conversation, and refreshments. None the less interesting was the search for peanuts, which were

## The Ideal College President

THERE are many men who are brilliant in scholarship and keen and effective in scientific investigation. There are many other men who possess the remarkable faculty of applying the results of their scholarly labors and their scientific experiments to the problems of practical life. Still others there are who bind men closely to them by the power of their personality; great executives these, able to guide and lead many along the paths of achievement.

It is rare to find a man who combines in himself these three significant faculties. Such a man is Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, who for nearly nine years was president of the Kansas State Agricultural college and who has just left the institution for another field of labor.

From the standpoint of both the old and the new education, Doctor Waters is a genuine and profound scholar. His membership in Phi Beta Kappa indicates his linguistic and other classical attainments. His reputation among agricultural scientists in the United States and in European countries attests his scholarship in the recently developed science of agriculture. It is doubtful if there lives a man who actually knows more about agriculture than does Doctor Waters.

Yet Doctor Waters has never been content with knowledge, with scholarship, for its own sake. Constant application of knowledge to practical conditions has been his purpose. Nowhere has keener insight into the intricate problems of production and distribution—intensely practical problems—been shown than in the addresses and papers of Doctor Waters since the opening of war in 1914 brought upon the world such an economic situation as it had never known before. Sane outlook and broad vision were demanded, and these Doctor Waters abundantly supplied. When many men were talking in terms of the past, he glimpsed the future.

To the men and women who were closely associated with him in his work at the college, however, Doctor Waters' warm, vigorous human personality was the biggest thing about him. His abilities held the respect of all; but his personality held their affection. Directing the work of the college with perfect honesty, and with earnest and unswerving fidelity to his fine educational ideals, he at the same time bound the members of the college faculty to himself by ties of friendship and confidence that will never be broken.

As nearly as ideals can humanly be realized, Doctor Waters was, to those educators who knew him, the ideal college president.

he has been agricultural editor for the past six months or more.

Prof. J. T. Willard contributes to the December number of Science an article on "A Breathing Well in Logan County, Kansas," which will soon be reproduced in THE INDUSTRIALIST.

G. E. Hopper, '85, master of science in physics and engineering in 1890, has been appointed receiver for the Arkansas City waterworks. His experience and study in such matters promise success.

Mrs. Kedzie takes part in the annual farmers' institute at Edgerton this week by special request. This institute is uniformly successful with or without the aid of the faculty, but it has managed in some way to have one or more members of the faculty in attendance each year.

On account of Professor Georgeson's absence this winter, the young men of the second year class will take physiology this term instead of agriculture, and the fourth year class will take United States constitutional law instead of zoology. Students of these classes will need to arrange for their books and assignments to accord with this change.

The state board of agriculture will

hidden in various parts of the room, when it was announced that the one who should find the greatest number would select a subject for an address by the person who found the fewest. Miss Maude Knickerbocker received the first named honor, and W. J. Yeoman responded with the address.

Upon the urgent request of Secretary Rusk by telegram, and with consent of the members of the board of regents, Professor Georgeson has accepted on short notice a commission from the United States department of agriculture for a two months' visit to Denmark, his native country. The special mission is a careful investigation into the famous dairy methods of the Danish people, with incidental effort for the introduction of American corn in its various forms for table use. A slight change in the arrangement of the studies in the course for second year students enables him to give the usual lectures in agriculture in the spring term instead of the winter, and the work of the farm department in experiment will go forward under the care of his efficient assistants. The college and the state may well feel gratified over this unsought appointment upon so important a mission in the interest of agriculture.

## A WISH

Translated from Ki no Tsurayuki

May you happily  
Live for a thousand ages,  
Until the pebbles  
Beside the river called Fuji  
Which flows from the Sacred high  
peak, peace-giving,  
Become a rock  
Overgrown with moss.

## SUNFLOWERS

"German measles" is about the most inappropriate name that we know of.

Russia acts a good deal like a ladies' aid society in which the minority has been in power for about two weeks.

Keeping the home fires burning is largely a matter of low gas pressure and high coal prices nowadays. And it is also a matter of heart.

It is estimated that less than 2 per cent of the newly created lieutenants in the American army refuse to adopt the military mustache and insist on trying to look human.

You can buy a commanding personality now from a correspondence school cheaper than you can buy a suit of clothes from a mail order house. Why wear clothes?

## A COLOR SYMPHONY

Yellow, purple, ecru, green—  
My color words do lag—  
Saffron, turquoise, amethyst:  
Milady's knitting bag.

## MEMORY

Upon the New Year I did swear  
That many things I would abjure;  
But now I cannot even tell  
Just what they were, I'm sure.

All young men who have married since May 18 are to be drafted anyhow. Men who were married before that time will probably enlist anyhow. What's the difference—anyhow?

Old Josh Meekton had a severe attack of heart trouble last Saturday night. He asked his wife to sew a button on his shirt and she did it without giving him any opportunity to ask her eight or 10 times.

H. W. D.

## MEASURING WATER FLOW

The volume of water flowing in a stream, called the "run-off," or "discharge," is expressed in various terms, which, however, may be divided into two groups—those representing rate of flow and those representing actual quantity of water. The rate of flow is generally expressed as "second-foot," an abbreviation for cubic feet per second, the unit used for measuring flowing water; as, "gallons per minute," the unit used in connection with pumping and city water supply; as "miner's inch," the unit used by miners and irrigators for measuring water that passes through an orifice one inch square under a head that varies locally; and as "second feet per square mile," the unit used to represent the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, on the assumption that the run-off is distributed uniformly both as regards time and area.

The actual quantity of water is expressed by the terms "run-off in inches," "acre feet," and "million gallons." "Run-off in inches" expresses the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all the water flowing from it in a given period were conserved and uniformly distributed on the surface; it is used for comparing run-off with rainfall. "Acre-foot," which is used commonly in connection with storage for irrigation, is the quantity of water required to cover an acre to the depth of one foot—that is, 43,560 cubic feet.

In the territory of Hawaii the unit most commonly used in measuring the flow of water is "million gallons." This unit is used not only to indicate a rate of flow ("million gallons per day") but an actual quantity of water stored in a reservoir.—United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.



# HUNDREDS OF KANSANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE FOR WEEK

STRONG PROGRAM IS ARRANGED FOR ANNUAL FARM AND HOME EVENT—SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR WOMEN AND FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—CONVENTIONS OF ASSOCIATIONS

Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college January 21 to 26 will give hundreds of Kansans—both young and old—a chance to attend college for a week. Many persons of national reputation are included in the list of speakers. An attendance of between 1,700 and 2,000 persons from the farms of the state is expected.

Annual meetings of Kansas agricultural and stock breeders' associations will be held in the week. The Kansas Crop Improvement association and the Kansas Swine Breeders' association will meet January 22; the Kansas State Dairy association and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association, January 23, and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association, January 24. The Kansas breeders' Percheron sale will be held in the judging pavilion at 4:30 o'clock January 25.

## POTATO GROWERS TO CONFER

A conference for potato growers will be held under the direction of Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, Thursday afternoon, January 24. An all day farm bureau conference will be held Friday. The Kansas Horse Breeders' association will meet Thursday evening and all day Friday.

Demonstrations and lectures in agriculture, farm engineering, and home economics will be given each day by faculty members of the various departments of the college and experiment station. Many persons from other states will take part in the program.

## EXHIBITS WILL BE FEATURE

Exhibits will be a feature of the meeting. The exhibition of corn and other grains conducted by the Kansas Crop Improvement association is an annual affair. No cash prizes are offered this year but special ribbons will be awarded each winner of exhibits of samples of corn or sorghums. An exhibit of apples grown in the state will be held in the horticultural building. Boxes and plates of apples will be shown. Displays for boys and girls will be of particular interest to the young people.

Farm and Home week visitors will be required to pay no fees. The only cost will be traveling and living expenses. Board and room may be found through the assistance of the Young Men's Christian association.

## ARRANGEMENT OF PROGRAMS

The programs for the Farm and Home week are arranged in groups, as follows: Agriculture, Rural Organization, Home Economics, Engineering, Boys' and Girls' Special, State associations, Potato Growers' conference, and Farm Bureau conference.

The letters preceding subjects indicate the following: (A), Agronomy (crops and soils); (D), Dairying; (L), Live Stock (beef cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep); (H), Horticulture; (P), Poultry; (V), Veterinary Science (diseases of animals); (R), Rural Organization.

All musical numbers are furnished by the department of music of the Kansas State Agricultural college or organizations directly associated with that department.

## Monday, January 21

1:00 Registration (Main Building, Room 34)  
3:00 Universal Service (Old Chapel, Main Building).....A. C. Hartenbower  
3:40 Preparedness in Animals (Illustrated).....Dr. R. R. Dykstra

## EVENING PROGRAM

(Auditorium)

Edward C. Johnson, Dean, Division of Extension, Presiding

7:30 Music  
7:45 The Farmer's Income as Affected by War Conditions.....Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver  
Professor of Rural Economics, Harvard University

8:30 Address—Rural Institutions and the World War.....Paul Vogt  
Rural Work Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City

Moving Picture Film—Winning with Wheat.

## Tuesday, January 22

7:30-9:00 Registration (Main Building, Room 34)

8:00-9:00 (A) Crop and Soil Experiments in Cooperation with Farmers (Old Chapel).....C. C. Cunningham

8:00-9:00 (H) Diseases of Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes (Horticultural Building).....L. E. Melchers

8:00-9:30 (A) Selecting and Judging Sorghums—Lecture and Demonstration (Agriculture 63).....G. E. Thompson

8:00-9:30 (P) Poultry Houses (Agriculture 39).....Ross M. Sherwood

8:00-9:30 (V) The Economic Control of Some Diseases of Live Stock (Veterinary Amphitheater).....Dr. L. W. Goss

9:00-10:00 (A) Kanred Wheat—Its History and Record (Old Chapel).....Dean W. M. Jardine

9:00-10:00 (R) The Adjustment of the Church to the Community (Room F3, first floor, Library Building).....Paul Vogt

9:00-10:00 (H) Gardening in War Time (Horticulture).....Albert Dickens

9:30-10:50 (D) Judging Demonstration with Dairy Cattle (Judging Pavilion, South Wing).....J. B. Fitch

9:30-10:50 (L) How to Judge Swine—Demonstration (Judging Pavilion, North Wing, West End).....Ray Gatewood

10:00-10:50 (A) The Fertility of the Soil (Old Chapel).....Alfred Vivian  
Dean, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University

10:00-10:50 (H) Theory and Practice in Horticulture (Horticulture).....E. G. Hoover  
Wichita

10:00-10:50 (R) Vocational Education in a World at War (Room F3, Library Building).....E. L. Holton

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium) Dean J. T. Willard, Acting President Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding.

Music  
Address—Rural Community Action in a Government at War.....Dr. Henry Jackson Waters  
Managing Editor, Weekly Kansas City Star

12:00-2:00 Noon Intermission

2:00-3:00 Special Assembly (Auditorium) to hear the Governor of the state.

Music  
Address.....Governor Arthur Capper

3:00-5:00 The Kansas Crop Improvement Association (Old Chapel).

3:00-5:00 The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association (Agriculture 6).

3:00-5:00 Demonstration in the Manufacture and Use of Iron and Steel (Engineering Building).

3:00-5:00 Conference of Rural Leaders (Room F3, Library Building).

## EVENING PROGRAM

(Auditorium)

Dr. W. M. Jardine, Dean, Division of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding

7:30 Music  
Canada's Part in the War.....Dr. G. C. Creelman  
President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

8:30 Farming in the Far East (Illustrated).....Alfred Vivian  
Dean, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University

9:00 Moving Picture Film—Agriculture in the Time of Moses.

## Wednesday, January 23

8:00-9:00 (H) Controlling the Codling Moth (Horticulture).....J. H. Merrill

8:00-10:00 (D) Address of the President of the Kansas State Dairy Association (Dairy Building).....William Newlin  
Hutchinson

Experimental Work with Dairy Cattle.....O. E. Reed

8:00-9:30 (A) The Impurities in Commercial Seed—A Demonstration (Agriculture 63).....R. K. Bonnett and Mrs. E. P. Harling

8:00-9:30 (P) The Breeding of Poultry (Agriculture 39).....William A. Lippincott

9:00-10:00 (R) The Call for Leaders, (Room F3, Library Building).....Paul Vogt

9:00-10:00 (H) The Horticulturist's Opportunities Today (Horticulture).....Dr. J. C. Whitten  
Professor of Horticulture, Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

9:30-10:50 (L) How to Judge Sheep—Demonstration (Pavilion, North Wing, West End).....A. M. Paterson

9:30-10:50 (L) The Prevention of Some Diseases in Horses and Cattle—Lecture and Demonstration (Veterinary Amphitheater).....Dr. J. H. Burt

10:00-10:50 (D) Business Session of Kansas State Dairy Association (Old Chapel).

10:00-10:50 (H) How to Advertise Fruit (Horticulture).....Frank Pyle  
Osawatimie

10:00-10:50 (R) Vocational Agriculture in the Rural High School (Room F3, Library Building).....E. L. Holton

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium) W. P. O'Neill, Captain, U. S. A., Commandant, Cadet Corps, Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding.

Music  
Address.....Lieutenant Paul Perigord  
French Army

12:00-2:00 Noon Intermission

2:00-4:30 The Kansas State Dairy Association (Old Chapel).

2:00-4:30 The Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association (Agriculture 6).

2:00-4:30 Demonstration in Farm, Field, and Power Machinery (Engineering Building).

2:00-3:00 The Farmers' Union in War Times (Room F3, Library Building).....Maurice McAuliffe  
President, Kansas Farmers' Union, Salina, Kan.

3:00-4:00 Government Action in Rural Organization (Room F3, Library Building).....Edward C. Johnson

## EVENING PROGRAM

(Auditorium)

E. L. Holton, Professor of Education, Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding

7:30 Music

7:45 Economizing Community Energy.....Roy B. Guild  
New York City

8:30 Dairying in the Island of Guernsey (Illustrated).....Charles L. Hill  
Ex-President, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Rosedale, Wis.

## Thursday, January 24

8:00-9:00 (H) Birds and Their Relation to Fruit Growing (Horticulture).....J. E. Ackert  
Address (Agriculture 6).....James G. Tomson  
President, Kansas Improved Livestock Breeders' Association

Business Methods of the Breeder.....C. A. Stannard  
Emporia

8:00-9:00 (A) Why We Cultivate the Soil (Agriculture 63).....L. E. Call  
Methods of Cultivation that Have Produced the Highest Yields of Corn.....S. C. Salmon

8:00-9:30 (P) Feeding Poultry for Economical Production (Agriculture 39).....N. L. Harris

8:00-9:30 (V) Tuberculosis in Cattle and Swine (Veterinary Amphitheater).....Dr. J. B. Gingery

9:00-10:00 (R) The Rural Church Program (Room F3, Library Building).....Paul Vogt

9:00-10:00 (H) Potatoes (Horticulture).....L. D. Sweet  
United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

9:00-10:00 (L) With Regard to the New Breeder.....H. C. Lookabaugh  
Watonga, Okla.

9:30-10:50 (D) How to Improve the Dairy Herd (Dairy Building).....J. B. Fitch and L. H. Fairchild

9:30-10:50 (L) How to Judge Horses—Lecture and Demonstration (Pavilion, South Wing).....Dr. C. W. McCampbell

10:00-10:50 (R) Educating the Workers (Room F3, Library Building).....E. L. Holton

10:00-10:50 (H) Bees (Horticulture).....Charles D. Mize  
President, State Beekeepers' Association, Mount Hope, Kan.

10:00-10:50 (L) Grass as a Factor in Livestock Production (Agriculture 6).....W. A. Cochei

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium) W. A. Cochei, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Presiding.

Music  
Address—The Livestock Industry and the War.....Hon. Dwight B. Heard  
Chairman of the State Council of Defense of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.

12:00-2:00 Noon Intermission.

2:00 The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association (Old Chapel).

2:00 The Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association (Agriculture 39).

2:00 Potato Growers' Conference (Horticulture).

2:00 Demonstration with Tractors (Engineering Building).

2:00 (R) The Patrons of Husbandry Contributing to the Cause of Democracy (Room F3, Library Building).....L. J. Taber  
Master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio

3:00 (R) The Rural Community in Relation to the Government After the War (Room F3, Library Building).....Walter Burr

## EVENING PROGRAM

(Auditorium)

Mary Pierce Van Zile, Dean, Division of Home Economics, Presiding

7:30 Music

7:45 Address.....Miss Miriam Birdseye  
States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture

8:30 Civilization's Anchor.....L. J. Taber  
Master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio

Moving Picture Film—Percherons in Peace and in War.

## Friday, January 25

8:00-9:00 (H) The Year's Work in Horticulture (Horticulture).....George O. Greene

8:00-9:00 (L) Address (Agriculture 6).....Wayne Dinsmore  
Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill.

8:00-9:30 (A) Some Reasons Why Flour and Feed Prices Fluctuate in Spite of a Fixed Price on Wheat (Agriculture 63).....L. A. Fittz

8:00-9:30 (D) Dairy Judging—Lecture and Demonstration with Four Purebred Dairy Breeds (Judging Pavilion, South Wing).....W. E. Peterson and L. H. Fairchild

8:00-9:30 (P) Incubation and Brooding (Agriculture 39).....F. E. Fox

8:00-9:30 (V) Cornstalk Poisoning (Veterinary Pavilion).....Dr. R. R. Dykstra

9:00-1:00 (H) A Visit to the Orchard Storage House, and Packing Plant, with Dinner at the Old Farm.

9:00-10:50 Farm Bureau Conference (Old Chapel).

9:00-10:00 (R) Institutional Cooperation for the Community (Room F3, Library Building).....Paul Vogt

9:00-10:00 (L) Address (Agriculture 6).....E. T. Robbins  
Secretary, Tazewell County (Ill.) Percheron Breeders' Association, and County Agent of Tazewell County, Washington, Ill.

9:30-10:50 (D) Feeding the Dairy Cow (Dairy Building).....O. E. Reed

9:30-10:50 (L) How to Judge Beef Cattle—Lecture and Demonstration (Livestock Pavilion, South Wing).....J. N. Bishop  
Towanda, Kan.

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium) A. A. Potter, Dean, Division of Engineering, Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding.

Music  
Address—Our Nation's War Machine—An Officer from Camp Funston

12:00-1:00 Noon Intermission

1:00-4:30 Kansas Breeders' Percheron Sale (Judging Pavilion).

2:00-4:30 Demonstrations with Gas Engines, Farm Lighting Sets, Home Power Equipment, and Automobiles (Engineering Buildings).

2:00-4:30 Farm Bureau Conference (Old Chapel).

## EVENING PROGRAM

(Auditorium)

6:00 First Annual Farm and Home Week Banquet at the First Presbyterian Church. Every one invited. Plates, 75 cents each.

7:30-9:00 Popular Concert in the Auditorium by the Department of Music. Free to all. The concert will close early so that those who wish to leave on evening trains west will have ample time to do so.

## RURAL ORGANIZATION

(Unless otherwise indicated all sessions will be held in Room F3, first floor of Library Building)

## Monday, January 21

### EVENING SESSION

7:30 Rural Institutions and the World War (Auditorium).....Paul L. Vogt  
Rural Work Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City

## Tuesday, January 22

9:00 The Adjustment of the Church to the Community.....Paul L. Vogt

10:00 Vocational Education in a World at War.....E. L. Holton  
Professor of Education, Kansas State Agricultural College

11:00 Rural Community Action in a Government at War (Auditorium).....H. J. Waters  
Managing Editor, Weekly Kansas City Star

2:00 Special Assembly at Auditorium to hear the governor of the state. Address by Governor Arthur Capper

3:00 Conference of Rural Leaders.

## Wednesday, January 23

9:00 The Call for Leaders.....Paul L. Vogt

10:00 Vocational Agriculture in the Rural High Schools.....E. L. Holton

2:00 The Farmers' Union in War Times.....Maurice McAuliffe  
President, Kansas Farmers' Union, Salina, Kan.

3:00 Government Action in Rural Organization.....E. C. Johnson  
Dean of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College

7:30 Address—Economizing Community Energy.....Dr. Roy B. Guild  
New York City

## Thursday, January 24

9:00 The Rural Church Program.....Paul L. Vogt

10:00 Educating the Workers.....E. L. Holton

2:00 The Patrons of Husbandry Contributing to the Cause of Democracy.....J. L. Taber  
Master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio

Discussed from the Standpoint of the Kansas Grange.....B. Needham  
Master, Kansas State Grange, Lane, Kan.

3:00 The Rural Community in Relation to the Government After the War.....Walter Burr  
Director Rural Service Department, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College

## Friday, January 25

9:00 Institutional Cooperation for the Community.....Paul Vogt

10:00 Conference of Rural Leaders.....L. J. Taber  
Master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio

## HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM

### For Women and Girls

Dean Mary Pierce Van Zile, in Charge  
(All sessions in the Domestic Science and Art building, except as otherwise indicated.)

The Home Economics program for the week has been arranged with "Conservation" as the theme. The sessions will cover the following phases of conservation:

Conservation of Life.

Conservation of Food.

Conservation of Health.

Conservation of Energy.

Conservation of Clothing.

## Tuesday, January 22

8:30-9:00 Registration (Main Building, Room 35)

9:00-10:50 Conservation of Life.

What the United States Is Doing Toward Conservation.....Miss Frances L. Brown

What Kansas Is Doing Toward Conservation.....Miss Stella Mather

What Kansas Women Are Doing Toward Conservation.....Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile

When is it Extravagant to Economize?.....Miss Margaret Haggart

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium)

2:00-3:00 Assembly to Hear the Governor of the State (Auditorium).

3:00-4:30 Conservation of Food

Feeding the Family the Square Meal.....Miss Olive Sheets

The One Dish or Piece Meal.....Miss Jane Cape

Buying the Family Food Supply.....Miss Gertrude Lynn

## Wednesday, January 23

8:00-9:00 Registration (Main Building, Room 35)

9:00-10:40 Class Work with Miss Miriam Birdseye, States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).

2:00-4:30 Conservation of Health

How the Rural Community May Help.....Major Charles E. Banks  
United States Public Health Service

How the Woman in the Home May Help.....Miss Louia Kennedy

a To Keep Well.....Miss Louia Kennedy

b To Keep the Children Safe.....Miss Eula B. Butzerin

## Thursday, January 24

8:00-9:00 Registration (Main Building, Room 35)

9:00-10:50 Class Work with Miss Birdseye

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).

2:00-4:30 Conservation of Energy

Fuel.....Miss Alice Skinner

Fireless Cooker.....Miss Susanna Schenmayer

Home Canners.....Miss Lottie Milam

Electrical Appliances.....R. G. Kloeffler

Gasoline Appliances.....Miss Margaret Haggart

Drying Machines.....Miss Frances Brown

Personal Energy—Arrangement of Rooms.....Miss Minnie Sequist

How and What We May Conserve in the Furnishing of Our Homes.....Miss Grace Palmer

How Schedules and Systems Save Energy.....Mrs. Harriet W. Allard

## Friday, January 25

9:00-10:50 Class Work with Miss Birdseye

11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).

2:00-4:30 Conservation of Clothing

Clothing Relation to the War Situation.....Mrs. Birdsell

Patriotic Work in the Home.....Miss Hannah Jones

Dyeing, Renovating, and Remodeling.....Miss Cowles, Miss Martha M. McDonald, Miss Marion Harrison.

## RURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

A. A. Potter, Dean, Division of Engineering, in Charge

## Tuesday, January 22

### FORENOON SESSION

(Engineering Amphitheater, Room E33)

8:30 Concrete on the Farm.....R. A. Seaton

10:00 Demonstrations of the hand and machine mixing of concrete, the construction of fence posts and building blocks, and tests of concrete and concrete materials.....Instructors in the Department of Applied Mechanics

11:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).

### AFTERNOON SESSION

(Shop Amphitheater, Room S39)

2:00 Special Assembly to Hear



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
A. A. Adams, '12  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Franklin A. Adams, '09  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Adee  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
G. H. Ansdell, '16  
Sergeant Alfred Apitz, '16  
Lieutenant A. C. Arnold, '17  
George Arnold, '16  
Lieutenant C. E. Aubel  
Corporal John Ayers  
Sergeant H. E. Baird, '16  
Lieutenant Paul K. Baker, '17  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Ralph U. Baker  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
B. L. Barofsky, '12  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Lieutenant A. C. Berry, '16  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Harold Bixby  
Sergeant John Bixby  
Lieutenant L. H. Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Boice  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant A. A. Brecheisen, '17  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
W. G. Bruce, '17  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
B. F. Buzard, '12  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
W. N. Caton  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Wayne Bea Cave, '08  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cavenaugh, '96  
Lieutenant K. P. Cecil  
Joseph E. Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
W. K. Charles  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Lieutenant W. E. Comfort, '14  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham, '17  
R. E. Curtis, '16  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16

Sergeant W. D. Cusic, '14  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
First Class Musician Charles A. Davis, '13  
N. H. Davis, '16  
Russell G. Davis  
W. S. Davison, '10  
Lieutenant George H. Dean, '16  
Rowland Dennen  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
H. H. Dinsmore  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman LeRoy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
J. B. Elliot  
John F. Ellis  
Robert W. Ellis, '11  
Fred Emerson  
Dr. J. G. Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Lieutenant Shelby G. Fell, '15  
C. I. Felps, '12  
Malcolm Fergus  
W. W. Fetro  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
H. C. Fisher  
Lieutenant G. W. FitzGerald, '16  
A. F. Fletcher  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Lieutenant J. H. Flora, '17  
Lieutenant Glick Fockele, '02  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
A. W. Foster  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
I. G. Freeman, '17  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
T. O. Garinger  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
R. W. Getty, '12  
G. S. Gillespie, '13  
H. M. Gillespie  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
B. H. Gilmore, '13  
Captain H. B. Gilstrap, '91  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lieutenant D. M. Green, '17  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
P. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
L. G. Gross, '15  
S. S. Gross, '10  
L. E. Grube, '13 (Sergeant)  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Lieutenant J. S. Hagan, '16  
Lieutenant W. W. Haggard, '15  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Captain C. T. Halbert, '16  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Sergeant Frank K. Hansen  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Harbord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Ernest Hartman  
Fred G. Hartwig, '16  
M. E. Hartzler, '14  
Edward Haug  
Major E. A. Helmick  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henny  
E. A. Hepler

W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
O. A. Hindman  
Corporal Theodore Hobbie  
Lieutenant L. S. Hobbs  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
G. A. Hopp, '15  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
C. B. Howe  
Lieutenant Frank R. Howe, '14  
Lieutenant D. D. Hughes  
Lieutenant Edwin H. Hungerford, '12  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Lieutenant Carl L. Ipsen, '13  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Paul Jackson, '15  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Lieutenant Clarence Jones, '16  
Lieutenant E. C. Jones, '16  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant Glenn Keith, '17  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Sergeant E. V. Kesinger, '17  
Lieutenant John Kiene, '16  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
Captain Joe G. Lill, '09 and '11  
John Lill  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
J. Donald McCallum, '14  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Z. H. McDonald, '15  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
W. C. McGraw  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
C. F. McIlrath  
J. H. McKee  
Aubrey MacLee  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Sergeant Otto I. Markham, '16  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
E. R. Martin  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
Lieutenant L. A. Maury, '16  
Ray Means  
W. C. Meldrum, '14  
J. R. Mingle  
J. D. Montague  
Ben Moore  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
R. V. Morrison  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
F. E. Moss, '13  
Lieutenant J. B. Mudge, '14  
George Munsell  
Lieutenant Charles M. Neiman, '13  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Lieutenant R. T. Nichols, '99  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
W. A. Nye  
Sergeant D. V. O'Harrow  
Lieutenant C. E. O'Neal  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Captain L. R. Parkerson, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Parrish, '14  
First Sergeant J. D. Parsons, '15

C. H. Pate  
Amos Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
E. Q. Perry, '15  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
R. M. Phillips, '14  
Floyd Pickrell  
William Dale Pierce  
L. A. Plumb  
Claude A. Poland  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Lieutenant D. M. Purdy, '17  
Corporal J. V. Quigley, '16  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Lieutenant Wayne Ramage, '16  
C. Ramsey  
Earl Ramsey  
Sergeant Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Captain Hile Rannels, '10  
Lieutenant F. R. Rawson, '16  
Paul C. Rawson, '17  
Lieutenant George T. Reaugh, '16  
Zeno Rechel  
C. J. Reed  
Lieutenant O. W. Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Lieutenant L. A. Richards, '15  
Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Major J. D. Riddell, '93  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Lieutenant Frank Root, '14  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Homer Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Elbridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
Lieutenant Robert Schmidt  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lieutenant William A. Schuster, '13  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Abel Segel, '12  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
R. E. Sellers, '16  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
R. A. Shelly, '15  
Frank Sherrill  
Ira John Shoup  
Lieutenant Dave Shull, '16  
Lieutenant C. M. Siever  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Captain Emmett W. Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15  
E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
O. E. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
U. J. Smith, '14  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Captain Elmer G. Stahl, '13  
Lieutenant William Edward Stanley, '12  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Lieutenant C. J. Stratton, '11  
Lieutenant Jay W. Stratton, '16  
Captain Alden G. Strong, '11  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Ralph Terrill  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Captain George I. Thatcher, '10  
W. L. Thackery  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson

George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Sergeant George O. Tolman  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Floyd C. Turner  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Frederick V. Waugh  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
R. J. Weinheimer  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
C. E. Wettig  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
W. L. Willhoite, '16  
Lieutenant J. M. Williams  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler, '97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
J. M. Williams  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, '13  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Lieutenant D. M. Wooley  
Irving Wulkhler  
J. R. Worthington  
J. W. Worthington, '17  
C. W. Wyland  
I. Yost  
Roy Young, '14

## HUNDREDS OF KANSANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE FOR WEEK

(Concluded from Page Three)

11:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 Our Pig Club Program for 1918..... Paul R. Imel  
2:15 Our Poultry Club Program for 1918..... E. H. Wiegand  
2:30 Special Address for the Boys and Girls.....  
3:15 Naming of Different Varieties of Apples, Potatoes, Corn, Sorghums, and Wheat  
4:00 Plays and Games at the Gymnasium Under the Supervision of the Physical Training Department of the College.  
**Thursday, January 24**  
8:00-9:30 A Comparison of Beef and Dairy Cattle and How to Judge Them (Pavilion, North Wing)..... R. W. Kiser and William Peterson  
9:30-10:40 Poultry Breeds and How to Judge Poultry (Pavilion, North Wing)..... E. H. Wiegand  
11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 Our Bread and Sewing Clubs..... Miss Lottie Milam  
2:15 Our Garden Clubs..... L. C. Williams  
2:30 Girls:  
1 Lessons in Color Harmony, Selection of Material for Sewing Clubs.  
2 Lessons in Identifying Different Kinds of Flours and Meals.  
Boys:  
1 Lessons in Gardening and Poultry Raising, Especially Adapted to Club Boys.  
2 Lessons in Feeding.  
4:00 Grand Livestock Parade of Breeding and Show Animals of Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep (Judging Pavilion).  
**Friday, January 25**  
8:00-9:30 How to Judge Corn and Sorghums, and a Study of Varieties (Agriculture 78. Crop Judging Laboratory)..... R. K. Bonnett and G. E. Thompson  
9:30-10:40 A Contest in Judging Corn and Sorghums for All Boys and Girls. Conducted by R. K. Bonnett and G. E. Thompson  
11:00-12:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 All boys and girls will assemble at the Auditorium at 2 o'clock sharp, where they will hear the announcements of prize winners and where club honors will be awarded by Miss Bell Steele and Miss Florence Whipple.  
3:30 The boys and girls will be divided into groups for—  
1 Review of club exhibits—strong and weak points noted.  
2 Lessons on "How to choose a better exhibit next year."  
The programs of special organizations meeting in Farm and Home week will be published in the next number of THE INDUSTRIALIST.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, January 16, 1918

Number 16

## ARCHITECT IN THE WAR

IS FILLING PLACE AS PATRIOT, SAYS PROFESSOR BAKER

Building of Today Dependent on Past, Declares Speaker—Art of Future Will Need No Millionaire Patrons—Will Outlast Political Theories

The architect is playing an important part in the world war, according to C. F. Baker, professor of architecture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke before the student assembly Monday morning. Today, as in times of peace, the architects of this country, guided by the master minds of the profession, are conspicuously filling their places as true patriots.

"Architects, together with our sister profession of artists, are responsible for the invention and application of the science of camouflage," said Professor Baker. "There are today many American architects and artists actively engaged in this science. I believe this is the first time in history that architects and artists have found occasion to employ their talents along the battle line."

### SKYSCRAPER NO NEW TYPE

There is no distinctive style of architecture today, Mr. Baker pointed out, comparable to the three great styles of the past—Greek, Byzantine, and Gothic. Some persons may think the massive and towering buildings of our cities represent a new type of architecture. This is not the case, in the judgment of the speaker.

"The ingenious and efficient steel frame of the building presents a new and but recently novel departure in science and engineering," said Professor Baker, "but I defy one to find a skyscraper in America today, that is not clothed in architectural forms borrowed from one of the great epochs of the past civilization."

### ART WILL EXPRESS COMMON LIFE

"Perhaps you wonder why we continue so faithfully the study of these historic styles of architecture when we cannot see that such study is bringing us nearer our goal of a more expressive style. We do it for the same reason that a person strives to acquire good manners. We cannot discard the best we know until we have something better in its place."

"When we have arrived at solidarity of life we will need no millionaire patrons of fine arts, we will no longer copy past masters, for the fine arts will become the simple and beautiful expression of our common life. And this art, be it music, poetry, or architecture, will outlast any theories of politics, economics, or industry."

## PRICE ACTING AS DEAN OF GENERAL SCIENCE DIVISION

Professor of History Is Designated for Important Place on College Faculty—Has Had Long Service

Prof. R. R. Price, who for 15 years has been head of the department of history and civics, has been selected to act as dean of the division of general science while Dr. J. T. Willard is acting president of the college.

Professor Price holds degrees from Baker university and the University of Kansas. He has done graduate work also in the University of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, and Cornell university. Since 1903 he has been professor of history and civics in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

American history is the field in which Professor Price has specialized. His classes in this subject have been exceedingly popular among discriminating students. He introduced not long ago a course in American agricultural history—the appropriateness of which in an agricultural col-

lege has been the subject of wide and favorable comment. The work in this subject has been unique and effective.

Professor Price has been a member of various administrative committees of the college faculty, and is actively interested also in student problems.

## RESERVE TRAINING CORPS WILL HAVE TWO SECTIONS

Junior and Senior Divisions in New Military Organization at College—Opportunity for Students

The reserve officers' training corps, recently established at the college, will be made up of two sections, according to Captain W. P. J. O'Neill, commandant. The junior section will contain students of less than two years of military training, while the senior section will comprise students who have had two or more years of this training and are planning to go on with it.

The appointment of cadet officers and non-commissioned officers for units of the training corps, is made from members of the junior and senior classes and from members taking post-graduate courses, provided there are a sufficient number.

Any member of the senior division who has completed two academic years of service in that division, who has been selected for further military training by the president of the institution, and the professor of military science and tactics, and who executes a specified agreement, is entitled to commutation of subsistence fixed by the Secretary of War in accordance with law, which will amount to about \$9 a month.

Uniforms are issued to each institution where there is established a unit of the corps, and distinctive insignia to be worn on the upper part of the left forearm will be issued to each student who is enrolled in the corps.

After finishing the prescribed course at this college for the reserve officers' training corps, men who desire a commission in the officers' reserve corps will submit their applications through the military office and then the president's office to the department commander at Chicago.

Before submitting the application it is necessary to apply to the department commander through proper channels for permission to attend the four week camp of practical instruction. After finishing this camp the person should apply for a certificate from his commanding officer showing his proficiency. Then this certificate should be forwarded with the application for commission.

With the approval of the authorities of any institution, physically fit members of the faculty or of the corps of instructors are authorized to take the courses of training prescribed for the reserve officers' training corps. This does not entitle them, however, to uniforms nor to commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

## PI PHIS IN FIRST PLACE IN ANNUAL POP NIGHT CONTEST

Browning and Eurodelphian Societies Are Second and Third in Competition

The Pi Beta Phi sorority, presenting a fantasy, "The Budding Rose," won first place and the possession for one year of the silver loving cup offered as a prize at Aggie Pop night Saturday. Approximately \$240 was cleared by the Young Women's Christian association, under whose auspices the annual event is held.

Second place went to the Franklin Literary society which presented "Apollo's Conquest." The Eurodelphian Literary society presented "Kanning King Can," a playlet which described the breaking away of the housewife from the shackles of King Garbage Can. It took third place.

## FARM BODIES TO MEET

SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS PLAN PROGRAMS FOR NEXT WEEK

Organizations Representing Many Phases of Kansas Agriculture Will Hold Conferences at College—Bureau Problems to Be Discussed

Programs of farmers' organizations will this year, as usual, be an important feature of Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The events of the week will open next Monday and continue till Saturday.

Approximately a dozen organizations, representing practically all the important lines of farming maintained in Kansas, will hold meetings in the week.

Of special interest, it is expected, will be the farm bureau conference to be held all day Friday. Farm bureaus are occupying a more and more significant place in Kansas agriculture, as well as in the agriculture of other progressive states, and it is anticipated that many farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend this meeting. Emphasis will be laid on the work that the bureaus can accomplish in wartime.

Prospects are bright for excellent attendance at the Farm and Home week meetings. A larger number of women and boys and girls are expected than have been present in any previous year.

The programs follow:

### THE KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, January 22 (Agriculture 6)

10:00 Hog Judging Demonstration.....Prof. Ray Gatewood  
2:00 Feeding and Caring for the Brood Sow and Litter.....Mr. Cottle Topeka, Kan.  
2:45 Feeding the Sows for Pork or for Breeding Purposes.....J. I. Thompson Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College  
3:30 The Best Type of Hog for the Farmer.....W. W. Smith Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Purdue University

### KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, January 22 (Old Chapel, Main Building)

8:00-9:00 Report on Cooperative Experiments with Farmers.....C. C. Cunningham Assistant Professor Cooperative Experiments, Kansas State Agricultural College  
9:00-10:00 Kanred Wheat—Its History and Record.....W. M. Jardine Dean of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College  
10:00-10:40 The Fertility of the Soil.....Alfred Vivian Dean, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio  
11:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 Address by Governor Arthur Capper (Auditorium).  
Adjournment to Old Chapel  
3:00 President's Address.....Carl Wheeler Bridgeport, Kan.  
3:10 The Federal Grades of Wheat.....E. L. Morris Grain Supervisor, United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas City, Mo.  
3:50 Barnyard Manure.....Alfred Vivian  
4:30 Business Session

### KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, January 23

8:00 President's Address (Dairy Building)  
8:30 Experimental Work with Dairy Cattle.....O. E. Reed  
10:00 Business Session  
11:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 Producing Milk at a Profit (Old Chapel).....E. E. Knoche Martin City, Mo.  
2:40 Establishing a Pure Bred Herd.....Charles L. Hill Ex-President, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Rosedale, Wis.  
3:25 Making a Dairy County.....E. J. Macy County Agent, Montgomery County  
3:45 The Dairyman After the War.....J. F. Haskell Beatrice Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan.  
4:15 Inspection of Dairy Herd

### THE KANSAS SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Wednesday Afternoon, January 23 (Agriculture 6)

2:00 President's Address—Handling Range Lambs.....A. L. Stockwell Larned, Kan.  
2:30 The Sheep Situation and What It Means.....F. R. Hedrick Kansas City, Mo.

3:00 Address—Sheep Production in War Time.....W. C. Coffey Professor of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
3:40 Increasing Sheep Production in Lyon County.....H. E. Popenoe County Agent, Lyon County

### THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Thursday, January 24 (Agriculture 6)

8:00 a Address.....James A. Tomson President of Association  
b Business Methods of the Breeder.....C. A. Stannard Emporia, Kan.  
9:00 With Regard to the New Breeder.....H. C. Lookabaugh Watonga, Okla.  
10:00 Grass as a Factor in Live Stock Production.....W. A. Cochel Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College  
1:30 Business Meeting  
2:00 The Development of a Breeding Herd of Shorthorns.....C. D. Bellows Maryville, Mo.  
2:40 Trend of Type Toward Greater Pork Production.....A. J. Erhart Ness City, Kan.  
3:00 The Horse in War and in Peace.....Dr. J. T. Axtell Newton, Kan.  
4:00 Grand Live Stock Parade of Breeding and Show Animals of Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep (Judging Pavilion)  
Headquarters for stockmen, Agricultural Building, Room 10.

### POTATO GROWERS' CONFERENCE

Thursday, January 24 (Horticultural Building)

Albert Dickens, Professor of Horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Presiding  
2:00 Potato Growing in Kansas.....Dr. William Jardine Dean, Division of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College  
2:40 Problem of the Potato Grower in the Kansas Valley.....Mell T. Kelsey Topeka, Kan.  
3:00 What Can Organization Do for the Potato Growers?.....L. D. Sweet Potato Grower, and Member Federal Food Administration, Denver, Colo.  
3:45 Business Meeting

### FARM BUREAU CONFERENCE

Friday, January 25 (Old Chapel)

9:00 Our Farm Bureau Program:  
a John Kemmerer, Jewell City, President, Jewell County Farm Bureau.  
b Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, President Leavenworth County Farm Bureau.  
9:40 The Farm Bureau and War Emergency Work.....John Tcheel Emergency District Agent, and President Lyon County Farm Bureau, Melvern, Kan.  
10:00 A Budget for the Farm Bureau.....H. Umberger County Agent Leader, Kansas State Agricultural College  
11:00 General Assembly (Auditorium).  
2:00 The Farm Bureau Member's Responsibility.....W. J. Young President, McPherson County Farm Bureau, McPherson, Kan.  
2:20 The Farm Bureau Officers' Responsibility.....D. M. Lauver President, Miami County Farm Bureau, Paola, Kan.  
2:40 The Farm Bureau as a Clearing House for Farmers' Organized Activities.....Edw. C. Johnson Dean, Division of College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College  
3:20 The Labor Situation in 1918, and How Farm Bureaus Can Help.....Farm Labor Specialist Kansas State Agricultural College and United States Department of Agriculture  
4:00 Question Box and General Conference

### THE KANSAS HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Thursday, January 24 (Agriculture Building, Room 6)

#### EVENING SESSION

8:00 Business Session

#### FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

#### FORENOON SESSION

8:00-9:00 Address.....Wayne Dinsmore Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill.  
9:00-10:00 Address.....E. T. Robbins Secretary, Tazewell County (Ill.) Percheron Breeders' Association, Washington, Ill.  
10:00-10:50 How to Grow Them Big.....J. N. Bishop Towanda, Kan.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

1:00 Kansas Breeders' Percheron Sale (Live Stock Pavilion)

The world is so full of a number of kings, I'm sure that's what is the matter with things.

—Margaret Widdemer.

F. L. Snow, assistant professor of industrial journalism, gave two addresses to the soldiers at Camp Funston Monday evening. Professor Snow's addresses dealt with his experiences in Africa.

## TO SUPPLY FARM LABOR

E. E. FRIZELL IS DRAFTED FOR IMPORTANT TASK

Well Known Business Man and Ranch Owner Will Administer Big Field in Kansas—Will Co-operate with Many State Bodies

E. E. Frizell of Larned, farmer, business man and ranch owner in western Kansas for 40 years, has been drafted for war service as farm labor administrator for Kansas, his work to begin February 1.

This announcement was made today by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of college extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who was asked by the United States government to nominate a farm labor administrator.

### TO UTILIZE ALL SOURCES

Mr. Frizell will work in connection with the Kansas council of defense, the extension service of the agricultural college, the Kansas state labor bureau, Kansas farmers' organizations, and the United States department of agriculture in their effort to organize all Kansas communities so that every possible source of farm labor can be utilized in producing crops this year. His headquarters will be at the agricultural college.

Mr. Frizell is now operating three ranches in Pawnee, Hodgeman, and Ness counties—a total of 12,200 acres. He has 5,000 acres in wheat and 600 in alfalfa. One thousand acres are under irrigation. In addition, he has more than 1,000 head of cattle and 220 head of horses, together with many hogs and sheep.

### IS FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS

In providing labor for this large business he has become thoroughly familiar with the farm labor situation and with farm labor requirements.

As mayor for Larned for 17 years, Mr. Frizell has conducted a farm labor bureau to supply labor to Pawnee county and counties to the west. He has been a member of the Kansas state board of agriculture for five years, was re-elected to membership recently, and is one of the directors of the Kansas state fair.

## ADVERTISER MUST FIT COMMODITY TO NEEDS

Successful Manufacturer Studies His Market, Points Out H. W. Davis in Address to Journalism Students

The successful advertiser must study his market and fit his commodity to the needs of the people to whom he hopes to sell, believes H. W. Davis, associate professor of English, who addressed the industrial journalism students Monday afternoon.

"The value of a selling point is determined by the needs of the public," said Professor Davis. "The best advertising consists in the emphasizing of a point which appeals to the class of people for which the commodity is intended."

"The business of the advertiser then is to establish an association of the market's needs with the commodity. When such an association is formed in the mind of the reader, every time the need for such an article arises he thinks immediately of the advertised commodity. Such an association must then be made active. With the thought of the commodity comes some action toward making a purchase."

Professor Davis believes that the time is coming when the newspaper man will insist upon copy being well written. The ideal copy is that which one does not see but which reads without effort.

An advertisement must be interesting and attractive but not so clever as to detract from the interest of the article itself. It must convince without arguing, and persuade without begging.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

J. T. WILLARD, ACTING PRESIDENT. ....  
..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism and printing, which also does the mechanical work. Of this department Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918

## GOOD SEED—GOOD CROPS

Good crops are absolutely dependent on good seed. One may have the best soil in the world, he may prepare his seedbed with the utmost care, the weather conditions may all be in his favor, yet if he plants seed lacking in vitality he will not obtain yields that will pay for his time, let alone return a profit.

There is right now a shortage of corn, kafir, and sorghum seed practically throughout Kansas. Corn cannot be brought in from other localities and be expected to yield as well as home grown seed. Kafir and sorghum seed is often brought in from states farther south, notably Texas and Oklahoma, but these are now as short of seed as Kansas. The state must depend on itself.

The warning of Professor Call that all grain suitable for seed should be carefully conserved is therefore of the utmost importance and timeliness. Professor Call's suggestions are simple, but if carried out they will do much to insure good yields of three big Kansas crops. These are his suggestions:

1. Those who have produced good seed corn, kafir, or sorghum should select at once and save not only enough seed for their own use, but additional supplies to be sold to their neighbors or others in need of seed.

2. Those who have seed of the 1915 or 1916 crops that has been stored and is now in good condition should select and save this for seed.

3. Farmers who do not have sufficient seed for spring planting should secure it at once. If this is not done the seed that is now available may be sold for use in other states or fed to stock and it may be very difficult to secure seed at planting time next spring.

## STEADY WORK ATTRACTS LABOR

A labor expert of national reputation states that the irregularity of farm employment is the main cause compelling workers to seek their livelihood in town. On farms there is a heavy demand for labor in the spring and at harvest; but no widespread consistent demand exists for men to work the year around at a fixed monthly wage. Consequently men of serious inclinations or with families to support seek the steady employment of the city. There are of course other considerations and there is much to be said on both sides of the question. But the statement contains the vital germ of truth, and is as important to employers as to hired men.

It also supports the general experience that more and better machinery, including tractors, is the most practical solution in sight. Farming is,

by the laws of nature, a fluctuating business. The demands for labor vary constantly from month to month. Until lately the plan of artificially extending farming activities uniformly throughout the year appeared feasible as a means of equalizing the demand for labor.

The practical answer to the problem seems to lie in a readjustment of man and horse labor. Instead of discharging trained men in the fall and hiring others in the spring (if possible) and keeping idle horses through the winter, good judgment says this: Keep men the year around and use a source of power that is inexpensive to maintain during periods of little or no production. That is, make human labor a year-around permanent factor in our farming plans, thus giving good men the chance that has heretofore existed chiefly in cities. Plenty of farm implements of liberal size, with tractors to haul them, will give the greatest efficiency to such labor in the "peak load" of the busy season's requirements. And during the slack times building operations, home improvements, repairs and miscellaneous upkeep offer a wider use for human labor than for horse labor.

Feeding horses during months of idleness is not economic, but putting man labor on a twelve months' basis is thoroughly economic and seems the best means of solving the most serious problem of the year we are just entering. The gist of the whole thing is, keep busy and watch the corners, and be it said that farming is a many cornered business. These wartimes are going to leave their good results. They are going to force us to plan and figure closely, and after the war we will not forget it.—D. S. Burch in Farm and Fireside.

## WORKING FOR NOTHING

The war times have not especially helped everybody in the farming business. We all know men who are getting along no better today than they have been succeeding for the last 20 years. Some men have a great faculty of always laboring and getting nothing for their work. They seem to lack the business foresight that spells success, while others may be rated as efficient and all that but are lagging behind because they indulge in useless luxuries and are careless about paying their debts.

A farm cannot properly be called profitable unless it pays a fair rate of interest on the investment and gives the owner a reasonable wage for his labor, while, at the same time, the fertility of the soil is maintained. In every community there are farms on which the difference between the receipts and expenses is not enough to pay the interest on the investment, while the owner gets nothing for his year's work. In other words, he really pays for the privilege of working on the place. If he should sell out and loan the money at interest, he would have the income from his capital and he could then hire out to someone else and get pay for his labor.

This, however, does not mean that the ranch should be sold, for it is possible to make it pay, not only interest on the investment but a good salary in these ripsnorting war times when everybody is supposed to be getting rich. In every community there are farmers who are managing their estates in such a manner that, regardless of the season, the returns are enough to pay all the operating expenses, the interest on all the capital invested, and a good salary to the boss for his year's work. If the farm does not do this it does not mean that the owner is not working hard enough, but that there is something the matter with the system followed.

There are certain controlling factors or conditions in every community which determine the profitability in farming. The only satisfactory way to determine what these factors are is to compare a large number of farms managed in different ways, and see which systems are getting the best results. By comparing the profitable and unprofitable ranches in different respects, it is possible to point out what there is about the profitable ones

that cause them to make money. We notice that the fellow who succeeds is the man who does a good deal of reading and is quick to pick up the suggestions that come to him from time to time. The knowledge of the world is now assembled in such simple form that everybody can have the advantage of it and to be forearmed is to be forewarned in these peculiar times.—Denver Field and Farm.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of January 14, 1893

E. O. Sisson, '86, is pursuing a course of study at Chicago university.

W. E. Whaley, '86, will remain at home in Manhattan for a few months and pursue studies in agricultural science.

Miss Margaretha Horn; corresponding secretary, Miss Flora Day; treasurer, Miss Ida Pape; marshal, Miss Laura Day; critic, Miss Maude Knickerbocker; board of directors, Miss Olive Wilson, Miss Mary Lyman, Miss Margaretha Horn.

The only paper read before the Scientific club at the meeting last evening was one by Professor Hitchcock entitled "The Present Status of Botanical Nomenclature." The following officers were elected for the year: president, J. T. Willard; vice-president, A. S. Hitchcock; secretary, Miss Marie B. Senn; treasurer, F. A. Marlatt; program committee, J. T. Willard, A. S. Hitchcock, E. R. Nichols.

The mechanical department has just

## America's Opportunity

The Buffalo News

THE war cannot leave the world as it was before; the result must be either a worse or a better one.

If Germany should win it means that the principles of her government must triumph. It means that ruthless force will be the rule and exploitation the method. It means the oppression and suppression of small nations.

Even should the result be a draw—a stalemate with Germany in her present state of mind the whole world would be nothing less than an armed camp. We should be compelled by the conditions with which we were faced to be in readiness, or in a constant preparation for a renewal of war.

Can anyone contemplate such a situation with equanimity? It would mean fiercer hatreds and bloodier wars.

If, on the other hand, the allies win it means a better world reorganized on a basis of justice and peace.

And the result depends upon all of us—those in the field, in training, at the council table, executives of industry and workers alike.

We are out to remove that force that is contrary to our principles of liberty—that force which would impose might upon the people instead of right.

We are at war to prevent any nation from imposing upon us or any people a military autocracy and are resolved that no such catastrophe as the one we are now suffering under shall occur again.

Hence the need for unity and coördinated effort which shall usher in the reign of international justice among men. America has a great opportunity. We have the chance to show that we are both an idealistic and a practical people.

In league with the other free nations we must set up an international standard of justice and an impartial tribunal which shall dispense it. By so doing we can fulfill a great destiny for our nation and bring peace and good will among men.

President Fairchild attended a meeting of the state board of education at Topeka on Tuesday.

Professor Hitchcock has published a textbook for the fourth year botany class, entitled "The Woody Plants of Manhattan in their Winter Condition."

Professor Walters' paper on landscape gardening for the farmer, entitled "Old Homes Made New," finds a place in this week's Kansas Capital and Farm Journal.

The College Hill alliance, at its meeting last evening, adopted resolutions approving the short course in agriculture planned by the college, and advising all farmers to attend.

Doctor Mayo attended a farmers' institute at Oneida the first of the week, and then reached Topeka in time for the sessions of the Kansas Stockbreeders' association.

The third year class elected officers for the winter team as follows: president, E. A. Donaven; vice-president, I. Jones; secretary, Miss Elsie Crump; treasurer, E. L. Frowe; marshal, J. A. Scheel.

The Alpha Beta society elected the following officers yesterday: president, C. H. Thompson; vice-president, Fred Hulse; recording secretary, Onie Hulet; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie Smith; treasurer, A. E. Ride-nour; marshal, W. S. Trader; critic, Miss Ivy Harner.

The Ionian society elected the following officers yesterday: president, Miss Nora Newell; vice-president, Miss Kate Pierce; recording secretary,

completed three tables for use in the botanical laboratory which are of a most convenient plan. They are triangular in form, with the bases resting in front of the windows, and extending about 10 feet into the room. This arrangement allows ample light for a greater number of students at a time than any other. They are in daily use by the students in microscopic botany.

Superintendent Thompson occupied the public hour on Friday afternoon with an entertaining description of points of interest in and about Chicago. The parks, famous buildings, colleges, schools, and churches were briefly mentioned, and some idea given to the intending visitor of the many things worth seeing which may be found in the city and suburbs, and which are outside of the Columbian exposition grounds.

Just as the men were preparing to leave the carpenter shop on Wednesday evening smoke was seen rising in the air. Search showed it to come from beneath the floor, and upon taking up a few boards near the engine room door a mass of glowing coals almost as large as a hat was seen in the shavings and sawdust there accumulated. The fire was caused by linseed oil which, leaking from a barrel, ran through the floor and ignited spontaneously, assisted perhaps by the proximity of a steam pipe. To guard against such accidents in the future, the floor of the shop is being torn up in many places and the sawdust and shavings which have been accumulating for years removed.

## WINGS

The Spectator

Up from the earth he speeds on rushing wings,  
Conquering regions of uncharted air:  
Nor as a timid Dædalus he springs  
From height to dizzy height to do and dare;  
To seek the braggart foeman in his cloudy lair!

As bold, as brave, and buoyant he of heart;  
His spirit light as evening's gauzy cloud,  
He strides the wind, and fearless cleaves apart  
The banking mists that Hell would make his shroud,  
For lo! the preying falcon stoops, exulting, loud!

He hears the stinging hiss of deadly hail,  
And devil-hammer of down-leveled gun:  
Nor at the test does his high spirit quail,  
Nor thought possess him that his race is run:  
Great heart that sudden finds the foeman ten to one!

Bloody and shattered drops the skilful hand,  
And effort is an effort now, at last;  
His weapon rests inert as the fell band  
Spit fire and fury, closing on him fast,  
And he, so oft a victor, knows his day is passed!

Then dives one, firing, by him like a flash,  
His quickened senses urge the swift pursuit,  
And down with sudden meteoric dash,  
He strikes the striker; and as one they shoot  
Whirling, entwined, to earth, by what a fearful route!

But death came quick to cut the bond in twain.  
Still lies his body on the blazing pyre.  
Dear lad, that flew for neither praise nor gain!  
Lo! The freed spirit, purged of ill desire,  
Has soared to God on wings that pass unhurt through fire!

## SUNFLOWERS

Some people are a lot easier to look at than others.

During the past week we have had 18 or 20 ideas submarined just before they got across.

A man who marries his best friend's sweetheart usually feels like apologizing to his friend—at first.

A real good looking woman can kill her husband with impunity if she has no other way to amuse herself.

About the best example of doglike devotion that we know of is the man who goes calling with his wife.

Every army officer should marry at least one of the girls to whom he has engaged himself so that the others may look about for someone else.

Parents who read the inserts to their children should be barred from the movies. The children show a great lack of consideration in bringing them along.

There ought to be some way of preventing the weather man from over-drawing his account and allowing the thermometer to go below zero and stay there two or three days.

The end of a perfect day isn't what it used to be when there was a half of a mince pie left on the pantry shelf to be eaten before we threw on another bucket of coal and crawled in between woolen blankets.

Old Josh Meekton says that his daughters have never been noted for either brains or beauty, but that he takes great consolation in the fact that not one of them has ever been persuaded to pose as the goddess of liberty.

H. W. D.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Miss Josephine Miller, '11, is teaching in Topeka.

Dr. F. G. Hartwig, '16, is stationed at Camp Funston.

K. A. Ching, '16, is in the Hawaiian Experiment station, Honolulu.

Charles Halbert, '16, is captain of coast artillery at Dolphin Island, Ala.

A. P. Davidson, '14, visited friends in Manhattan in the Christmas holidays.

Miss Helen Day Henderson, '09, of Kansas City, Mo., visited the college recently.

Miss Florence N. Peppiatt, '16, is principal of the high school at Keeline, Wyo.

Miss Mary Hoover, '14, is assistant state leader of boys' and girls' clubs for Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. William Deal live in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Deal was Miss Maude Kelly.

Miss Vida Harris, who teaches at Covert, spent Christmas with her father in Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Reid are living in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Reid was formerly Miss Hattie Miller.

W. B. Coffman, '16, is with the United States geological survey, and is stationed at Lamar, Col.

Miss Winifred Johnson, '05, has returned to Chicago to complete her course in the Moody Bible institute.

H. B. Bayer, '16, is food emergency agent for Decatur and Sheridan counties. His headquarters are at Oberlin.

Mrs. Harriet (Thackrey) Reece, '98, has moved to Valentine, Nebr., in order to send the children to school.

I. L. Fowler, '15, is first lieutenant in the 162nd depot brigade, eighth training battalion, Camp Pike, Ark.

Charles Zimmerman, '16, is a draftsman of fabric parts for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron, Ohio.

Paul J. Simpson, formerly a student in the college, is now first lieutenant and is stationed at Camp Doniphan, Okla.

Fred C. Winship, formerly instructor in English, is head of an endowed charity foundation at Minneapolis, Minn.

David Gray, '14, is animal husbandman in charge of the United States horse breeding station at Fort Collins, Colo.

Edwin I. Maris, '16, is emergency demonstration agent for Rawlins and Cheyenne counties. His headquarters are at Atwood.

A. C. Arnold, '17, who has been in the employ of the Westinghouse company at Pittsburgh, Pa., is now in the engineer's corps at Columbus, Ohio.

V. G. Hendrickson, '14, who is employed as instrument man on tunnel work in Wyoming with the Union Pacific, visited in Manhattan recently.

J. S. Houser, '04, and Mrs. Bessie (Mudge) Houser, '03, of Wooster, Ohio, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mudge in Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ewing Hite are living in Sylvester, Ga. Mrs. Hite was formerly Miss Stella Brown, who completed the home economics short course in 1910.

F. E. Gilmore, '16, who has been working on structural design at Tulsa, Okla., visited in Manhattan recently on his way to the aviation camp at Fort Omaha.

R. W. Taylor, '15, had a champion carload of steers exhibited at the International show. Mr. Taylor is in charge of the Casement's farm at Plainsville, Ohio.

Miss Louberta J. Smith, '10, is assistant state leader of the boys' and girls' clubs of Colorado. Her headquarters are at the agricultural college at Fort Collins.

Erle H. Smith, '15, of the Kansas City Journal, spent Sunday in Man-

hattan. Mr. Smith has passed the examinations for aviation service and expects soon to be called.

Dr. E. S. Dobbs, '16, is in the department of veterinary medicine, University of California. He is assisting Dr. F. M. Hayes, '08, at the university farm at Davis, Cal.

W. P. Shuler, '10, a member of the veterinary department of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, is one of the authors of a recent work in his field of study.

Miss Margaret Justin, '09, who is in charge of home economics demonstration work in the upper peninsula of Michigan, visited her parents in Manhattan in the holidays.

Miss Vida Harris, '17, who is instructor in English, drawing, and history in the rural high school at Covert, visited her people in Manhattan during the holidays.

Mrs. Eva (Alleman) Parsons, '14, is teaching domestic science and art in the Gardner high school. Sergeant Parsons, '15, is in the 110th sanitary train at Camp Doniphan, Okla.

Robert Waldraven, '89, and Mrs. Margaret (Campbell) Waldraven are residents at Sacramento, Cal., where Mr. Waldraven is pastor of the Southern Methodist church of that city.

Floyd Hawkins, former student, and Mrs. Madge (Thompson) Hawkins, '17, are living at Belleville, where Mr. Hawkins is county secretary of the Young Men's Christian association.

Charles M. Neiman, '13, who holds a commission as second lieutenant, is continuing his work as instructor in manual training in the Hoisington high school until he is called to service.

Mr. Carl Oliver Selig and Mrs. Geneva (Henderson) Selig, '09, with their baby, were guests of Miss Helen Day Henderson, '09, 3515 Virginia avenue, Kansas City, Mo., during the holidays.

Miss Catherine Justin, '12, of Sioux City, Iowa, spent her vacation with her parents at The Cottonwoods on Hunter's island near Manhattan. She is with the Purity Serum company at Sioux City.

M. E. Hartzler, '14, visited in Manhattan in the Christmas vacation. He had been working on the design of steel structures at Port Orlica, Tex., but gave up this position to enter the third training camp.

R. D. Van Nordstrand, '12, is a lieutenant in the United States naval reserve and is at present stationed at the naval academy in Annapolis. With him are Lieutenants Carl L. Ipsen, '13, and H. O. Parker, '13.

Chauncey Weaver, '06, and Mrs. Laura (Lyman) Weaver, '06, visited the college recently. Mr. Weaver has just accepted the position of general manager of the Springfield (Ohio) Light, Heat, and Power company.

Henry Zimmerman, '12, is mechanical designer in the aeronautical department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron, Ohio. The Goodyear company is building kite, spherical, and dirigible balloons.

Dr. Glenn Elmer Nelson, '13, is veterinary inspector for the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. He is at present acting in a supervisory capacity at official establishment 1, Chicago, Ill.

Ralph Gahan Baker, '16, returned after vacation with his brother, Harold W. Baker, freshman electrical, for a day's visit at the college. He then went to Lynn, Mass., to continue his work for the General Electrical company.

B. B. Holland, '13, county agent at Amarillo, Tex., attended a conference at College Station recently and visited Mr. and Mrs. W. G. James. Mr. James, a member of the class of 1913, is associate professor of electrical engineering in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Miss Beulah Wingfield, '14, is in the Red Cross dietetic service. She writes, "I do not go into practical hospital work as yet. There are women older and more experienced than I still

available for that. My service for the present seems to be in teaching, and I am glad I can do it. This war seems to have awakened people so that they want to be taught."

Miss Margaret Justin, '09, visited in Manhattan during the holidays. Miss Justin is head of the home demonstration work in the extension department of the Michigan State Agricultural college. She has full charge of the work on the upper peninsula, and has 10 assistants working under her direction. She expects to add three more to her corps of instructors and demonstrators in the near future.

Miss Ruth Blevins, '13, instructor in home economics at Hoisington; Miss Mildred Robinson, '17, instructor in the same subjects at Pawnee Rock; Miss Vera Whitmore, '17, instructor in science at Pawnee Rock; Miss Maude Greub, former student in the college; and Lieutenant Charles M. Neiman, '13, instructor in manual training at Hoisington, were college alumni present at the Barton County Teachers' institute at Great Bend.

### BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. F. A. Smutz, '14, and Mrs. Evelyn (Denman) Smutz, '13, on January 10, a son, Clyde Morton.

Born, to Mr. V. C. Bryant, '10, and Mrs. Isabelle (Arnott) Bryant, '10, of Berkeley, Cal., a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

Born, to Mr. William J. Baker, student 1912-1914, and Mrs. Esther (Plattner) Baker, Malta Bend, Mo., on September 9, a daughter, Corinne Frances.

### MARRIAGES

#### ROBERTS-ROBBINS

Miss Bessie B. Roberts and Mr. Daniel A. Robbins, '16, were married at Ottawa October 24. They are living on a farm near Colony.

#### HODGSON-DUNLAP

Miss Joyce Hodgson and Mr. Frederick Dunlap, '14, were married in Topeka December 8. They are living on a farm 12 miles north of Eureka.

#### ROBBINS-BUNNEL

Miss Clara Robbins, '15, and Mr. George Herbert Bunnell, '15, were married at Iola on Christmas day. They will make their home on Mr. Bunnell's farm near Iola.

#### SCHRIEBER-SWEET

Miss Charlotte Schrieber and Mr. William Leander Sweet, '14, were married December 6 at Oakland, Cal. They will be at home after January 31 at Berkeley, Cal.

#### ST. JOHN-CROYLE

Miss Esther St. John, '16, and Mr. Charles F. Croyle were married at Rocky Ford, Col., December 18. They are at home at 501 Sheridan street, Laramie, Wyo.

#### THOMPSON-HAWKINS

Miss Madge Thompson, '17, and Mr. Floyd Hawkins were married December 25. Mr. Hawkins is in the Young Men's Christian association work, with headquarters at Belleville.

#### MCOMAS-POTTER

Miss Lola Kathleen McComas and Mr. Stephen Lee Potter, '14, were married December 21 at Edgerton, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Potter will make their home in Canon, Mo., where Mr. Potter is professor of agriculture in the Missouri Wesleyan college.

#### GRONDAL-BENGSTON

Miss Eunice Grondal and Mr. Emanuel Bengston, '15, were married at Seattle, Wash., December 7. Mrs. Bengston is a graduate of Bethany college, Lindsborg, class 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Bengston are at home at 831 Capitol avenue, Portland, Ore.

#### BENNETT-MYRICK

Miss Mabel Kate Bennett, '16, and Mr. Preston Reed Myrick of New York City were married at the home of the bride in Manhattan on New Year's day. After a few weeks spent

in Florida, they will be at home at 26 Summer avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

#### VAN VRANKEN-GARVER

Miss Anna Van Vranken and Mr. James R. Garver, '07, were married at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., on December 1. After several weeks in Florida, they are now at home at Madison, Wis., where Mr. Garver represents the Pierce farm publications.

#### WALBRIDGE-ANSDSELL

Miss Louise C. Walbridge, '15, of Russell and Mr. George H. Ansdell, '16, of Camp Funston were married December 31 in Manhattan. The ceremony was performed at the Congregational manse by the Rev. W. I. Jones. Mr. Ansdell is a member of the headquarters company, 353rd infantry.

#### SYLVESTER-BRUCE

Miss Ida M. Sylvester of Riley and Mr. Wesley G. Bruce, '17, of Tonganoxie were married Friday evening, December 21, at the home of the bride in Riley. They left immediately for New York City for a short visit with Mr. Bruce's mother. Mr. Bruce entered military training January 5 at Camp Funston.

#### SANDERS-POLAND

Miss Anna E. Sanders, '14, and Mr. Claude A. Poland of West Palm Beach, Fla., were married at Macon, Ga., December 25. Mr. Poland is with Company L, 124th United States infantry, at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Mrs. Poland will return shortly to her work with the Purity Serum company of Sioux City, Iowa.

#### BRUCE-SWENSON

Miss Fay Bruce and Mr. Roy L. Swenson, '15, were married at the home of the bride's parents at Marquette December 20. Dr. Ernst Philblad, president of Bethany college, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson are at home at 1318 Harvard street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Swenson is in the United States department of agriculture.

#### HOLE-GLEASON

Miss Bertha Hole, '16, and Mr. B. E. Gleason, a former college student, were married December 8 at Le Seur Center, Minn. Mr. Gleason returned shortly thereafter to Kansas City, Mo., where he had previously enlisted in the radio branch of the navy. Mrs. Gleason will continue her work as instructor in domestic science in the Waterville (Minn.) high school.

#### IS NOW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, of which H. M. Ziegler, '14, is managing editor, has become a monthly farm magazine. The first number under the new plan appeared this month. It is a most interesting and attractive periodical.

#### AVERY IS HONORED

H. W. Avery, '91, of Wakefield was elected treasurer of the state board of agriculture at the annual meeting held last week in Topeka. Mr. Avery is a leading Kansas live stock farmer, a former state senator, and former president of the Kansas State Agricultural College Alumni association.

#### A CORRECTION

Through an error the name of Walter G. Ward, '12, appeared in a marriage announcement in a recent number of THE INDUSTRIALIST. Mr. Ward has been married for some time and is professor of architecture and drawing in the North Dakota Agricultural college. The marriage announcement should have referred to another person.

#### GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. John Harner of Manhattan celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in December. Of their five children three were present—L. S. Harner, '92, of Keats; James Harner, '00 and '09, of Lucedale, Miss.; and Miss Myrtle Harner of Peabody. Mrs. Ivy (Harner) Selvidge, '93, and Mrs. Daisy (Harner) Roehm, '06, both of Nashville, Tenn., were unable to be present.

#### INTERESTED IN HONOR ROLL

Harry B. Gilstrap, '91, of Chandler, Okla., writes: "I have been spending a few days' Christmas leave with my family here, and have just been reading THE INDUSTRIALIST of December 19 containing the College Honor Roll. I was much interested in this feature, for it contained the names of many men whom I knew in college days, and the names of others who, doubtless, are the sons of college acquaintances I shall be proud to have my name added to the roll."

Mr. Gilstrap served with his regiment, the First Oklahoma infantry, National guard, on the Mexican border last year. In the reorganization his regiment became a part of the 142nd infantry. He is now captain of Company B of that regiment, and is stationed at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.

#### COLLEGE FOLK AT DINNER

There was almost a Kansas State Agricultural college reunion at the New Year dinner which Mr. William Baker gave his grandchildren at his home near Malta Bend, Mo. Covers were laid for the following grandchildren: Mr. S. L. Wagaman; Mrs. Envyra (Baker) Wagaman, student 1909-1912; Miss Florence E. Baker, student 1909-1911; Ralph Gahan Baker, '16; C. Bela Moore, student 1906-1908; Mrs. Harriet (Dunn) Moore, '13; Mr. Harold W. Baker, freshman electrical; Mr. William J. Baker, student 1912-1914; and Mrs. William J. Baker. One grandson, Mr. Ross Dunn, was absent, having enlisted in the ordnance corps. The dinner was served by Mrs. Laura (Baker) Dunn, assisted by Mrs. Linna (Gahan) Baker and Mr. Forney W. Baker. These three were students in the late eighties.

#### CHICAGO REUNION

The Chicago Alumni association had a reunion December 14 with about 40 present. The occasion was a very interesting one, the chief subject of discussion being the resignation of President Waters. A committee was appointed to cooperate with the Board of Administration in finding the best man that can be obtained to succeed Doctor Waters. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, P. C. Milner, '91; class president, E. H. Freeman, '95; treasurer, B. D. Jeffs; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude (Hole) Campbell, '06.

Mrs. Campbell's address is Wilmette, Ill., and she will be glad to receive information concerning any Kansas State Agricultural college alumni or former student in or near Chicago who are not now on her list. Any who have located in that region or who know others who have, will confer a favor by communicating the fact to Mrs. Campbell.

#### PORTLAND ALUMNI MEET

The Kansas State Agricultural College Alumni association of Portland, Ore., held its seventh annual reunion at the Young Men's Christian association parlors, Saturday night, December 29.

A general social time and the renewing of old friendships occupied the early part of the evening. Later Mr. H. A. Stone, '92, gave an interesting talk upon the subject, "What the Young Men's Christian Association is Doing During the War."

At the business meeting E. C. Thayer was elected president; Mrs. Amanda C. Coates, vice-president; and E. C. Joss, secretary and treasurer. It was planned to hold a picnic sometime next summer.

Light refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. C. C. Coates and Mrs. Amanda (Culp) Coates, '00; Mr. W. W. Lawton, '10, and Mrs. Lawton; Mr. H. G. Horton and Mrs. Laura (Houghton) Horton, '13; Dr. E. C. Joss, '96, and Mrs. Miriam (Swingle) Joss, '96; Mrs. Maud (Kennett) Darnall, '95; Mrs. Mayme (Houghton) Brock, '91; Miss Marie Williams, '09, and mother; Miss Muriel Smith; Mr. H. A. Stone, '92; Mr. E. C. Thayer, '91.

Mr. C. M. Buck, '96, Mrs. Winifred (Houghton) Buck, '97, and their two children, of Topeka, Kan., were guests of the association.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
A. A. Adams, '12  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Franklin A. Adams, '09  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Adee  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
L. W. Anderson, '14  
G. H. Ansdell, '16  
Sergeant Alfred Apitz, '16  
Lieutenant A. C. Arnold, '17  
George Arnold, '16  
Lieutenant C. E. Aubel  
Corporal John Ayers  
Sergeant H. E. Baird, '16  
Lieutenant Paul K. Baker, '17  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Ralph U. Baker  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
W. J. Barker  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
B. L. Barofsky, '12  
Lieutenant T. R. Bartlett, '12  
Theodore L. Bayer  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Lieutenant A. C. Berry, '16  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Harold Bixby  
Lieutenant John Bixby  
Lieutenant L. H. Bixby  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Boice  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant A. A. Brecheisen, '17  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
W. G. Bruce, '17  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
B. F. Buzard, '12  
Lieutenant J. W. Calvin, '06  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
W. N. Caton  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Wayne Bea Cave, '08  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cave-  
naugh, '96  
Lieutenant K. P. Cecil  
Joseph E. Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
W. K. Charles  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
Lieutenant Charles D. Christoph  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Lieutenant W. E. Comfort, '14  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse

Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham, '17  
R. E. Curtis, '16  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Sergeant W. D. Cusic, '14  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
First Class Musician Charles A. Davis, '13  
N. H. Davis, '16  
Russell G. Davis  
W. S. Davison, '10  
Lieutenant George H. Dean, '16  
Rowland Dennen  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
H. H. Dinsmore  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman Le-  
Roy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Guy Earl  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton, '04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
J. B. Elliot  
John F. Ellis  
Robert W. Ellis, '11  
Fred Emerson  
Dr. J. G. Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Lieutenant Shelby G. Fell, '15  
C. I. Felps, '12  
Malcolm Fergus  
W. W. Fetro  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
H. C. Fisher  
Lieutenant G. W. FitzGerald, '16  
A. F. Fletcher  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Lieutenant J. H. Flora, '17  
Lieutenant Glick Fockele, '02  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
A. W. Foster  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
I. G. Freeman, '17  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
T. O. Garinger  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Allen George  
R. W. Getty, '12  
G. S. Gillespie, '13  
H. M. Gillespie  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
B. H. Gilmore, '13  
Captain H. B. Gilstrap, '91  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
B. E. Gleason  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lieutenant D. M. Green, '17  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
P. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
L. G. Gross, '15  
S. S. Gross, '10  
Sergeant L. E. Grube, '13  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Lieutenant J. S. Hagan, '16  
Lieutenant W. W. Haggard, '15  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Captain C. T. Halbert, '16  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Sergeant Frank K. Hansen  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Har-  
bord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Ernest Hartman  
Fred G. Hartwig, '16

M. E. Hartzler, '14  
Edward Haug  
Brigadier General E. A. Helmick  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henny  
E. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Corporal Lyman R. Hiatt, '17  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
O. A. Hindman  
Corporal Theodore Hobbie  
Lieutenant L. S. Hobbs  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
G. A. Hopp, '15  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
C. B. Howe  
Lieutenant Frank R. Howe, '14  
Carl F. Huffman, '17  
Lieutenant D. D. Hughes  
Lieutenant Edwin H. Hungerford, '12  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Lieutenant Carl L. Ipsen, '13  
Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Paul Jackson, '15  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Lieutenant Clarence Jones, '16  
Lieutenant E. C. Jones, '16  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant Glenn Keith, '17  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Sergeant E. V. Kesinger, '17  
Lieutenant John Kiene, '16  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
Captain Joe G. Lill, '09 and '11  
John Lill  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
J. Donald McCallum, '14  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Z. H. McDonald, '15  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
W. C. McGraw  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
C. F. McIlrath  
J. H. McKee  
Aubrey MacLee  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Sergeant Otto I. Markham, '16  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
E. R. Martin  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
Lieutenant L. A. Maury, '16  
Ray Means  
W. C. Meldrum, '14  
Lieutenant Leo Mingenbeck  
J. R. Mingle  
J. D. Montague  
Ben Moore  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
R. V. Morrison  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
F. E. Moss, '13  
Lieutenant J. B. Mudge, '14  
George Munsell  
Lieutenant Charles M. Neiman, '13  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Lieutenant R. T. Nichols, '99  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce

W. A. Nye  
Sergeant D. V. O'Harro  
Lieutenant C. E. O'Neal  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Lieutenant H. O. Parker, '13  
Captain L. R. Parkerson, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Parrish, '14  
First Sergeant J. D. Parsons, '15  
C. H. Pate  
Lieutenant Amos O. Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Lieutenant Arthur F. Peine  
E. Q. Perry, '15  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
R. M. Phillips, '14  
Lieutenant Floyd Pickrell  
Corporal William Dale Pierce  
L. A. Plumb  
Claude A. Poland  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Lieutenant D. M. Purdy, '17  
Corporal J. V. Quigley, '16  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Lieutenant Wayne Ramage, '16  
C. Ramsey  
Earl Ramsey  
Sergeant Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Captain Hile Rannels, '10  
Captain S. M. Ransopher, '11  
Lieutenant F. R. Rawson, '16  
Paul C. Rawson, '17  
Lieutenant George T. Reaugh, '16  
Zeno Rechel  
C. J. Reed, '12  
Lieutenant O. W. Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Lieutenant L. A. Richards, '15  
Sergeant Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Major J. D. Riddell, '93  
F. L. Rimbach  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Lieutenant Frank Root, '14  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Homer Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Elbridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
Lieutenant Robert Schmidt  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lieutenant William A. Schuster, '13  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Abel Segel, '12  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
R. E. Sellers, '16  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
R. A. Shelly, '15  
Frank Sherrill  
Ira John Shoup  
Lieutenant Dave Shull, '16  
Lieutenant C. M. Siever  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Lieutenant Paul J. Simpson  
Captain Emmett W. Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15  
E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
O. E. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
U. J. Smith, '14  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Captain Elmer G. Stahl, '13  
Lieutenant William Edward Stanley, '12  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Lieutenant C. J. Stratton, '11  
Lieutenant Jay W. Stratton, '16  
Captain Alden G. Strong, '11

Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Ralph Terrill  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Captain George I. Thatcher, '10  
W. L. Thackery  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Sergeant George O. Tolman  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Floyd C. Turner  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Van Nordstrand, '12  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Frederick V. Waugh  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
R. J. Weinheimer  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Lieutenant John Hanna Welsh, '16  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
C. E. Wettig  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
W. L. Willhoite, '16  
Lieutenant J. M. Williams  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler, '97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
J. M. Williams  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, '13  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Lieutenant D. M. Wooley  
Irving Wulkhler  
J. R. Worthington  
Lieutenant J. W. Worthington, '17  
C. W. Wyland  
I. Yost  
Roy Young, '14

### AGGIES SHOW GOOD FORM AND WIN FIRST BASKETBALL GAME

Defeat St. Mary's 42 to 20—Kansas Wesleyan and Ames Are Next

The Aggies showed their old time form in their first game of the season with St. Mary's and won by a score of 42 to 20.

The most noticeable feature of the Aggie attack was the excellent floor and team work. The passing was not as good as usual due to the slick floor of the St. Mary's court.

Coach Z. G. Clevenger was much pleased with the individual work of his men. The guarding was especially good, the St. Mary's forwards getting by Clarke and Hinds for just one goal from a close shot. Whedon at center played a strong game, and proved to be the high scoring man of the evening. The big center scored 24 of the 42 Aggie points. Van Trine and Hinds both played well at the forward positions, their floor work, passing, and speed simply outclassing their opponents.

The team is now confident of success in its games with Kansas Wesleyan on Wednesday and the Ames Aggies on Saturday.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, January 23, 1918

Number 17

## FARMERS GET MORE NOW

NET INCOME GREATER THAN IF THERE WERE NO WAR

Those Who Sell Primary Products of Soil Are Profiting, Says Dr. T. N. Carver—Discipline Necessary if Democracy Is to Win War

That the farmers of the United States who grow the primary products of the soil and sell them for cash have a larger net money income than they would have had if the world war had not been in progress, was the statement of Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics in Harvard university, in speaking before a Farm and Home week audience Monday evening.

"Those farmers of this class who have not been compelled to buy high priced fertilizers," said Doctor Carver, "have made much larger profits than those who are compelled to buy fertilizers, but even the latter have to some extent prospered—that is, the cost of their fertilizers has not risen sufficiently to offset entirely the high price of the products which they sell.

### WHAT IS STOCKMAN'S SITUATION

"The case of the animal husbandman and the dairyman—producers of secondary farm products—is not quite so clear, but in so far as they have grass, hay, soft corn, and other products, which either are not salable or have not risen in price, even they are gaining because the high price of cattle, hogs, and milk enables them to sell this material at a better price than they would otherwise be getting.

"Those, however, who are feeding sound and salable corn or otherwise high priced feeds are in many cases producing at a loss, and even those who are so favorably situated as to produce at a high profit are very near the margin.

### SOME ON LOSING SIDE

"In the case of those whose net money income is generally diminishing, or not perceptibly increased, there is no question that their real income is diminished, for the things which they have to purchase to supply their families are generally risen in price.

"In the case of those whose net money incomes have increased, have the things which they have to buy for their families increased sufficiently to absorb all this increase in net money income? I do not think they have."

### TEAM WORK IS WANTED

In an address at the student assembly Monday, Doctor Carver pointed out the necessity of discipline if democracy is to win the present war.

In a football team, he said, each player plays not for himself but for the whole team, and so it must be with a nation. The disciplined man subordinates the lesser needs of the individual to the larger needs of the group, and thus a disciplined people has the essential team work. Democracy will win in the present war only if the devotees of that democracy will so sacrifice that good team work results.

## WAR HAS PLACED FARMING IN NEW LIGHT—CREELMAN

President of Ontario Agricultural College Outlines Canadian "Patriotism and Production" Campaign

That agriculture has been placed in a new light by the exigencies of the war, was the statement of G. C. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural college, in a Farm and Home Week address Tuesday.

President Creelman outlined the "patriotism and production" campaign inaugurated by the Canadian government for the purpose of promoting agriculture during the war. In this campaign the platform and the press were used extensively. The advertising columns of daily and weekly news-

papers and farm journals were utilized.

Other war activities of Canada were discussed by the speaker, who expressed appreciation of the fact that the United States is now in the war.

"We appreciate the fact that you are with us," said President Creelman, "because it makes possible unity of the great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, not only on this continent but in the world, standing together and rejoicing in much the same ideals, having after all sprung largely from the same stock."

## EVERY COLLEGE GIRL CAN HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

Can Make Surgical Dressings and Carry Out Food Conservation Ideas

College girls can do much toward winning the war, in the opinion of Miss Lenore Richards, assistant in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Almost all the educational institutions have placed much emphasis this year upon the conservation of foods," said Miss Richards. "The substitution of cheaper foodstuffs for the more expensive ones and of materials such as rye, cornmeal, and barley for wheat has been practiced.

"One of the most valuable services which girls can render their country is the making of surgical dressings. These are greatly in demand and are things which cannot be made by machinery. Hand work is slow and necessarily requires a good many workers, and every girl has some spare time which she could devote to this work.

"These dressings must be made under the supervision of an instructor who has received a certificate in the making of surgical dressings. The girls who have taken a course under a certified instructor may take an examination and become qualified to teach such classes."

## MISS MACLAREN READS PLAY BEFORE COLLEGE AUDIENCE

Broadhurst's "Bought and Paid For," Is Effectively Presented in Artists' Series

"Bought and Paid For," the four act drama written by George Broadhurst, was the play read by Miss Gay Zenola MacLaren, dramatic imitative reader, Tuesday evening in the college auditorium. The reading by Miss MacLaren was the third number of the Artists' series.

"Bought and Paid For," is a human interest comedy with a personal appeal. Miss MacLaren presented the play with great effect.

A late train caused delay in Miss MacLaren's arrival, and members of the music department and of the student body entertained the audience in the meantime.

The fourth number of the Artists' series will be a musical entertainment on February 25 by the Zoellner String quartet, one of the two greatest string quartets in the world.

## AGGIES WIN FROM AMES IN EXCITING BASKETBALL GAME

Local Team Shows Valley Style in First Big Game of Season

The Kansas Aggies defeated the Ames Cyclones in basketball Saturday 33 to 27.

The game was fast and exciting from the start, with the Ames men fighting hard all of the time. The greatest surprise was the floor work of the Aggies. They showed real valley style, and made a remarkable showing for their first big game. The Ames team had played six games, and presented a passing game that was hard for the Aggies to break up.

Dr. J. T. Willard, acting president of the college, attended last week a conference of the heads of the state educational institutions with the board of administration in Topeka.

## ON FARM ARE CHANCES

BEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

There's Magic in the Word "Work," Says Governor Capper—Executive Advises Training Youth in Business Ways—Interest in Schools

The farm affords the best opportunity for industrious young men and women, in the opinion of Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, who spoke in the college auditorium Tuesday afternoon before a Farm and Home week audience.

"The young man who has pluck and ginger can win in Kansas—and win on the Kansas farm," said Governor Capper. "There is magic in the little word, 'work.'"

### KEEP YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED

"I want to appeal to the older folks to give the young people more of a chance. I believe that every boy and girl on the farm should have something he can call his own—something to keep him interested in the farm and something which will train him in a business way.

"If I had my way every girl in Kansas would be trained to bake, cook, and sew. One of the finest things the agricultural college is doing is to train girls to take care of themselves.

"The biggest mistake a boy or girl can make is to pull away from a Kansas farm and go to the city. No state in the union offers greater opportunities than Kansas.

### TAKE PRIDE IN SCHOOLS

"I am glad the progressive farmers of Kansas are taking an interest in better schools. More money is being spent on school buildings and the people are taking pride in their schools.

"I think one of the important things that the agricultural college is doing is emphasizing the idea to young men and women of the importance of staying on the farm—teaching them to love the farm.

"The farmer is doing more for the welfare of this western country than those engaged in any other calling. The farmer who is doing his duty faithfully and well is just as great a man and as useful a citizen as captains of industry, who perhaps get more advertising than he does."

## WILL USE 50 BLUE-GRAY CALVES IN EXPERIMENT

Animal Husbandry Department Starts Tests with Result of Cross—These Cattle Highly Regarded

A feeding experiment with blue-gray calves has been started by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Sixty-six head were purchased from the Hays branch experiment station and from those 50 head were selected for the experiment.

These calves were sired by white bulls, and are out of black polled cows. This cross usually results in what is known as blue-gray cattle, which are regarded by many breeders as ideal for beef purposes.

They were divided into five lots of 10 head each. Six steers and four heifers were placed in each lot. The feeding was begun December 17, and is to be continued for 180 days.

Lot 30 is fed shelled corn, linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and silage; lot 31 receives shelled corn, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay; lot 32, shelled corn and alfalfa hay; lot 33, shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay, and silage; lot 34, ground corn, linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and silage.

Thus comparisons are being made between cottonseed and linseed meal in connection with shelled corn, alfalfa, and silage, and between shelled and ground corn. Silage is again

being tested as part ration. The calves will be on full feed by January 20.

The calves were weighed on three successive days to get the average individual weights to start the experiment. Every 10 days the lot weights are determined, and every 30 days the individual weights.

## PRICE ATTENDS MEETINGS OF BIG HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Visits Also National Capital, Where War-time Bustle Is Manifest

Prof. Ralph R. Price, head of the department of history and civics, attended recently the annual meeting of the American Historical association and of the American Political Science association in Philadelphia, Pa.

While east, Professor Price spent a few days in New York City and on the way home stopped off for a few days in Washington, D. C., thus getting an interesting view of the American metropolis and of the national capital in war time. Traffic in the east was especially congested, and offices in Washington were even more congested. The bureau of printing and engraving, for example, is running 24 hours a day, working three shifts and employing a total of 7,000 people. It is working on the new government bonds.

## STRAW AND SILAGE REDUCE BREEDING HERD EXPENSES

Judicious Use of Low Priced Feeds Maintains Cattle Profitably

A serious problem that confronts the cattle producer is the cost of maintaining a breeding herd, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

With the judicious use of straw, silage, and cottonseed meal the problem becomes less perplexing. In periods of normal prices, cows at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station that were receiving silage and cotton seed with other roughages such as straw, and kafir butts, were maintained during the winter months at a cost slightly less than 4 cents a day and were in thrifty condition when turned to pasture in the spring.

Maintaining a cow herd when properly managed is profitable. In the first place the cash return upon the capital invested is large. The maintenance of a breeding herd furnishes a home market for feed grown on the farm, a large portion of which would otherwise be wasted. The by-products of the feedlot, furthermore, can be utilized in maintaining the fertility of the soil and in increasing crop yields.

## JANITOR FORCE CUTS COSTS WHILE ASSISTING STUDENTS

Making Sweeping Compound at College Is Help in Many Ways

By manufacturing its own sweeping compound the college janitor force is cutting down expense, helping to relieve the freight congestion, and offering employment to college students.

The sweeping compound is made of sand, sawdust, paraffin oil, and venetian red. The bulky part of the material is obtained in Manhattan. Coarse sawdust is purchased from the sawmill north of town. Fine sawdust is procured from the college shops, and sand is hauled from the Kansas river. By getting these materials here the cost of shipping is eliminated.

The materials in the compound are mixed with a shovel. First 140 pounds of coarse sawdust is piled on the cement floor, which serves as a mixing board, and then 80 pounds of fine sawdust is added and mixed. Seventy pounds of paraffin oil and 24 pounds of venetian red are then mixed with the sawdust. The last to be added is 320 pounds of sand. The janitors use more than 1,200 pounds of sweeping compound each week.

## BIG WEEK UNDER WAY

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES HERE FOR FARM AND HOME EVENTS

Speakers of National Reputation and Meetings of Many Agricultural Organizations Make Up Program of General Interest

Hundreds of men, women, and children from Kansas farms are here for Farm and Home week, an annual event held at the agricultural college under the auspices of the division of extension. The sessions will continue until Friday evening. Speakers of national reputation are on the program.

Annual meetings of several Kansas agricultural and stock breeders' associations are being held this week.



EDWARD C. JOHNSON, DEAN OF EXTENSION

The Kansas Crop Improvement association and the Kansas Swine Breeders' association met Tuesday.

### STOCK BREEDERS TO MEET

The Kansas State Dairy association and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association will meet today, and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association, Thursday. The Kansas breeders' Percheron sale will be held in the judging pavilion at 4:30 o'clock Friday.

A conference for potato growers will be held Thursday afternoon. An all day farm bureau conference is scheduled for Friday. The Kansas Horse Breeders' association will meet Thursday evening and all day Friday.

### ANNUAL GRAIN EXHIBIT

Exhibits are a feature of the meeting. That of corn and other grains by the Kansas Crop Improvement association is an annual affair. The displays by mother-daughter canning clubs are attracting attention. The exhibits by boys and girls are of particular interest to the young people.

## EXTENSION DIVISION OPENS WAR INFORMATION SERVICE

Members Will Specialize in Various Phases of Present Activity

A war information bureau will be conducted by the department of home study service in the division of extension of the agricultural college, according to announcement by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division. It will be for the benefit of the people of Kansas.

Each member of the department under the direction of M. G. Burton will specialize in some line of war activity, such as food, fuel, causes of the war, history of the war, transportation, Red Cross work, and training camp activities. Each will be ready to answer any question in regard to his specialty.



## THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

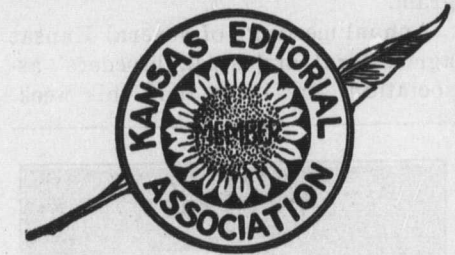
J. T. WILLARD, ACTING PRESIDENT. ....  
..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD..... Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS..... Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '95, M. S. '12..... Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism and printing, which also does the mechanical work. Of this department Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918

### HONESTY IN WAR TIME

Important articles exported from Japan are from now on to be inspected by the trade guilds of that country under the direction of the government. The purpose is to prevent the sale in foreign countries of inferior articles bearing the imprint of Japanese firms. It is realized that such sales could readily be made during the war, but that as soon as the war was over the business would be transferred to other countries. Thus does a government officially recognize the importance of business honesty.

Probably few Americans would wish to adopt a similar policy regarding exports from the United States. The fact, however, that such a policy is not in operation should not prevent every American firm from carefully inspecting its own products—if not in the interest of the United States, at least in the interest of its own welfare.

This should be done whether the goods are to go out of the United States or are to be consumed here. When the war is over, it will be just as important for a manufacturer or a merchant to have a good reputation at home as to have a good reputation abroad. The "home folks" will remember—probably even better than the foreigners. The man who takes advantage of shortages, poor deliveries, and other difficulties incident to the war to cheat his customers will have few customers when the war is ended. On the other hand, the man who keeps faith with his neighbors now will be rewarded by them in the happier times to come.

### ORCHARDS AND THE SOIL

The soil on which an apple orchard is growing determines to quite an extent whether it will be a success or a failure. The ordinary field crops are usually planted and harvested the same year, so if the mistake is made but one year's loss results.

With fruit trees, however, the mistake is much more serious. It requires many years after planting an orchard before any large returns are obtained. If the wrong soil is selected it is a long time before the mistake is discovered, and then it is too late to correct it without considerable financial loss.

It is usually poor economy to plant an orchard on cheap land, at least if due to poor quality. Much greater net returns are obtained by securing the right kind of land, even though it seems an extravagance at the time. The man who, by extra labor and attention, tries to overcome the handicap of a poor soil generally finds it an expensive process. It is much better to spend the few extra dollars at first in order to obtain the best soil and location. The returns from an apple orchard are usually high, or they amount

to but very little; so if the business is worth going into at all it is worth every effort necessary for the highest returns.

Apples are not so particular about the soil as some other fruits yet they have their decided preferences, which the wise planter will respect. A deep loam soil, having good natural drainage is the best. Clay or adobe soils often produce good apples, but they are difficult to work and keep in good tilth. They have the advantage, however, of carrying greater quantities of available plant food and being able to retain larger quantities of moisture than the lighter soils.—Field and Farm.

### EAT THE CHEAP ROOSTER

It is good farm economy to eat the rooster. For roasting, of course, the housekeeper wants a good fat hen, but for chicken dishes that call for slow cooking let the rooster go into the pot. He is full of meat and savory, nutritious juices. Slow cooking and the right seasoning will convert the low priced rooster into dishes that are universally liked—there are pot pie and chicken stew and a host of others. If a rooster that is not wanted for dinner is "eating his head off" in the barnyard, can him for future use and save the stock for soup.

The rooster is the foundation for that famous dish of chicken and rice which the French call "pilau." The combination has remained an American favorite through all the changes of spelling. The Florida boys, who love to concoct this stew when camping in the woods, call it "perlew." Make it by boiling the chicken until the meat comes off the bone. Season it well, and add enough rice to thicken the stew. Cook the stew until the rice is soft. The stew should be thick enough to eat with a fork.

This stew served with a green salad or stewed fruit makes a complete meal, as the rice takes the place of bread. The Spanish, who are very fond of this chicken and rice combination, add pimientos just before removing the stew from the fire, and the stew, when served, is a complete one-piece dinner.—United States Food Administration.

### THE ART OF SHOPPING

The art of shopping is a real one. One woman who did not realize this said: "I would rather take what I can get at our little country store than be confused in the big town ones." Of course you want to take what you can get at the country store—that is, if it has what you want, but why take what you do not want?

Shopping would be easy if one would think well what she wants in material, color and amount, would write it on a list and when she goes to a store ask for that and nothing else. For instance, if Mrs. Smith goes into a store and tells the girls at the goods counter that she wants something to make up a blue serge, as you and I have both seen done, the girl does not know the dress, the person who is to wear it, nor the size of the purse behind the purchase. If she had said, "I want some dark blue flowered or spotted material to make collars and cuffs for a blue serge dress for a fair young girl," the girl would have a little idea what to show.

It is a good thing to go to a good store on a good street. It has a reputation to keep up and its word is therefore reliable.

It is well to patronize one particular clerk; she gets to know you and to take an interest in you and will often call your attention to bargains she would not bother to show to a chance customer.—Progressive Farmer.

### A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of January 21, 1913

The farm department has purchased 14 stock hogs.

The cooking class served dinner Wednesday evening to the regents and faculty.

Miss Fannie Waugh, '91, is a successful teacher in the Marquette schools.

The annual exhibition of the Hamil-

ton society will be held Saturday evening, February 4.

Miss Madeleine Milner, '91, and Miss Bertha Winchip, '91, attended chapel exercises Friday afternoon.

W. J. Griffing, '83, writes on "Winter Work for the Horticulturist" in the Kansas Capital of this week.

W. H. Olin, '89, has been engaged as instructor in teachers' institutes in Osborne and Chautauqua counties.

The first Friday lunch of the year

McDowell; "The Proposed Division of Kansas," J. D. Riddell; "An Important Question," J. A. Rokes; "Modern Conquerors," Miss Eusebia D. Mudge; "Emancipation and Its Effects upon the Nation," F. R. Smith; "A Life of Failure," G. W. Smith.

Hot springs are widely distributed in Alaska, many of them yielding water that is near the boiling point and remaining unfrozen the year round.

## The Things Most Needed

Gifford Pinchot in Wallaces' Farmer

GERMANY is losing the war because she has failed in spiritual generosity and understanding. Her material preparation was more complete than the world had ever seen before; her men were trained; her supplies of ammunition were almost inconceivable in amount. It is said that Germany took into Belgium with her 5,400,000,000 rifle cartridges. Her artillery included great secret supplies of seventeen-inch howitzers, whose destructive power was without a parallel. She struck in her own time and in her own way. From the military side nothing was lacking or left undone. Why did this marvelous preparedness fail? Because spiritually Germany is blind. . . .

The greatest factor in this war today is not a material factor at all. It is neither the submarines of the Germans, nor the French and British artillery on the western front, nor the food supplies of America, which are so necessary in the winning of the war. The greatest factor in this war is the state of mind of the American people. If the soul of America is aroused, all the rest will follow. But if the people of the United States are half-hearted in the war, then nothing else can make good the loss. Unless the soul of America is set on the victory of righteousness and civilization, neither armies nor guns nor food will avail.

Today in the great war, America's contribution must be first a contribution of spirit, and second a contribution of food. Only if these two are made together will our contribution of fighting power help our allies to win the war.

There is nothing truer than this, that if the war is not ended by force of arms in France next summer, it will be decided by the failure or the success of the American farmer to supply food to the men who are fighting and dying for our cause in France. The farmer feeds us all, and "us" means not merely ourselves, but our allies as well. I am certain that the farmer will not fail America, unless the spirit of the nation should fail to support the farmer. If it should fail, if the people should be indifferent to the tremendous issue, then either we should lose this war or we should still be fighting it, at heaven knows what cost of blood and treasure, years from now. I don't believe that the spirit of the American people will fail; but I do know that the first call upon us in this greatest crisis of all history is for a united soul and will behind our cause, and, next to that, the call for food.

was served yesterday to almost a hundred students at the usual price, 10 cents.

On Thursday the class in veterinary science received practical instruction at the barn, where Doctor Mayo has a few steers under treatment.

Colonel S. A. Sawyer, he of auctioneering fame, has donated to the library several volumes of the Breeders Gazette, thereby completing our set.

More than 100 young men met Instructor Freeman Wednesday morning in the interest of organizing a class in athletics. Much interest was shown, and indications point toward a large class.

F. A. Waugh, '91, stopped at the college a day or two the first of the week to say good bye before leaving for Denver, where he will do editorial work on the Field and Farm, one of the leading agricultural papers of the country.

Five barrels of sorghum, being the first of a large order, was received from the Medicine Lodge mills the first of the week. It is being fed, mixed with cornmeal, to the "experimental" steers, and, judging from the avidity with which they devour it, is a ration well suited to the taste of the animals.

The fourth division of the fourth year class occupied the public hour yesterday afternoon in the following program of orations: "What Shall We Do with the Drunkard?" C. J. Peterson; "Sunday Opening of the World's Fair," C. F. Pfuetze; "A Modern Reformer," Miss Edith R.

### HERBIE HOOVER

Little Herbie Hoover's come to our house to stay,  
To make us scrape the dishes clean,  
An' keep the crumbs away,  
An' learn us to make war bread, an' save up all the grease,  
For the less we eat of butter, the sooner we'll have peace.  
An' all us other children, when our scanty meal is done,  
We gather up around the fire an' has the mostest fun  
A-listenin' to the proteins that Herbie tells about,  
An' the Calories that git you

you  
don't  
watch  
out!

An' little Herbie Hoover says, when the fire burns low,  
An' the vitamins are creepin' from the shadows, so' and slow,  
You better eat the things the Food Folks says they's plenty of,  
An' cheat the garbage pail, and give all butcher's meat the shove,  
An' gobble up the corn pone an' veg'tables an' fish,  
An' save your drippin' an' yer sweets an' lick clean ever' dish,  
An' don't get fresh a-talkin' of what you won't do without,  
Or the Calories'll git you

you  
don't  
watch  
out!

—Sophie Kerr in Life.

### CHANNEL SUNSET

John Gould Fletcher in the New Republic

Over the shallow, angry English Channel,  
Clouds like cavalry masses  
Gallop at a charge, dark tawny horse-men,  
Towards the coast of Flanders.

The sun strikes out amid them  
A shower of golden arrows;  
They waver suddenly in mid-flight,  
Break their ranks, stumble and fall,  
And cover with scarlet eddies  
The shallows of the sea.

But over their heads new masses yet  
come charging  
Towards the coast of Flanders;  
Towards the battle that is shaping,  
The struggle of burning spears in the  
cold twilight.

### SUNFLOWERS

There is a new war song born every minute.

Nobody ever really gives a bride  
away at a wedding.

A girl has to be a good politician to  
win a beauty contest.

The best man always goes free at a  
wedding—which is right.

Very few girls can stand up long under  
a reputation for being cute.

A man with the grip always feels the  
need of a constitutional amendment.

In Manhattan the difference between  
a jitney and a taxi is an hour and 15  
cents.

Why doesn't somebody open up a  
school of camouflage for plug-ugly  
girls?

Beware of the man who wants to sell  
your wife something on the instalment  
plan.

You can tell whether a man is a gentleman  
or not by listening to him wait  
20 seconds on central.

If hell is paved with good intentions  
the Kaiser will have to learn to walk  
again when he gets there.

A prominent Manhattan merchant  
heads his advertisement "Service  
Flags;" but he doesn't say how badly.

Mrs. Lotta Cash, one of the wealthiest  
members of our exclusive set, has  
taken an option on a veal roast for  
next Sunday.

We are now anxiously waiting for  
the first warm spell, that will coax the  
American hen into activity and bring  
the price of eggs within the range of  
our most reckless moments.

One advantage of having a family  
composed of a piano-player, a parrot,  
and a lot of wicker furniture is that it  
doesn't take the whooping-cough and  
the measles long to run through all the  
children.

It is said that the "swagger stick"  
order at Camp Funston was designed  
to keep the officers' hands out of their  
trouser pockets. Now if someone will  
think of something to keep our noses  
engaged so that they will stay out of  
other people's business . . . . .

H. W. D.

### LETTERS! MORE LETTERS!

There is now a great opportunity to  
awaken a keen interest on the part of  
our pupils in the writing of "real"  
letters. If superintendents and teachers  
would obtain the names and latest  
addresses of "their own" soldiers who  
have left for the front, and would arrange  
for the writing and transmission of "letters from home" and "letters from school" for our soldier boys, they would not only instill a keener interest in the work and a higher degree of patriotism, but they would also delight the boys in camp and trench, on battlefield and battleship, for our boys need letters, more letters, as much as arms and ammunition, food and supplies, in order to do their best for democracy. So let us write them good, warm, hopeful, thankful letters frequently. And don't wait for replies.  
—Nebraska Teacher.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Russell Williamson, '14, is an architect in Kansas City.

John C. Gist, '14, is a second lieutenant in the coast artillery.

S. M. Ransopher, '11, is captain in a division of engineers now in France.

Paul R. King, '15, is first lieutenant, stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.

Lieutenant T. R. Bartlett, '12, is now in France with the 117th ammunition train.

J. E. Alsop, '15, is teaching manual training in the high school at Leroy, Minn.

J. R. Stoker, '11, is a new assistant in the steam and gas engineering department.

F. E. McCall, '13, is now in the national service, stationed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Roy N. Young, '14, is now sergeant bugler of the 353rd infantry which is stationed at Camp Funston.

A. B. Carnahan, '05, with the ordnance department of the army, is stationed at Springfield, Mass.

Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16, of the fourteenth field artillery, is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

H. E. Butcher, '14, is superintendent of the Electric Light and Power company at Mansfield, Ohio.

Walter J. Ott, '16, is agricultural agent for Sedgewick county, Col. His headquarters are at Julesburg.

William A. Lathrop, '15, is employed as cost analyst by the Western Electric company, Berwyn, Ill.

Rainey C. Paris, '01, is now engineer for the Equitable Powder Manufacturing company at East Alton, Ill.

Mrs. Gertrude (Conner) Snodgrass, '05, is living in Albion, Ida., where Mr. Snodgrass is secretary of the State Normal school.

John A. Scheel, '94, has been appointed district emergency demonstration agent for Osage and Coffey counties, with his office at Melvern.

D. H. Gripton, '06, has been appointed district emergency demonstration agent for Osborne and Mitchell counties with his office at Downs.

T. W. Allison, '98, has been appointed district emergency demonstration agent for Elk and Chautauqua counties, with his office at Moline.

Henry Schmidler, '12, is now taking special work in shop practice and management. He expects to go into some phase of commercial work later.

Miss Chloe Willis, '09, has resigned her position as a teacher in the city schools and accepted a position in the war department at Washington, D. C.

Miss Anna Brandner, '17, who has been teaching home economics in the Clifton high school, has resigned her position to become a Red Cross nurse.

C. A. Gilkinson, '06, has been appointed district emergency demonstrating agent for Barton and Rice counties. His office is in Ellinwood.

John Hanna Welsh, '16, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army and is stationed at Fort Douglas, Ariz., with the Seventeenth cavalry.

Harry C. McLean, '08, has obtained his degree as master of science and research and has completed the work for the degree of doctor of philosophy from Rutgers college, where he is employed in the chemistry department.

Otto I. Markham, '16, has resigned from his position with the General Electric company, Lynn, Mass., and is now warrant officer in one of the coast defense stations near Boston in charge of all the electrical equipment.

A. L. Marble, '15, who has been teaching agriculture in the Tucson (Ariz.) high school, has resigned his position and bought a farm near Wenatchee, Wash., where he expects to make a specialty of fruit growing.

Edward C. Richards, '07, of Marshalltown, Iowa, visited his parents and friends during the holidays. He is a traveling salesman for a large pump

concern, and his territory is extensive. This is his first trip to Manhattan in nine years.

Lester G. Tubbs, '17, has been transferred from Camp Funston to Casual company 2, thirty-fifth engineers, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. He expects to be in foreign service soon and will probably be a generating engineer in power plant work.

Earl Wheeler, '05, manager of the Washington office of the General Electric company, has obtained leave of absence and is now a captain in the engineers' reserve corps. He is in charge of the inspection, expediting, and shipment of supplies for the engineers.

Glick Fockele, '02, writes that he is not entitled to a place in the honor roll. He attended the first officers' training camp, but contracted inflammatory rheumatism, which caused his discharge before the camp closed. He has returned to his editorial work in Leroy.

Ralph G. Baker, '16, visited Prof. C. E. Reid's office Saturday. Mr. Baker has been employed by the General Electric company at Lynn, Mass., since his graduation. He reports A. N. Johnson, '16, George Farmer, '16, and himself as much pleased with their work with this company.

J. M. Foster, student from 1904 to 1908, is now editor and publisher of the Clifton News. In sending THE INDUSTRIALIST one name for the honor roll he expresses his appreciation of this feature of the paper, for he finds in it the names of many of his old friends and classmates.

R. B. Leydig, '17, visited the college Saturday. Mr. Leydig is employed by the Empire Gas and Electric company of the Doherty Syndicate in the engineering department with headquarters at Bartlesville, Okla., and was on his way to audit the equipment of the Empire Oil company in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

G. W. Wildin, '92, has been promoted to the position of general manager of the New Haven and Hartford and Central New England railroads, at a salary of \$15,000 a year. From 1892 to 1894 Mr. Wildin was a mechanical draftsman with the Santa Fe railroad. Since then he has been a fireman, an engineer, and a mechanical engineer on different railroads.

## DEATHS

CALVIN L. IRWIN

Calvin L. Irwin, senior in general science, died on December 8 at Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii, as the result of injuries received in a football game. Mr. Irwin enlisted last spring in the coast artillery, and was stationed in Hawaii.

The body is on the way back to the United States, and the funeral will be held in Leroy, where Mr. Irwin lived.

The death of Mr. Irwin is the first casualty among Kansas Aggies serving in the present war.

## MARRIAGES

MC GUIRE-ORR

Miss Cynthia McGuire, junior in home economics, and Mr. Raymond S. Orr, '16, were married at Sharon, December 25. They will live in Manhattan, where Mr. Orr is employed in a drug store.

RICHARDSON-BUTCHER

Miss Hazel Richardson, last year a junior in home economics, and A. M. Butcher, '16, were married December 20 at Dunavant. They will make their home in Augusta, where Mr. Butcher is electrical engineer for the gas and oil properties of the Doherty syndicate at that place.

BOYD-PETRIE

Miss Helen Boyd, senior in general science, and B. R. Petrie, senior this year in animal husbandry, were married in Pratt, January 1. Mr. Petrie withdrew from college in October to take charge of his mother's farm when his brother went into the national army. Mr. and Mrs. Petrie will be at home on the Petrie farm near Pratt after February 15.

## GO TO WAR CONFERENCE

MEMBERS OF FACULTY PROMINENT IN KANSAS MEETING

Deans Jardine and Van Zile Address Meetings—Agriculturist Would Have School Six Days a Week to Free Boys for Farms

Members of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural college took a prominent part in the Kansas war conference at Topeka Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18. Edward C. Johnson, dean of extension, presided over one of the sessions. Addresses were made by Dr. W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture, and Mrs. Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of home economics. Many other faculty men and women were present.

A dozen concrete practical suggestions for increasing the food production of Kansas in the year, 1918, were given by Doctor Jardine.

KANSAS MUST BE LEADER

Doctor Jardine pointed out that what Kansas does concerns every state in the union and the remotest provinces of this country's allies, this being a leading state in the production of wheat and being well up in the list in the matter of corn. He briefly summarized what the state had already done in response to the wartime needs, and urged the necessity of planting the maximum acreage of crops in the coming spring.

The speaker urged school six days in the week for the rest of the school year, thus finishing the school year about May 1, and freeing the boys for farm work.

WOULD READJUST FOOD PROGRAM

Increased production, decreased waste, and readjustment of the food program were urged by Mrs. Van Zile.

"Ten million homes and more," said Mrs. Van Zile, "have taken the pledge to support the food administration—to send to our armies and the allies what they need. The food administration tells us that these are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar. The allies are fighting for us; our very own boys are there in large numbers, and many more will be there soon. Will we hesitate to send what we know is needed?"

## ORCHARD WILL NOT THRIVE ON SOIL THAT LACKS FOOD

Is Too Often Located on Poorest Land of Whole Farm

Don't pick out the poorest piece of ground on the farm for the orchard. It is a mistaken idea that just any type of soil will do for fruit trees, points out R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The orchard is often located where it will least interfere with other farm projects. Too many orchards are planted on shale knolls, clay slopes—or ground that is the least useful for cultivation.

Lack of soil food in such orchards is the cause of the death of many fruit trees. An orchard must be considered in the light of a continuous cropping system, which requires a deep soil with plenty of plant food.

In locating soil for an orchard select a field that is sloping enough to be well drained and has no depressions in it. The soil auger should be used both in the fall and spring to determine the water total and the condition of the soil. A deep soil is desirable, and one that has no underlying layer of heavy clay or shale.

## SETS OF LANTERN SLIDES ADAPTED TO KANSAS NEEDS

College Extension Division Sends Out Popular Lectures Also

Twenty different sets of lantern slides are available at the agricultural college for distribution in Kansas to county agents, farmers' institutes, high schools, or any responsible person who wishes to use them for educational purposes. A lecture accompanies each set of slides sent out by the division of extension. These lectures are of a popular nature.

The sets consist of from 25 to 50 slides each. Many of these are col-

## New College Dean



Prof. R. R. Price, head of the history and civics department and one of the best known and most active members of the faculty, is acting dean of the division of general science.

ored and make an attractive as well as instructive program. Members of the college staff especially qualified in each subject have prepared the lectures on subjects pertaining to agriculture, home economics, and mechanic arts. They are applicable to Kansas conditions and can be relied upon to present only such practices as may be recommended for Kansas.

Live stock sets are the most popular. In the last nine months 11 county agents made use of one or more sets. During the same time they were used by nine members of the extension division, five farmers' institutes, an Indian reservation, a college literary society, and 52 schools and churches. M. G. Burton, director of home study service, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, has charge of the distribution of the sets.

## EXPERIENCE IS REQUISITE FOR BIG SHEEP BUSINESS

Enterprise May Best Be Started on Small Scale and Flock Gradually Built Up

No one should enter extensively into the business of sheep raising without thorough and practical experience, in the opinion of A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Many men think that after spending a month learning the theory of sheep husbandry, they are capable of pursuing practical management," said Professor Paterson. "The symptoms of the chief diseases may be known to a man and also the methods of control, but cases arise in the herd which can be handled satisfactorily only by experienced men."

"It is best to begin business on a smaller scale and build up a flock. As the flock increases in size the owner will acquire practical knowledge, and learn for himself the art of caring for a flock. By careful selection through culling and choosing new breeding stock, a beginner may surmount the difficulties connected with building up a flock with the least expense."

## MARYSVILLE TO MAKE MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN CITY PARK

City Authorities Obtain Suggestions from College Extension Engineer

The mayor and council of Marysville have called upon the drainage and irrigation department of the extension division of the agricultural college to make plans for the improvement of their city park.

J. B. Marcellus, engineer in charge, visited Marysville and went over the proposition with the mayor, the council, and the city engineer. Plans were outlined for a storm sewer, a small artificial lake, ornamental entrances, a driveway, playground apparatus, and various other details. The most expensive part of the improvement will be in taking care of the storm water and the construction of a dam.

The officials contemplate spending \$5,000 or \$6,000 in the next few years in making their park one of the best in the state for a town the size of Marysville.

## A MATTER OF BUSINESS

FARMER IS JUDGED BY CONDITION OF HIS BUILDINGS

Winter Is a Good Time to Make Repairs, Points Out Professor Ekblaw—Systematic Inspection Will Reveal Needs

An excellent criterion of the farmer's success and business ability is the condition of his farm buildings, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Too many farm buildings show an utter neglect in the way of repairs. The successful farmer, however, realizes that keeping buildings in a good state of repair is fundamentally sound business procedure.

PAINT THE GREAT PRESERVATIVE

The pressure of farm work in the spring and summer usually precludes the possibility of much repair work being done. Most of the repairing, consequently, must be done in the fall or winter. Any exterior work should be accomplished when the weather permits. The interior repairing can be done at almost any time except in the most severe weather.

One of the simplest ways to keep buildings in good condition is to make free use of the great preservative, paint. Some prefer to paint in the spring, others in the fall, but the advisable plan is to paint whenever and wherever necessary. Any good paint will do, though interior paint should not be used for exterior purposes and vice versa. Plenty of elbow grease should be applied to insure a thorough rubbing in of the paint.

CONCRETE FOR REAL PERMANENCE

Extensive use of concrete is to be advocated. It is a material which can be used for many purposes. It may be substituted for wood which has begun to decay in the old buildings. It makes excellent material for piers and foundations and when properly used is practically permanent.

Systematic inspection of farm buildings should be made to discover loose boards, decayed studs, or leaky places in roofs. The battens on the walls, which are prone to come loose, should be gone over and renailed when necessary. A coating of roofing will often double the life of prepared roofing if applied in time.

The careful farmer will find a number of opportunities for increasing the life and durability of his buildings. The main thing that is necessary is that there be proper realization of the necessity of repairs and of the economy of prompt action.

## SELF FEEDER SAVES MONEY

FROM SEVERAL STANDPOINTS

Carl P. Thompson Writes Circular Explaining Value of Device

How labor and feed may be saved by using a self feeder is explained in a circular issued by the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college and written by Carl P. Thompson of the division.

Mr. Thompson shows in the bulletin that more rapid and economical gains are made when the self feeder is used than when the hogs are fed by hand. Plans and specifications for constructing self feeders at small cost are included in the circular, which may be had upon request to the division of extension.

## WASTE IN AVERAGE KITCHEN WILL KEEP SIX TO TEN HENS

Small Amount of Grain Must Be Fed Also, Says Superintendent Harris

From six to 10 hens can be maintained on table scraps from the average kitchen, with the addition of a small amount of grain, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Considerable material, such as the outside leaves of cabbage and lettuce, and the parings of potatoes and turnips, goes to waste in every kitchen. It should be gathered in a pail by itself and fed to a small flock of poultry.



## THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
A. A. Adams, '12  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Franklin A. Adams, '09  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Adece  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
L. W. Anderson, '14  
G. H. Ansdell, '16  
Sergeant Alfred Apitz, '16  
Lieutenant A. C. Arnold, '17  
George Arnold, '16  
Lieutenant C. E. Aubel  
Corporal John Ayers  
Sergeant H. E. Baird, '16  
Lieutenant Paul K. Baker, '17  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Ralph U. Baker  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
W. J. Barker  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
B. L. Barofsky, '12  
Lieutenant T. R. Bartlett, '12  
Theodore L. Bayer  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Lieutenant A. C. Berry, '16  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Harold Bixby  
Lieutenant John Bixby  
Lieutenant L. H. Bixby  
Lieutenant C. D. Blachly, '02  
Corporal James J. Black  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Boice  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant A. A. Brecheisen, '17  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
W. G. Bruce, '17  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
Lieutenant C. J. Burson, '01  
B. F. Buzard, '12  
Lieutenant J. W. Calvin, '06  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
W. N. Caton  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Wayne Bea Cave, '08  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cave-  
naugh, '96  
Lieutenant K. P. Cecil  
Joseph E. Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
W. K. Charles  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
Lieutenant Charles D. Christoph  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Corporal Howard Comfort  
Lieutenant W. E. Comfort, '14  
Corporal Arthur Cook

Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham,  
'17  
R. E. Curtis, '16  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Sergeant W. D. Cusic, '14  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
First Class Musician Charles A.  
Davis, '13  
N. H. Davis, '16  
Russell G. Davis  
W. S. Davison, '10  
Lieutenant George H. Dean, '16  
Rowland Dennen  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
H. H. Dinsmore  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman Le-  
Roy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Lieutenant H. L. Dunham  
Guy Earl  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton,  
'04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
J. B. Elliot  
John F. Ellis  
Robert W. Ellis, '11  
Fred Emerson  
Dr. J. G. Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Lieutenant Shelby G. Fell, '15  
C. I. Felps, '12  
Malcolm Fergus  
W. W. Fetro  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
H. C. Fisher  
Lieutenant G. W. FitzGerald, '16  
A. F. Fletcher  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Lieutenant J. H. Flora, '17  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
A. W. Foster  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
I. G. Freeman, '17  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
T. O. Garinger  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Lieutenant L. E. Gaston  
Allen George  
R. W. Getty, '12  
G. S. Gillespie, '13  
H. M. Gillespie  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
B. H. Gilmore, '13  
Captain H. B. Gilstrap, '91  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
B. E. Gleason  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lieutenant D. M. Green, '17  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
P. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
L. G. Gross, '15  
S. S. Gross, '10  
Sergeant L. E. Grube, '13  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Lieutenant J. S. Hagan, '16  
Lieutenant W. W. Haggard, '15  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Captain C. T. Halbert, '16  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Sergeant Frank K. Hansen  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Har-  
bord, '86  
Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman

Ernest Hartman  
Fred G. Hartwig, '16  
M. E. Hartzler, '14  
Edward Haug  
Brigadier General E. A. Helmick  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henny  
E. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Corporal Lyman R. Hiatt, '17  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
O. A. Hindman  
Corporal Theodore Hobbie  
Lieutenant L. S. Hobbs  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal Elmer Hopp  
G. A. Hopp, '15  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
C. B. Howe  
Lieutenant Frank R. Howe, '14  
Carl F. Huffman, '17  
Lieutenant D. D. Hughes  
Lieutenant Edwin H. Hungerford, '12  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
Lieutenant Jay Hunt  
Sergeant L. E. Hutto, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Lieutenant Carl L. Ipsen, '13  
\*Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Lieutenant Paul Jackson, '15  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Orla J. Johnson  
Lieutenant Clarence Jones, '16  
Lieutenant E. C. Jones, '16  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karlowksi  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant Glenn Keith, '17  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Sergeant E. V. Kesinger, '17  
Lieutenant John Kiene, '16  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Paul R. King, '15  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
Captain Joe G. Lill, '09 and '11  
John Lill  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
Lieutenant O. M. Low  
J. Donald McCallum, '14  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Z. H. McDonald, '15  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
W. C. McGraw  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
C. F. McIlrath  
J. H. McKee  
Harold Mackey  
Aubrey MacLee  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
Albert J. Mangelsdorf, '16  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Sergeant Otto I. Markham, '16  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
E. R. Martin  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
Lieutenant L. A. Maury, '16  
Ray Means  
W. C. Meldrum, '14  
Lieutenant Leo Mingenbeck  
J. R. Mingle  
J. D. Montague  
Ben Moore  
W. D. Moore, '12  
Sergeant Charles Morris  
R. V. Morrison  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser

F. E. Moss, '13  
Lieutenant J. B. Mudge, '14  
George Munsell  
Lieutenant Charles M. Neiman, '13  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Lieutenant R. T. Nichols, '99  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Oscar Norby, '12  
W. A. Nye  
Sergeant D. V. O'Harro  
Lieutenant C. E. O'Neal  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Lieutenant H. O. Parker, '13  
Captain L. R. Parkerson, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Parrish, '14  
First Sergeant J. D. Parsons, '15  
C. H. Pate  
Lieutenant Amos O. Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Lieutenant Arthur F. Peine  
E. Q. Perry, '15  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
R. M. Phillips, '14  
Lieutenant Floyd M. Pickrell  
Corporal William Dale Pierce  
L. A. Plumb  
Claude A. Poland  
Lieutenant Rayburn Potter, '15  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Lieutenant D. M. Purdy, '17  
Corporal J. V. Quigley, '16  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Lieutenant Wayne Ramage, '16  
C. Ramsey  
Earl Ramsey  
Sergeant Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Captain Hile Rannels, '10  
Captain S. M. Ransopher, '11  
Lieutenant F. R. Rawson, '16  
Paul C. Rawson, '17  
Lieutenant George T. Reaugh, '16  
Zeno Rechel  
C. J. Reed, '12  
Marion Reed  
Lieutenant O. W. Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Lieutenant L. A. Richards, '15  
Sergeant Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Major J. D. Riddell, '93  
F. L. Rimbach  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Lieutenant Frank Root, '14  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Homer Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Elbridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
Lieutenant Robert Schmidt  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lieutenant William A. Schuster, '13  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Captain R. A. Seaton, '04  
Abel Segel, '12  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
R. E. Sellers, '16  
John Sellon  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
R. A. Shelly, '15  
Frank Sherrill  
Ira John Shoup  
Lieutenant Dave Shull, '16  
Lieutenant C. M. Siever  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Lieutenant Paul J. Simpson  
Captain Emmett W. Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15  
E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
O. E. Smith

Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
U. J. Smith, '14  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Lewis Sponsler  
Captain Elmer G. Stahl, '13  
Lieutenant William Edward Stanley,  
'12  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Lieutenant C. J. Stratton, '11  
Lieutenant Jay W. Stratton, '16  
Captain Alden G. Strong, '11  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Ralph Terrill  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Captain George I. Thatcher, '10  
W. L. Thackery  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Sergeant George O. Tolman  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Floyd C. Turner  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Van Nordstrand,  
'12  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Frederick V. Waugh  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
R. J. Weinheimer  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Lieutenant John Hanna Welsh, '16  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
C. E. Wettig  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
W. L. Willhoite, '16  
Lieutenant J. M. Williams  
Captain Earl Wheeler, '05  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler,  
'97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
Lieutenant H. W. Wilkinson, '11  
J. M. Williams  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
Albert W. Wilson  
Lieutenant R. T. Wilson, '15  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Brigadier General Frank Winston  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, '13  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Lieutenant D. M. Wooley  
Irving Wulkuhler  
J. R. Worthington  
Lieutenant J. W. Worthington, '17  
C. W. Wyland  
I. Yost  
Roy Young, '14  
\*Deceased

**POPULAR BREED OF PUREBRED  
POULTRY URGED FOR FARMER**

Plan Will Result in Good Prices, Says  
Government Man

If the Kansas farmer will keep pure-  
bred poultry of a popular breed and  
a good laying strain, he will have an  
outlet for his poultry at good prices,  
points out L. W. Burby of the United  
States department of agriculture, who  
is cooperating with the agricultural col-  
lege in conducting a campaign in the  
interests of increased production of  
poultry.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Volume 44

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Wednesday, January 30, 1918

Number 18

## THEY GO AWAY PLEASED

### VISITORS EXPRESS ENJOYMENT OF BIG ANNUAL PROGRAM

Farm and Home Week Comes Up to Expectations of Every One—Exhibits Interesting to Many—Comments on What They Liked

That the Farm and Home week program was fully up to advance notices—the strongest in the history of this annual event at the college—is the opinion of those in attendance. They were pleased and did not hesitate in saying so.

Practical addresses, discussions, and demonstrations were given by authorities in their respective lines. There were features of interest to every member of the family.

Exhibits attracted attention. That of corn and other grains by the Kansas Crop Improvement association is an annual affair. The apple show demonstrated what can be done if up-to-date methods are used in the orchard. Exhibits by boys and girls were of particular interest to the young people. Canning exhibits showed what is being done by mothers and daughters in food conservation.

#### MANY DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

Among the distinguished speakers on the program were Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics in Harvard university; Dr. G. C. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural college; Dr. Alfred Vivian, dean of the college of agriculture, Ohio State university; Lieutenant Paul Perigord of the French army; Dr. Roy B. Guild of New York; Charles L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., former president of the American Guernsey Cattle club; Major J. I. McMullen of Camp Funston; Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, managing editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star; Miss Miriam Birdseye, states relations service, United States department of agriculture; L. J. Taber, Barnesville, Ohio, master Ohio state grange; and W. C. Coffey, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois.

Here are some of the comments made to students of industrial journalism who went about among the visitors:

#### WHAT THE VISITORS SAY

Calvin Boroughs, farmer, Kingman: To me the crops and soils program was by far the most interesting and instructive I have ever heard. Down our way we are beginning to realize the truth of Dean Vivian's statement that no matter how good the land is it will in time wear out and need enriching.

John Cottrell, stockman and banker, Irving: I try to attend Farm and Home week every year, and I learn some valuable points.

Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station: I come every year. It's a great thing for me and a great thing for the farmers.

#### HE'S COMING AGAIN

A. R. Carlson, farmer, Burdick: This is my first trip to the institute. I like it fine and think I will come again.

D. M. Lauver, president of the McPherson county farm bureau: This is the great event of the year for the farmers of Kansas. They look forward to it with much expectation.

C. R. Carlson, farmer, Burdick: I have received a great deal of good from the institute.

#### WAS HERE 11 YEARS AGO

L. C. Christie, emergency demonstration agent for Seward county: I "took in" one of these meetings in 1907. Since then I have taken a four year course in the college. I get more good from Farm and Home week than from anything else.

James E. Kay, secretary-treasurer of the Pawnee county farm bureau,

Pawnee Rock: Farm and Home week has been of value to those attending it, but the time is too short and there are too many important lectures going on at the same time to get the greatest possible good.

#### EVERY FARMER SHOULD ATTEND

John D. Hawk, farmer, Monrovia: Every farmer in the state should attend Farm and Home week. It has given me my money's worth. It is of inestimable value.

A. G. Van Horn, county agent for Wyandotte county: It is a good thing for the school and a better thing for the farmer.

Edward Hoover, orchardist, Wichita: Meetings like this where the college men and the growers get together are of immense value to both.

#### FINE FOR HORTICULTURISTS

Frank Pyle, orchardist, Osawatimie: This has been one of the most profitable meetings I ever attended, and Friday was the best day for the distribution of knowledge for the horticulturist.

Charles Glover, farmer, BellePlaine: It has been a real pleasure to meet with the growers and the college men and the benefit derived is of great value to both.

W. J. Yeoman, county agent for Ness county: I consider this a most enthusiastic crowd and if those present retain the knowledge they have obtained here it will mean a great deal to them.

#### HAS SENT TWO BOYS

George Blair, Mulvane: I have one boy who was graduated from this college and one boy now here, and if I had any more they would all come to this school.

W. E. Muse, farmer, Manhattan: It's fine! I think it is the best I ever attended.

G. E. Piper, assistant county agent leader, Manhattan: It's excellent. The farmers of Kansas are showing great interest in the meeting.

Edwin I. Maris, emergency demonstration agent for Rawlins county: I consider it a valuable thing for the farmers to become acquainted with this college and with other farmers.

J. T. Martin, farmer, Hanover: It's grand. The rural organization conference is unusually good.

## WILL OPEN TEMPORARY FARM SCHOOLS FOR KANSAS WOMEN

College and Newly Organized Association to Co-operate in Training

The Kansas State Agricultural college will assist the Kansas Women's Farm and Garden association, organized in Topeka January 12, in the instruction of Kansas farm women.

The organization plans, in cooperation with the college, to open temporary agricultural schools for women in the various counties of the state. A statewide campaign to interest women and children in raising, marketing, and canning food is proposed. The purpose of the movement is to prepare the farm women of Kansas to do their bit in the way government authorities suggest.

The college courses in agriculture and gardening are open to women. The home study department of the college has eight faculty members who are ready to cooperate with schools, classes, or individuals.

The iron ore mined in the United States in 1917 amounted to about 75,324,000 gross tons, compared with 75,167,672 tons in 1916, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The year 1917 holds the record for production of Portland cement, a total of approximately 93,554,000 barrels having been manufactured, an excess over the preceding record production, that of 1913, of nearly 1,500,000 barrels.

## FARMER DOES HIS BIT

### PUTS FORTH EVERY EFFORT, SAYS DOCTOR WATERS

Editor and Former President of College Points Out Necessity of National Discipline—Only Job Ahead Is to Win War

The worst thing that could happen to agriculture would be to have it written in history that the farmer's boy did not do the fighting in this war the same as any other boy, in the opinion of Dr. H. J. Waters, editor of Kansas City Weekly Star and former president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who spoke Friday morning before a Farm and Home week audience. But of this, he says, there is no danger.

"Anyone who says the farmer is not doing his bit is wrong," declared Doctor Waters. "We hear a great deal about shortage of labor, yet the crops will have to be grown. The farmer is not going to say, 'I will grow just enough for myself.'"

#### WILL MAKE SACRIFICES

"He is going to put forth every possible effort and make every sacrifice that is necessary and if he can't get skilled labor he will take the next best thing—women and high school boys.

"Good discipline—that is what we need. Family discipline in this country has weakened tremendously since the time you and I were boys. Family discipline never was so strong in this country as it was in the early pioneer days. It never was so strong in history as it was when the Roman Empire was at its greatest strength.

#### A WAR OF EVERYBODY

"We have now only one job ahead of us—to win the war. It does not matter what it costs us as individuals, it does not matter how much we must sacrifice, we are making a most insignificant sacrifice compared with that which the boy makes who should make his gun, and which the mother makes who gives that boy.

"This war must be made a war of everybody, not merely of those who go out and carry guns, and we shall have to put up with all sorts of inconveniences and discomforts and make all kinds of sacrifice. As Doctor Carver has pointed out, making money now is a sin unless you are willing to give it to your country. Let us lay aside our business now and let us fight this war through."

## CHARGED STORAGE BATTERY WILL STAND COLD WEATHER

Discharged One Will Freeze at Temperature of 20 Degrees

The storage battery should be kept fully charged during the winter, according to E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The charged battery," said Mr. Collins, "will stand very low temperatures while a discharged battery will freeze at 20 degrees above zero. Freezing will burst jars, and as a result the battery must be rebuilt.

"In cold weather the starting battery is especially likely to become discharged. The engine is difficult to crank because the oil is cold. It must also be cranked longer each time it is started because the gasoline does not vaporize readily in cold weather. Long trips are few and the charging periods are shorter. The lights which are needed earlier in the evening help in discharging the battery.

"The battery should be tested with a hydrometer at intervals of two weeks or less. If it is found to be discharged, it should be charged as soon as possible either by driving the car or from an outside source.

"The conditions under which cars

operate vary, and there are so many starting systems, that no set rules can be given for the care of the storage battery. If the starter turns the engine with difficulty, the motor should be cranked by hand when starting on a cold morning. The engine may be made to start more easily by priming it through the priming cups or by pulling the choker when it is stopped. The lights should be turned on only when necessary and in many cases the dimmers may be used to save the current."

## TIME FOR FARMER TO GET INTO 40 HORSEPOWER CLASS

W. H. Sanders Comments on Economical Use of Tractors in Agriculture

It is well for the farmer to get out of the four horsepower class and get into the 40 horsepower class, asserts W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Today instead of handling four horses, the farmer should use a tractor which will give him the unit energy of 40 horses, with less work," said Mr. Sanders. "A traction engine of 12 draft horsepower with an engine gang of three plows may be used to do the plowing for winter fallowing.

"This outfit requires but one man to operate it. This man is the tractioneer and the plow boy combined. He handles the equivalent power of 12 good horses, which would require three drivers if driven in teams of four horses each. It would require four drivers if there were three horses in a team. The 12 draft horsepower tractor belongs to the small size class. The larger machines and the accompanying plows are so arranged that they also can be handled by one man."

## BRAN AND CORN SHOULD NOW BE BASIS OF POULTRY FEED

Oats Should Be Sprouted to Furnish Green Stuff in Winter

Bran and corn should be the basis of poultry feed in consideration of present prices, believes N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry plant. As the prices change it may be possible to feed profitably more oats, provided they are of good quality. They should be used extensively for sprouting to furnish the green feed for the winter egg production.

A small amount of oil meal, cottonseed meal, and beef scrap should form part of the ration. In consideration of present prices probably as good a ration as can be fed consists of corn chop scattered in dry litter in the morning, a bran mash at noon, and a small amount of shorts, cottonseed meal, and beef scrap. If it is desired the mash may be fed dry and the birds permitted to eat all they desire throughout the afternoon. At night during the cold weather they should receive all the shelled corn they will eat.

## KANSAS SOLDIERS ARE RIGHT UP TO SNUFF, SAYS OFFICER

War Veteran Praises Spirit and Conduct of Men at Camp Funston

"The Kansas men in training at Camp Funston are loyal—right up to snuff in every particular," declared Major J. I. McMullen of the United States army stationed at Camp Funston, in an address before a general Farm and Home week assembly. "They are the best men, taking them as a whole, I have ever seen."

Major McMullen is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in the Philippines, and was with General Pershing in Mexico. He told of methods of training in the army camps. He is an advocate of universal training.

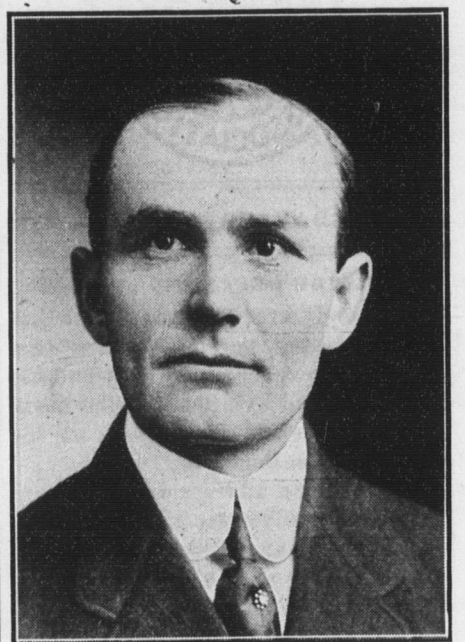
## BOYS TO HELP WIN WAR

### UNITED STATES WORKING RESERVE INTERESTS KANSAS YOUTH

Dr. W. M. Jardine Is Director of Co-operation and Author of Practical Circular on Training for Farm Work—Heavy Demand for Labor

Thousands of Kansas school boys will support the nation in this time of stress by helping feed the men whose fighting will win the war for democracy.

Every Kansas boy between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age who is physically fit is going to have a chance to enrol in the United States Boys' Working reserve, an organization



DR. W. M. JARDINE

formed under the direction of the federal department of labor. W. L. Porter of Topeka is state director.

#### BOYS TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

In order to enrol, a boy must get the consent of his parents, and his employer if he has one. He must be free from disease. He must also take an oath of allegiance to the United States. This last step, it is believed, will result in a great outburst of patriotism among the boys of the nation.

A boy gets an attractive button when he enrolls. After three weeks of satisfactory farm service, he receives a bronze medal which is numbered and which he may wear as long as his work is up to the standard. At the end of the summer a certificate will be given to each boy who has "carried on" faithfully throughout the season.

#### WILL BE TRAINED FOR WORK

These boys will be used on Kansas farms, where the shortage of labor for the coming crop season promises to be a serious problem. The boys will not, however, go to their work without preparation. Dr. W. M. Jardine of the agricultural college, who is director of coöperation, has prepared a circular giving suggestions for practical instruction to city boys in the handling of work horses, the use of farm machinery, and the care of dairy cows and milk.

Special representatives are organizing this work in a number of places. Among them are E. L. Holton, in Kansas City; W. A. McKeever, Lawrence and Hutchinson; W. H. Andrews, Salina; L. E. Call, Wichita; Dr. W. M. Jardine, Ottawa and Leavenworth; W. L. Porter, Topeka; C. H. Taylor, Atchison.

Rollo Walter Brown, professor of English in Wabash college, visited the agricultural college Tuesday on his way home from Camp Funston, where he addressed audiences of soldiers. Professor Brown has studied in France, and is author of a well known book on French methods of teaching language.



# THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST

Established April 24, 1875

Published weekly during the college year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

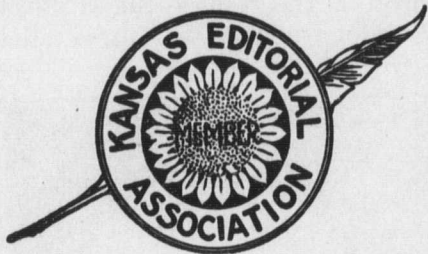
J. T. WILLARD, ACTING PRESIDENT. ....  
..... Editor-in-Chief  
N. A. CRAWFORD, Managing Editor  
J. D. WALTERS, Local Editor  
ADA RICE, '35, M. S. '12, Alumni Editor

Except for contributions from officers of the college and members of the faculty, the articles in THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST are written by students in the department of industrial journalism and printing, which also does the mechanical work. Of this department Prof. N. A. Crawford is head.

Newspapers and other publications are invited to use the contents of the paper freely without credit.

The price of THE KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST is 75 cents a year, payable in advance. The paper is sent free, however, to alumni, to officers of the state, and to members of the legislature.

Entered at the post-office, Manhattan, Kan., as second-class matter October 27, 1910. Act of July 16, 1894.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

## CAN BE DEPENDED UPON

If anybody ever had any doubt that Kansas farmers were doing their best to win the war, he would have had the doubt removed by attending the meetings in Farm and Home week at the agricultural college.

Wherever an address was made concerning the war, there the keenest interest was manifested. Where the most vigorous and far-seeing patriotism was exhibited by a speaker, there one saw the most marked approval. Throughout all the meetings the farmers, their wives, and their children showed constant eagerness to discover what each of them might best do in helping win the war.

Kansas can be depended upon.

## BIG CROP YIELDS

Some farmers get crops from three to nine times the average the country over, and sometimes as many times the average for their own states.

The United States department of agriculture has just published a verified list of record crops' yields for 1916. It shows that one Colorado farmer raised 142 bushels of oats to the acre. Another farmer in the same state got 81 bushels of winter wheat per acre. A Virginian obtained an acre yield of 174 bushels of corn. In Georgia a planter raised 3,336 pounds of cotton on an acre. Some other record crops are: barley, 105 bushels; rye, 54 bushels; flax seed, 22 bushels; white potatoes, 692 bushels; sweet potatoes, 500 bushels; tobacco, 3,000 pounds.

Not only the record crop of corn, but every other corn yield receiving mention in the report, was raised by a boy in a contest, thus illustrating the value of careful cultivation. In the case of a number of other crops irrigation was employed. In some parts of the country commercial fertilizer was used, in others not.

Kansas is not in the list of states furnishing the record yields. This does not detract from the position of Kansas as an agricultural state. A good uniform yield is better than a few high records. Some farmers in the state, however, are so situated that they practice intensive methods of cultivation. It may be possible for these men to produce record yields at a substantial profit to themselves and at the same time give Kansas representation in this interesting list.

## WHAT BIG ADVERTISERS SPEND

The favorite plaint of the business man who has fallen asleep by the wayside is that advertising is a huge economic waste; that millions of dollars are spent and wasted, in artificial attempts to stimulate selling, to the ultimate injury of both buyer and seller. At first glance this argument may appear logical. But it's not based on the facts.

The average man hears about the millions and millions spent for advertising and he finally gets the notion that somehow or other the buyer has got to pay for it.

Millions spent for advertising sounds big, but hundreds of millions' worth of goods sold by advertising makes the actual amount spent for advertising look small.

Let us see how much the big advertisers spend.

The advertising of one of the leading paint manufacturers of the country averages 3 1/2 per cent of their total sales. In other words, for every dollar's worth of paint they sell they spend 3 1/2 cents in advertising. This is about equivalent to the price of a postage stamp and a sheet of note paper for every dollar's worth of goods sold. Another big paint and varnish manufacturer spends 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent.

Next take clothing. Of two of the biggest clothing manufacturers in the country one spends 1 1/2 per cent; the other 2 per cent. An equally prominent shoe manufacturer spends 1 1/2 per cent.

"But shoes and clothing are necessities," some say. "How about the luxuries?"

All right! Take one of the most popular luxuries in the world—candy. One of the best known candy makers in the country and one of the biggest advertisers spends 5 per cent.

Then take the big automobile and tire manufacturers with their full page and double page spreads. Surely now the percentage figures will begin to jump. Will they?

You will be surprised at the figures for two of the most famous automobile builders in the country. One is 2 per cent; the other 3 per cent. Also two of the leading tire manufacturers; one spends 2 per cent; the other 2 per cent. And all four rank among the biggest advertisers in the country.

These figures are authentic, and when you consider the enormous volume of the automobile and tire business you will see that the small percentages are ample to provide for the wonderful publicity.

And then we come to the big department stores—where at one time or another every buyer buys. They fairly eat up the newspapers with their big spreads. But if you expect to find big percentage figures here, again you will be agreeably disappointed. The average department store's advertising does not cost more than 3 per cent of its total business.

The fact is that the great majority of all nationally advertised articles—articles which are familiarly known in every home in the country, which are famous for their quality as well as their immense distribution, belong in the 5 per cent or under class.

Because advertising is the most efficient method of marketing ever developed by business enterprise, its effect is to decrease and not to increase the sum total of selling cost. This is a simple fact about advertising that every buyer of advertised goods ought to know.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## SERVE-YOURSELF STORES

A patented type of self-serving retail grocery store, developed by a Memphis inventor, is said to be effecting important reductions in the cost of handling groceries in several states. The goods in packages are arranged on shelves, plainly priced, from which the customer helps herself, passing in at a turnstile and out past a cashier who ascertains the total amount of her purchases and collects for them. Special racks, bins, stands and cases are provided for different commodities, such as cured meats, whole hams, sugar, candy, mincemeat, pickles, fruit, bread, brooms, and stationery. Each store is held to standard lines, so that a store in New York City will be like one of the same system in San Francisco. Nine of these stores are now in operation in Memphis and suburbs, and on one Saturday in October these nine stores sold more than \$25,000 worth of merchandise at an average store expense of 3.12 per cent, exclusive of the royalty charged on the patented fixtures, as against an asserted selling expense of 12 to 17 per cent for economically managed chain stores with clerks.—Capper's Weekly.

## A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Items from The Industrialist of January 28, 1893

New horizontal bars, rings and ladders have recently been added to the athletic equipment.

Five new albums in the president's office contain nearly all the new college Tuesday with a sample wheel, and while he did not take any orders—his business being the appointment of agents—made many friends for the machine.

The proposed short course in agriculture promises to speedily become popular with the farmers of the state, judging from the tenor of the letters received in reply to the letter circulars mailed the first of the week. All who plan to attend should lose no time in

## More Intensive Effort Needed

President Woodrow Wilson

MANY causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe, because of large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence more largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry, and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to 70 per cent of those of last year, or when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers, and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats, and rice products and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating houses, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork, and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturdays in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restrictions of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to have, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in cooperation with the food administration for the success of food conservation, will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

lege views, which are the admiration of all who see them.

The class of 1893 met Wednesday afternoon and unanimously decided in favor of abolishing speaking by the graduates at commencement.

J. F. Willard of Wabunsee visited with his son on Wednesday and spent several hours in an inspection of the various departments.

The cooking class began yesterday to serve the usual Friday lunches to a limited number of students, and as a consequence, standing room around the ticket office is above par.

Mr. Broyles, representing Gormuley & Jeffry, of Chicago, makers of Rambler bicycles, called at the col-

communicating with President Fairchild.

The Hamilton society has for a long time felt the need of more room than is afforded in the present attic quarters, and although the membership is this year smaller than last, the society is yet as uncomfortable as a small boy in a last year's suit, and has appealed to the college authorities for relief. A committee of the faculty to which the matter was referred is unable to suggest a remedy for the crowded condition of things here as elsewhere under existing conditions, and can only hope, with the friends of the college, that the legislature will provide room according to our needs.

## THE TORCH BEARERS

Arlo Bates

Here has the battle its last vantage ground;  
Here all is won, or here must all be lost,  
Here freedom's trumpets one last rally sound;  
Here to the breeze its blood-stained flag is tossed.  
America, last hope of man and truth,  
Thy name must through all the coming ages be  
The badge unspeakable of shame and ruth,  
Or glorious pledge that man through truth is free.  
This is thy destiny, the choice is thine  
To lead all nations and outshine them all;—  
But if thou failest, deeper shame is thine,  
And none shall spare to mock thee in thy fall.

## SUNFLOWERS

What is sorority life without half a dozen ukeleles?

A moderate amount of cranky congressmen is a good thing for a nation.

## CONSERVATION HINT

Don't waste any vinegar on your countenance.

It seems as if the Bolsheviks would just as soon make it hotzky for Trotsky as notzky.

A bridegroom at a church wedding is deserving of more real pity than any other animal there is.

You can't tell a man who has bought a six hundred dollar piano on the instalment plan anything about eternity.

Why hasn't somebody thought to raise the price of lead pencils to 7 cents on account of the increased cost of rubber?

A modern wedding bears about the same relation to a successful wedded life as an inaugural ball does to a successful administration.

Now that we have fuel and food administrations, we favor the organization of a brains department with a slogan, "Save a Thimbleful a Day."

The camouflage artists over in Europe haven't anything on our beauty choruses. Just hang around the stage door a while after the show, and you'll see.

One advantage of being a school teacher or a college professor is that no matter how high the cost of living may rise, your salary goes on just the same.

## DON'T WORRY, GIRLS

If the war department puts any considerable number of America's cats in the trenches, there will be plenty of single men left after all.

Why doesn't some cartoonist draw a picture of Columbia struggling to free herself from red tape entanglements with the bright sword of efficiency? We haven't seen one like that since day before yesterday.

Miss Tillie Wiggins, of the younger set in Sassafras Mound, who weighs 189 pounds in her party dress and her most gracious manner, says that she regards Mr. Hoover's campaign for the conservation of fats as untimely, discourteous, and entirely uncalled for.

## A SLICK 'UN

The owner of  
The picture show  
In our town  
Has raised his price  
From one dime  
To two—  
So that  
The dear peepul  
Won't have  
To pay  
The war tax.  
Gosh!  
Ain't he  
A slick 'un?

H. W. D.



## AMONG THE ALUMNI

Ralph E. Collins, student in 1913-1914, is in the hospital corps of the United States navy.

Corporal G. Arthur Hopp, '16, is in active service in France. He is in an engineering regiment.

Miss Grace Shelley, '10, was a college visitor January 25. She expects to enter as a graduate student for the second semester.

Miss Leaffa Randall, '09, is director of the department of home economics in the John Tarleton Agricultural college, Stephenville, Tex.

Miss Nellie L. Thompson, '10, has moved from Fresno, Cal., to Washington, D. C., where she is in government work. Her address is 57 W street, N. W.

Mrs. May (Willard) Emrick, '95, of Omaha, Nebr., was the guest of her brother, Acting President Willard, and of her daughter, Miss Mildred Emrick, freshman, last week.

J. V. Hepler, '15, agricultural agent for Ford county, brought nine girls and boys with him to Farm and Home week. They were representatives from the girls' and boys' clubs of that county.

Miss Alice Allingham, former student, and Miss Grace Allingham, '04, have established an English tea room in Los Angeles, Cal., where they have found a pleasant and profitable business. Their address is 3905 Harvard boulevard.

R. R. Lancaster, '16, who is agricultural agent for Minidoka county, Ida., publishes an eight page monthly paper, the Farm Bureau News, representing his work. The publication is three columns wide and carries advertising as well as news and feature material.

Russell Sheldon Thompson, son of George F. Thompson, M. S. '02, who for many years was superintendent of printing in the college, has just been commissioned first lieutenant. Lieutenant Thompson is now stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. He is a native of Manhattan and is a brother of Miss Nellie Thompson, '10, and a nephew of C. H. Thompson, '93.

Paul C. Rawson, '17, writes from the base hospital at Camp Pike, Ariz., telling of his work as an electrician. He was called into the army the first of October and was sent to Camp Pike to the Field Artillery. From this division he was selected for electrical work in the hospital on account of data found on his occupational card which he had filled out at the time he was drafted. Mr. Rawson was formerly with the Western Electric company in Chicago.

L. R. Parkerson, '16, who has been employed in the engineering department of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Long Branch, N. J., has been appointed a captain of coast artillery in the New Jersey National Guard. His company is stationed at Red Bank armory and is expected to be drafted into the federal service soon. The two other companies of this battalion are on duty at seacoast forts training on 12-inch guns and his company has already been issued complete equipment from government arsenals.

M. P. Gowdy, '15, station maintenance engineer for the Utah Power and Light company, Salt Lake City, Utah, has written to C. E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering, of his work with the company by which he has been employed since his graduation. This company is one of the largest water power companies in the west, having more than 100,000 horse power already developed and many more thousands not yet utilized. The company has a series of power sites on the Bear river in Utah and Idaho using water of the river when the flow is normal. When the supply is insufficient water from the melting snows in the mountains stored artificially in Bear lake is used.

## IS NOW MAJOR GENERAL

John H. Morrison, who as a lieutenant was commandant of cadets and professor of military science from 1887 to 1890, is now major general and director of military training for the American armies. He holds the highest rank of all the men formerly connected with the Kansas State Agricultural college.

He has just returned from Europe, where he has studied the French and British systems which are to be adopted by the United States. He will take up the direction of a special training board appointed by the war department. General Morrison will make personal inspection of national army and national guard training camps, making suggestions and improvements in the methods employed.

R. S. Reed, '92, writes concerning General Morrison, stating that he was very popular at the college and has hundreds of old friends in Kansas.

## ENGINEERING ALUMNI WANTED

The ordnance department of the war department is urgently in need of mechanical draftsmen and mechanical engineers at salaries of \$800 to \$3,600 per year for civilian work in the design, manufacture and testing of munitions. A letter has just been received by A. A. Potter, dean of engineering, appealing for assistance in locating men qualified for this work.

Mechanical draftsmen are employed in two grades. To be eligible for grade 1, a man must be a college graduate with at least six months of experience as mechanical draftsman, or must have had two years of a college course and three years of experience. This grade pays \$800 to \$1,400 a year.

For grade 2, a man must be a college graduate with two years of experience in mechanical drafting, or a mechanical engineering graduate with one year of experience. The pay is \$1,400 to \$1,800 per year.

Mechanical engineers with factory experience, qualified for positions as factory superintendents, are paid \$3,000 to \$3,600 for work in the manufacture of artillery ammunition. Others who have had experience in experimental work are needed for work in connection with fuses, primers, hand grenades, and similar items, at salaries of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year.

Alumni who can qualify for these positions are urged to write for full information to the Civilian Personnel Division, 1333 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The need for such men is very vital and pressing and those responding will be contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the war.

## LIEUTENANT WELLS AS MAYOR

Lieutenant Edward Wells, former student in industrial journalism at the agricultural college and a star football and basketball player, who left the United States with officers from various training camps to enter intensive training in a French camp, is having a variety of experiences, although as yet he has done no actual fighting. He said in a letter he had become an American French town mayor.

Lieutenant Wells shares the office of the French mayor, and as he cannot speak French fluently and the French mayor cannot speak English, they do not get into arguments. It is his duty to billet and rebillet 2,000 United States soldiers and more than 100 officers. He sees that the soldiers do not get their billets mixed, and is expected to keep the French people who own property in good humor so that no trouble will be caused. He also keeps track of a number of horses and some supplies.

Lieutenant Wells is in a French home, where there is a kind old French lady, whom he calls his French "grandma." She mends his trousers, heats water for his shaving, gives him a comfortable bed—in fact, does many of the little thoughtful things that a regular American grandmother might do. She is as big around as she is tall, and as good as she is big around, Lieutenant Wells stated.

## TO LEAD FARM BODIES

### OFFICERS ARE ELECTED BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Special Conferences Attract Much Interest—Rural Engineering, Home Economics, and Other Subjects Appeal to Visitors

Annual meetings of live stock and other agricultural organizations of Kansas and special conferences at the agricultural college in Farm and Home week were attended by hundreds of persons.

Unusual interest was taken in the rural engineering program, due in part to the labor shortage and the fact that more labor saving machinery will be used in 1918 than ever before in the history of the state. Practical talks were given.

War conditions which will necessitate organization for effective production were responsible for the large attendance at the sessions of the rural organization section. Special emphasis was placed on the need for leaders in this work.

### INTERESTED IN FARM BUREAUS

Special stress was placed on the farm bureau conference because of the importance of organizations of this kind in the national drive for increased production. The labor situation was discussed.

Speakers and their subjects included the following: John Kemmerer, president of the Jewell county farm bureau, and Gus Aaron, president of the Leavenworth county farm bureau, "Our Farm Bureau Program;" John Scheel, Melvern, emergency district agent and president of the Lyon county farm bureau, "The Farm Bureau and War Emergency Work;" H. Umberger, county agent leader, Kansas State Agricultural college, "A Budget for the Farm Bureau;" W. J. Young, McPherson, president of the McPherson county farm bureau, "The Farm Bureau Members' Responsibility;" D. M. Lauver, Paola, president of the Miami county farm bureau, "The Farm Bureau Officers' Responsibility;" Edward C. Johnson, dean of college extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, "The Farm Bureau as a Clearing House for Farmers' Organized Activities."

### WAR AND HOME ACTIVITIES

The home economics program, in charge of Mrs. Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of the division of home economics, was arranged with particular reference to war conditions. Miss Miriam Birdseye, state relations service, United States department of agriculture, was one of the speakers.

The boys and girls were by no means neglected. A special program for them was arranged by Otis E. Hall, state boys' and girls' club leader. Exhibits and contests were features.

The first meeting of potato growers held in connection with Farm and Home week, was presided over by Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture. Dr. W. M. Jardine and others spoke. This meeting may lead to the formation of a potato growers' association.

H. J. Cottle of Berryton will head the Kansas Swine Breeders' association in 1918. C. P. Thompson of the agricultural college is again secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Mr. Thompson, Ray Gatewood of the college, and Fred Laptad of Lawrence.

Vice presidents and the breeds they raise are H. B. Walters, Effingham, Poland Chinas; George Klusmire, Holton, Duroc Jerseys; C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Berkshires; J. E. Powell, Waldron, Hampshires; Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Ohio Improved Chester whites.

### PROMOTE SWINE RAISING

I. N. Chapman, county agent of Leavenworth county, discussed the problem of "Meeting the War Program by Promoting Swine Production Through the Farm Bureau." Mr. Cottle discussed questions relating to the feeding and management of the brood sow. J. I. Thompson, associate professor of animal husbandry in the college, spoke on "Feeding for

Breeding and for Market." W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, spoke on the policy of the food administration in regard to hog production. Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry, gave a demonstration.

Among those on the program for the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association were C. A. Stannard of Emporia, who spoke on "Business Methods of the Breeders;" W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, whose subject was "Grass as a Factor in Live Stock Production;" and Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton who spoke on "The Horse in War and in Peace."

### KANSAS HIGH IN SHORTHORNS

C. D. Bellows of Marysville, Mo., who spoke on "The Development of a Breeding Herd of Shorthorns," said that Kansas could boast of some of the best shorthorn herds in the country. He spoke highly of the association sales which have been held in recent years. They provide breeders, he stated, with a means of disposing of their surplus stock.

Officers elected were R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, president; C. W. Taylor of Abilene, vice president; Dr. C. W. McCampbell of Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of George W. Berry of Topeka, John Barr of Westmoreland, and Edward Nicholson of Leonardville.

That the demand for draft horses of large size and good conformation continues strong in the state was pointed out at the annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association.

### HORSE BREEDERS NAME OFFICERS

The program opened with an address by George B. Ross of Kansas City, Kan., president of the association. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Kansas live stock registry board and associate professor of animal husbandry in the agricultural college, spoke on "A New Attitude." Dr. J. H. Burt, associate professor of veterinary medicine, discussed "Cornstalk Poisoning." Wayne Dinsmore, of Chicago, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, was on the program.

Mr. Ross was reelected president and Doctor McCampbell, secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents named were D. F. McAlister, Topeka, First district; M. A. Kelly, Bucyrus, Second district; G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Third district; William Branson, Overbrook, Fourth district; Edward Nicholson, Leonardville, Fifth district; J. M. Rodgers, Beloit, Sixth district; Harve Ewing, Pawnee Rock, Seventh district; A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Eighth district. W. H. Rhodes of Manhattan was named as a member of the executive board.

A. L. Stockwell of Larned heads the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association. Other officers reelected at the annual meeting Farm and Home week were Henry Schloh of Natoma, vice president; and A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, secretary-treasurer.

### SHEEP RAISING IS DISCUSSED

President Stockwell spoke on "Handling Range Lambs." W. C. Coffey, professor of animal husbandry in the University of Illinois, gave an address on "Sheep Production in War Time." H. L. Popenoe, county agent of Lyon county, spoke on "Increasing Sheep Production in Lyon County."

Carl Wheeler of Bridgeport will head the Kansas Crop Improvement association another year. Other officers elected at the meeting were O. A. Rhoads of Columbus, vice president; B. S. Wilson, of Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; C. C. Cunningham of Manhattan, inspector.

Mr. Wheeler, as president of the association, spoke at the meeting. C. W. Mullen, grain supervisor for the United States department of agriculture, spoke on the "Federal Grades of Wheat." Alfred Vivian, dean of the college of agriculture, Ohio State university, discussed the value of "Barnyard Manure."

### DAIRYMEN RE-ELECT OFFICERS

The Kansas State Dairy association reelected its officers at the annual meet-

ing. The officers are William Newell of Hutchinson, president; George Lenhart of Abilene, vice president; J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the agricultural college, secretary-treasurer.

Among those on the program were E. E. Knoche of Martin City, Mo., whose subject was "Producing Milk at a Profit;" Charles L. Hill of Resendale, Wis., "Establishing a Purebred Herd;" E. J. Macy, county agent of Montgomery county, "Making a Dairy County;" J. F. Haskell of Topeka, "The Dairyman After the War."

## ATTRACTIVE DRESSES MAY BE MADE FROM OLD WOOL SUITS

### Wartime Conservation May Apply to Garments as Well as Food

Wartime conservation should apply to clothing as well as to food and fuel. Attractive dresses may be made from old wool suits that are not too badly worn, if the material is used in combination with figured wool or silk, according to Miss Ina Cowles, assistant professor of domestic art in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Before making over a suit or dress, one should consider whether it will look well after remodeling, and whether it is to be made at home or by a dressmaker. If the changes to be made are so great that it cannot be used as it is, the first step in remodeling is to rip the garment apart, and then to clean all spots and dirt from the cloth. If it is a good piece of material, it may be washed either in a lukewarm solution of any good white naphtha soap or with soap bark. If it is light colored, faded or streaked, it is well to dye it or have it dyed.

In selecting a pattern, choose one which is particularly adapted to the lines of the suit to be remodeled. If the skirt fits closely at the waist and is tight at the hem, raise the waist line and use a wide band of new material at the bottom. This gives greater width at the hem and fullness at the waist.

A Russian blouse or a jumper could be made from the jacket. The old sleeves may be recut if they do not fit too closely and a cuff of the new material may be added. If new sleeves are used, make the cuff of the old material. If the waist is much pieces, the pieces may be covered by using one of the many styles of large collars.

In choosing new material to use with the old, be careful that the weaves of cloth harmonize. Do not use two kinds of twill together, and be careful not to combine a broadcated material with one that has a wide twill. Broadcloth goes well with serge, gaberdine, or wool poplin, as also do taffeta or silk poplin. The new material may be plaid, striped, or plain.

## AMMONIA DEMAND MAY RESULT IN ICE SHORTAGE IN SUMMER

### Natural Product Should Be Put Up this Winter Where Possible

Every possible effort should be made by farmers who have ice houses, by creameries, and by others to put up as much ice this winter as possible in order that there may be no shortage next season, according to the division of extension of the agricultural college.

That there is likely to be a great shortage of ice next summer because of the unprecedented demands for ammonia by the army and navy and a shortage in chemicals widely used in producing ice for refrigeration, is the statement of the food administration. There is little opportunity to increase the output of ammonia, and shortage of ice during warm weather would result in untold waste of perishable foods both in the home and in small creameries dependent on constant ice service.

About 200 board feet of wood is used in the actual construction of the average airplane. To obtain this material it is ordinarily necessary to work over about 1,500 feet of select lumber, which often represents all that can be used for airplanes of 15,000 board feet of standing timber.



# THE COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following Kansas State Agricultural college men are serving in the armed forces of the nation; it is requested that the names—with rank when possible—of other men who are in like service be sent to THE INDUSTRIALIST:

Colonel E. C. Abbott, '93  
Lieutenant J. J. Abernethy, '16  
A. A. Adams, '12  
Major Emory S. Adams, '98  
Lieutenant Franklin A. Adams, '09  
Lieutenant Raymond V. Adams, '16  
J. F. Ade  
Corporal William Agnew  
Paul Allen  
Lieutenant Leland Allis  
A. A. Anderson, '14  
L. W. Anderson, '14  
G. H. Ansdell, '16  
Sergeant Alfred Apitz, '16  
Lieutenant A. C. Arnold, '17  
George Arnold, '16  
Lieutenant C. E. Aubel  
Corporal John Ayers  
Sergeant H. E. Baird, '16  
Lieutenant Paul K. Baker, '17  
Ralph Baker, '16  
Ralph U. Baker  
Stanley Baker, '16  
Joseph P. Ball  
Corporal Edgar Barger  
W. J. Barker  
Lieutenant J. B. Barnes, '17  
Sergeant Philip Barnes  
Sergeant Samuel Barnes  
Sergeant Oliver Barnhart  
B. L. Barofsky, '12  
Lieutenant T. R. Bartlett, '12  
Theodore L. Bayer  
Ernest Bebb  
Ralph Bell  
Lieutenant James M. Belwood  
Captain Louis B. Bender, '04  
Frank Bergier, '14  
Lieutenant A. C. Berry, '16  
Trafford Bigger  
Corporal Dean R. Billings  
Corporal Everett Billings  
Raymond W. Binford  
Harold Bixby  
Lieutenant John Bixby  
Lieutenant L. H. Bixby  
Lieutenant C. D. Blachly, '02  
Corporal James J. Black  
Corporal Walter Blackledge  
William S. Blakely  
Captain G. R. Blain  
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Boice  
Corporal Henry Bondurant  
Charles Bonnett  
Lieutenant J. M. Boring  
Corporal Cecil Bower  
F. W. Boyd  
Lieutenant A. A. Brecheisen, '17  
Corporal Arthur Brewer  
Lieutenant Oliver Broberg  
Lieutenant William H. Brooks  
Arthur Browne  
W. G. Bruce, '17  
Martin Bruner  
Sergeant Duke Brown  
Lieutenant W. A. Buck, '13  
Captain W. V. Buck, '11  
V. E. Bundy  
Lieutenant C. J. Burson, '01  
B. F. Buzard, '12  
Lieutenant J. W. Calvin, '06  
Corporal Frank Carlson  
A. B. Carnahan, '05  
John Carnahan  
Paul Carnahan  
Robert O. Carson  
Raymond Carleton  
Glen M. Case  
William H. Case  
Lieutenant Raymond Campbell  
W. N. Caton  
Lieutenant Russell R. Cave  
Lieutenant Wayne Bea Cave, '08  
Lieutenant Colonel William A. Cave-  
naugh, '96  
Lieutenant K. P. Cecil  
Joseph E. Chaffee  
Ray Chambers  
Lawrence Champ  
Lieutenant Charles K. Champlin  
Harold Chapman  
W. K. Charles  
Roedel Childe  
Corporal James Christner  
Lieutenant Charles D. Christoph  
A. R. Cless  
Lewis Cobb  
E. H. Coles  
Ralph E. Collins  
Corporal Howard Comfort

Lieutenant W. E. Comfort, '14  
Corporal Arthur Cook  
Rex M. Criswell  
Miles Crouse  
Verne Culver  
Lieutenant George A. Cunningham,  
17  
R. E. Curtis, '16  
William Curtis  
Lieutenant Robert Cushman, '16  
Sergeant W. D. Cusic, '14  
Lieutenant Ernest E. Dale  
F. L. Dale  
Price J. Davies  
First Class Musician Charles A.  
Davis, '13  
N. H. Davis, '16  
Russell G. Davis  
W. S. Davison, '10  
Lieutenant George H. Dean, '16  
Rowland Dennen  
Wilford Dennis  
C. E. Depue  
H. H. Dinsmore  
Chief Carpenter's Mate Lyman Le-  
Roy Dixon  
Corporal Fred Dodge  
Lieutenant Hugh B. Dudley  
Lieutenant H. L. Dunham  
Guy Earl  
Corporal Ray Eck  
Colonel William H. Edelblute, '92  
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Edgerton,  
'04  
H. K. Ellinwood  
J. B. Elliot  
John F. Ellis  
Robert W. Ellis, '11  
Fred Emerson  
Dr. J. G. Emerson  
E. T. Englesby  
C. R. Enlow  
Corporal James Estalock  
Sergeant Morris Evans  
Lieutenant H. C. Ewers, '15  
Jesse G. Falkenstein  
Lieutenant Shelby G. Fell, '15  
C. I. Felps, '12  
Malcolm Fergus  
W. W. Petro  
Lieutenant Clarence A. Fickel  
P. L. Findley  
H. C. Fisher  
Lieutenant G. W. FitzGerald, '16  
A. F. Fletcher  
Sergeant Floyd Fletcher  
Lieutenant J. H. Flora, '17  
D. F. Foote, '09  
Asa Ford  
Corporal K. L. Ford  
A. W. Foster  
Lieutenant I. L. Fowler, '15  
Frank E. Fox  
Major Philip Fox, '97  
Sergeant John Fredenberg  
I. G. Freeman, '17  
Herbert Freese  
Dewey Fullington  
Ralph Fulton  
T. O. Garinger  
C. W. Gartrell, '15  
Lieutenant L. E. Gaston  
Allen George  
R. W. Getty, '12  
G. S. Gillespie, '13  
H. M. Gillespie  
Walter Gillespie  
C. L. Gilruth  
B. H. Gilmore, '13  
Captain H. B. Gilstrap, '91  
Sergeant Howard Gingery  
B. E. Gleason  
Robert Goodwin  
Lieutenant Alfred A. Grant  
Charles Gregory  
Lieutenant D. M. Green, '17  
Major Ned M. Green, '97  
B. F. Griffin  
P. F. Griffin  
Lewellen Griffing  
Corporal Roy E. Griffiths  
L. G. Gross, '15  
S. S. Gross, '10  
Sergeant L. E. Grube, '13  
F. H. Gulick  
Corporal Edwin Gunn  
Roy William Haege  
Lieutenant J. S. Hagan, '16  
Lieutenant W. W. Haggard, '15  
Lieutenant Charles Haines, '09  
Captain C. T. Halbert, '16  
Corporal Floyd Hanna  
Lawton M. Hanna  
Sergeant Frank K. Hansen  
Lieutenant Anton Hanson, '09  
Brigadier General James G. Har-  
bord, '86

Loyal G. Harris  
Earl R. Harrouff, '16  
Budford Hartman  
Ernest Hartman  
Fred G. Hartwig, '16  
M. E. Hartzler, '14  
Edward Haug  
Brigadier General E. A. Helmick  
Joseph E. Helt  
C. R. Hemphill  
Corporal Homer Henney  
H. J. Henry  
E. A. Hepler  
W. K. Hervey, '16  
Corporal Grant W. Herzog  
Lieutenant George Hewey  
Corporal Lyman R. Hiatt, '17  
Philip G. Hill  
Glenn F. Hicks  
Ross Hicks  
Corporal R. Reginold Hinde  
O. A. Hindman  
Corporal Theodore Hobbble  
Lieutenant L. S. Hobbs  
Lieutenant A. G. Hogan  
Lieutenant Harold Hollister  
D. R. Hooton  
Corporal G. Arthur Hopp, '16  
G. A. Hopp, '15  
Lieutenant Henry R. Horak, '16  
C. B. Howe  
Lieutenant Frank R. Howe, '14  
Carl F. Huffman, '17  
Lieutenant D. D. Hughes  
Lieutenant Edwin H. Hungerford, '12  
Lieutenant Harry F. Hunt, '13  
Lieutenant Jay Hunt  
Sergeant L. E. Hutto, '13  
A. E. Hylton, '17  
Lieutenant Carl L. Ipsen, '13  
\*Calvin L. Irwin  
Fred Irwin  
Lieutenant Paul Jackson, '15  
Corporal Leslie E. Jacobson  
Marvin Johnson  
Myron Johnson  
Orla J. Johnson  
Lieutenant Clarence Jones, '16  
Lieutenant E. C. Jones, '16  
Lieutenant Francis N. Jordan  
Lieutenant Horace L. Kapka  
Corporal Walter Karowski  
Stephen Kauffman  
G. W. Keith  
Corporal Frank Kellog  
Leslie C. Kees  
Lieutenant Glenn Keith, '17  
Lieutenant J. K. Kershner  
Sergeant E. V. Kesinger, '17  
Lieutenant John Kiene, '16  
Corporal Robert Kilbourne  
Lieutenant Paul R. King, '15  
Lieutenant Keith Kinyon, '17  
Henry J. Kliwer  
William Knostman  
Raymond Knoz  
Corporal Ira K. Landon  
Wilbur Lane  
Ralph Lapsley  
Paul Lemly  
Captain Joe G. Lill, '09 and '11  
John Lill  
F. M. Lindsay  
Lieutenant H. D. Linscott, '16  
Lieutenant Carl Long, '08  
Lieutenant Charles E. Long  
Ray Losh  
Lieutenant O. M. Low  
J. Donald McCallum, '14  
Lieutenant Harold McClelland, '16  
W. A. McCollough, '98  
Sergeant Elmer David McCollum  
Corporal Samuel McCullough  
Z. H. McDonald, '15  
G. B. MacDonnell  
Dan McElvain  
Lieutenant R. E. McGarraugh, '17  
W. C. McGraw  
Sergeant Dilts McHugh  
C. F. McIlrath  
J. H. McKee  
Harold Mackey  
Aubrey MacLee  
Captain Carl Mallon, '07  
Albert J. Mangelsdorf, '16  
J. M. Manninger  
Corporal Earle Manners  
Sergeant Otto I. Markham, '16  
Lieutenant Schuyler Marshall  
E. R. Martin  
Corporal William Luther Martin  
K. P. Mason, '04  
Major L. O. Mathews  
Lieutenant L. A. Maury, '16  
Ray Means  
W. C. Meldrum, '14  
Lieutenant Leo Mingenbeck  
J. R. Mingle  
J. D. Montague  
Ben Moore  
W. D. Moore, '12

Sergeant Charles Morris  
Major General John H. Morrison  
R. V. Morrison  
Sergeant Leo C. Moser  
F. E. Moss, '13  
Lieutenant J. B. Mudge, '14  
George Munsell  
Lieutenant Charles M. Neiman, '13  
H. H. Nelson  
Francis Nettleton  
Lieutenant R. T. Nichols, '99  
Charles Nitcher  
Paul A. Noce  
Oscar Norby, '12  
W. A. Nye  
Sergeant D. V. O'Harro  
Lieutenant C. E. O'Neal  
Lloyd V. Oglevie  
G. W. Oliver  
Major H. D. Orr, '99  
Everett Oxley  
Major O. G. Palmer, '87  
Lieutenant H. O. Parker, '13  
Captain L. R. Parkerson, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Parrish, '14  
First Sergeant J. D. Parsons, '15  
C. H. Pate  
Amos O. Payne  
John Thomas Pearson  
Lieutenant Arthur F. Peine  
E. Q. Perry, '15  
Orin Ross Peterson  
S. D. Petrie  
William Pfaff  
Carroll Phillips  
R. M. Phillips, '14  
Lieutenant Floyd M. Pickrell  
Corporal William Dale Pierce  
L. A. Plumb  
Claude A. Poland  
Lieutenant Rayburn Potter, '15  
James E. Pratt  
Martin Pressgrove  
C. E. Prock  
Lieutenant D. M. Purdy, '17  
Corporal J. V. Quigley, '16  
Sergeant Arthur Quinlan  
Lieutenant Wayne Ramage, '16  
C. Ramsey  
Earl Ramsey  
Sergeant Ralph P. Ramsey  
Delmer W. Randall, '99  
Captain Hile Rannells, '10  
Captain S. M. Ransopher, '11  
Lieutenant F. R. Rawson, '16  
Paul C. Rawson, '17  
Lieutenant George T. Reaugh, '16  
Zeno Rechel  
C. J. Reed, '12  
Marion Reed  
Lieutenant O. W. Reed  
Lyman J. Rees  
Captain Guy C. Rexroad, '09  
Lawrence Reyburn  
Lieutenant L. A. Richards, '15  
Sergeant Dorian P. Ricord, '16  
Major J. D. Riddell, '93  
F. L. Rimbach  
Hugh Rippey  
R. E. Romig  
E. W. Roney  
Lieutenant Frank Root, '14  
Worth Ross, '11  
Lieutenant Guy Russell  
Homer Russell  
O. V. Russell  
Sergeant Major Ralph St. John  
J. B. Salisbury  
Carew Sanders  
Lieutenant Elbridge Sanders, '13  
George Sanford  
Robert Saxon  
Captain Chauncy Sawyer  
Corporal Glen Sawyer  
Lieutenant Robert Schmidt  
F. Smith Schneider  
George R. Schroll  
Lieutenant Elmer Schultz  
Lieutenant William A. Schuster, '13  
Lee Scott  
Corporal Flavel Scriven  
Captain R. A. Seaton, '04  
Abel Segel, '12  
Chester Selfridge  
Corporal Palmer W. Selfridge  
R. E. Sellers, '16  
John Sellon  
Lieutenant Colonel Pearl M. Shaffer  
Major E. L. Shattuck, '07  
Lieutenant Cedric H. Shaw  
Lieutenant Warren Sheff, '17  
R. A. Shelly, '15  
Frank Sherrill  
Ira John Shoup  
Lieutenant Dave Shull, '16  
Lieutenant C. M. Siever  
Sergeant Clarence Sigler  
Lieutenant Paul J. Simpson  
Captain Emmett W. Skinner, '16  
Owen Skinner  
Corporal Orla D. Small  
Lieutenant Corwin C. Smith, '15

E. L. Smith  
Lieutenant Guy C. Smith, '16  
June B. Smith  
O. E. Smith  
Captain Oliver R. Smith, '98  
U. J. Smith, '14  
Martin Soule  
Lieutenant Arthur B. Sperry  
Lewis Sponsler  
Captain Elmer G. Stahl, '13  
Lieutenant William Edward Stanley,  
'12  
Sergeant Oscar Steanson  
Sergeant Joseph Stinson  
Sergeant Ray Allen Stratford  
Lieutenant C. J. Stratton, '11  
Lieutenant Jay W. Stratton, '16  
Captain Alden G. Strong, '11  
Harlan R. Sumner, '16  
Lieutenant Joseph B. Sweet, '17  
Glenn Taylor  
Russell L. Taylor  
Corporal Earl H. Teagarden  
Ralph Terrill  
Robert Terrill  
George Tewell  
Captain George I. Thatcher, '10  
W. L. Thackery  
Lieutenant Harold A. Thackrey, '14  
O. M. Thatcher  
First Sergeant A. L. Theiss  
L. R. Thomas  
Lieutenant Russell Sheldon Thomp-  
son  
Major Claude B. Thummel, '05  
Lieutenant John Tillotson  
George Titus  
Sergeant Earl Tobler  
Sergeant George O. Tolman  
Corporal Lester G. Tubbs, '17  
Lieutenant Floyd C. Turner  
Lieutenant Sidney Vandenberg, '16  
Lieutenant R. D. Van Nordstrand,  
'12  
Lieutenant Harry Van Tuyl, '17  
Lieutenant Ralph P. Van Zile, '16  
Lieutenant T. K. Vincent, '16  
Lloyd Vorhees  
Captain H. B. Walker  
Leon Wallace  
George Washburn  
Lawrence Wassinger  
Frederick V. Waugh  
Carl Webb  
J. Everett Weeks  
R. J. Weinheimer  
Corporal Claude Weir  
Lieutenant E. D. Wells  
Lieutenant John Hanna Welsh, '16  
Corporal Willard Welsh  
Mark Wentz  
Captain Edward N. Wentworth  
W. C. Wessler  
Lieutenant James West, '12  
C. E. Wettig  
Lieutenant Edwin Wheatly  
W. L. Willhoite, '16  
Lieutenant J. M. Williams  
Captain Earl Wheeler, '05  
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wheeler,  
'97  
Sergeant Jesse White  
Wilbur Whitacre  
Sergeant Gilbert Whitsett  
Rex A. Wilbur  
Lieutenant Marshall Wilder  
Lieutenant H. W. Wilkinson, '11  
J. M. Williams  
J. W. Williams  
Lieutenant Arleigh L. Willis  
Albert E. Wilson  
Albert W. Wilson  
Lieutenant R. T. Wilson, '15  
D. A. Wilson  
Sergeant George W. Wilson  
Lawrence Wilson  
Paul Winchell  
Sergeant Jesse Wingfield  
Brigadier General Frank Winston  
Harberd Wise  
Sergeant Fred Wismoyen  
Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, '13  
Sergeant John C. Wood, '16  
Sergeant John Kirk Wood  
Sergeant Major Shelby M. Woods  
Lieutenant D. M. Wooley  
Irving Wulkuhler  
J. R. Worthington  
Lieutenant J. W. Worthington, '17  
C. W. Wyland  
I. Yost  
Roy Young, '14  
\*Deceased

Mrs. E. L. Marshall of Bonner Springs, a member of the Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning club, has been awarded first prize for her account of "How I Did my Bit," submitted in a contest conducted by To-day's Housewife.